Why Cabinet Ministers Die Young
PAGE 10

20th Annual Government Bond Survey
PAGES 15-25

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

ENLARGED MINING SECTION A WEEKLY FEATURE PAGES 26-28

Vol. XXVIII Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MAY 26, 1934 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 21

The Nation's Business

Sands Running Low For Ottawa Pacts
Britain's Policy Casts Gloom Over Empire Trade
Mr. Bennett Again Attacks the Press
Newspapers Are Fair to Him

The Future of Imperial Trade

THE Economist, of London, always free trade in policy, heads an item in a recent issue "The End of Ottawa." It believes the British Government is pursuing policies that endanger Imperial economic co-operation. The agricultural self-sufficiency policy of Major Walter Elliot has always been bitterly opposed by the Economist and it calls on free traders in Great Britain to put united pressure on the British Government to take advantage of the recent New Zealand offer of freer entry for British manufactured goods. It also criticizes the restrictions on Japanese imports into the Crown Colonies, asking if any Imperial power has the right to compel its native subjects to buy its own exports in preference to the cheaper products of other nations.

* * *

THERE is a grave danger that British policy may drive the dominions into economic arrangements with other countries. In the case of Canada, it would be primarily with United States, although there would be opportunities for effecting trade treaties with continental countries. In the case of Australia, there is opportunity for larger trade in Japan.

The goodwill delegation sent by the Commonwealth to Japan sailed the other day, leaving behind it the announcement that Australia would appoint a trade commissioner in Japan. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express pointed out recently that Australia had already begun to explore the possibilities of finding other markets for her produce to compensate for possible curtailment of her outlets in Britain and that one of the countries she was looking to was Japan. It pointed out that Japan has recently been a heavy buyer of Australian wool for her textile factories.

The Bank of New South Wales, the greatest of the trading banks of Australia, recently remarked, "The trend in Great Britain toward the diminution in imports of foodstuffs raises still further difficulties and in the face of the rapid growth of Japanese industry it is difficult to resist the conclusion that any survey of the rational ends of Australian trade policies in the circumstances of today must offer a more prominent place to interchange of goods with the East than it has occupied in the past." This is very significant and indicates that Australia sees great markets for herself in the industrialization of Japan.

* * *

AS PREVIOUS articles in The Financial Post have pointed out, Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London, will discuss these and other matters with the Canadian Government when he is here this week. He will be able to show that the Imperial trade agreements have been disappointing to Australians, although Imperial trade is still a strongly favored policy in Australia and the country will not definitely look for other markets until it is convinced that the British market is not to be available. But there is concern now as to the future. The action of the British Government in entering into trade agreements with foreign exporters of primary products and in giving high protection to British agriculture has created misgivings about Australia's future ability to dispose of her surplus primary production.

The Melbourne correspondent of The London Times cabled the other day, "Australia wants larger preferences in harmony with the terms of the Ottawa agreement."

* * *

ALL this is of exceedingly great interest to Canada because as a producer of foodstuffs and raw materials, we are in a somewhat similar position as regards the British market. If Great Britain decides not to buy larger quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials from the Dominions, then we shall find our position under the Ottawa agreement somewhat altered.

There is still a very strong empire trade bloc in London. Men like Beaverbrook and Amery are bitterly opposed to the policy of Elliotism, while the Liberals, retaining their belief in free trade, show signs of making common cause with the Imperial trade groups.

The sands of time are running

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

BACON EXPORT MUCH LARGER FROM CANADA

May Bring Lower Prices Overseas, Thinks J. S. McLean

VISITED ENGLAND

British Producer May Ask Scaling Down of Quotas—Canadians Will Insist on Rights

An unexpectedly large volume of Canadian bacon exports to the United Kingdom this year may result in lower prices, states J. S. McLean, president of Canada Packers, who has just returned from Great Britain. To the end of April total shipments are estimated at 45,000,000 pounds compared with 71,000,000 for the whole of last year.

Estimates Too Low

Last December at the request of the authorities at Ottawa, Canadian packers were asked to estimate exports for 1934 and after some investigation they placed these in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 pounds which figure was given to the British Government. The latter then made an estimate of production in the United Kingdom and subtracted this from another estimate of the probable home consumption for the year, dividing the balance among European bacon producers. Now, according to Mr. McLean, it turns out that both estimates for Canadian and English production are likely to be much under the actual figures.

Mr. McLean explains that the Dominion Government has no facilities for making predictions of hog production very far in advance and the packers who were asked to prepare the figures underestimated the results of the high hog prices last fall and winter. While these high prices turned Canadian and British consumers away from bacon and ham to cheaper beef and mutton, at the same time they stimulated the production of hogs here and in England. Unquestionably, Canada will be prepared to export considerably more than the 100,000,000 pounds of bacon suggested but as the total volume, now generally estimated at between 125,000,000 pounds and 150,000,000 pounds, will still be only a small part of the 280,000,000 pounds quota under the Ottawa agreements both the Canadian Government and the Canadian packer, said Mr. Mc-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

BOWRING RETIRES AS NEWFOUNDLAND HIGH COMMISSION'R

Newfoundland May Abolish London Post

By STAFF EDITOR

ST. JOHN'S. NFLD.—Retirement of Sir Edgar R. Bowring, Kt., acting High Commissioner for Newfoundland in London, will be announced shortly.

The retirement, it is understood, will take place about the end of June, in view of the important changes being made in the Colony.

At the present time, by the new form of Commission government, no new appointment will be made. It is probable that the office of High Commissioner may therefore be abolished, although the London office of the Newfoundland Government will be retained as a trade extension department.

Sir Edgar was Newfoundland's first High Commissioner at London, having originally held that office for the period 1918 to 1922. He was succeeded in office by Capt. Victor Gordon for a short time. D. J. Davies was acting High Commissioner until his appointment in 1932 as chairman of the Salt Codfish Exportation Board.

About a year ago, Sir Edgar again offered his services as High Commissioner, this time without any remuneration. It is this service which he is now relinquishing.

Eastern Dairies Cover Senior Charges In 1933-34

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Though conditions have improved since the turn of the year, it is expected that the financial statement of Eastern Dairies, Ltd., for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934, will show smaller earnings than was the case in the previous year. Operating conditions in the territories served by the company, principally Montreal, Toronto, Hmilton, Ottawa and Winnipeg, were not as favorable as they might have been with the result there was a tendency to limit operating profit.

For the fiscal year 1933 Eastern Dairies was able to show net earnings of $491,563, which was sufficient to take care of depreciation charge of $225,000, bond interest, underlying subsidiary dividend and leave $5.25 a share available for distribution on the preferred stock. Earnings during the 1934 fiscal year are understood to have been in the neighborhood of $380,000 to $400,000. After providing for underlying charges, the balance available should be sufficient to take care of interest charges, but with a smaller amount left over for depreciation than was the case in 1933.

The improvement which has taken place in the dairy business in recent months is seen in the action taken by Eastern Dairies' subsidiary, Crescent Creamery, in restoring the preferred stock to a dividend basis. On April 16 last, Crescent Creamery paid a dividend of $1 a share for the first quarter of 1934. This was the first payment made by the company since April 15, 1933, when a regular quarterly disbursement of $1.75 a share was made.

Expecting Dividend On Packers Common

Not only will Canada Packers pay the regular preferred dividend in July but The Financial Post understands there will be something left over for a small dividend on the common. This will be the first to be paid on these shares since the company was incorporated in 1927. The balance of the arrears on the preferred stock was paid up last March.

Though British bacon prices have declined from the beginning of the year volume of Canadian exports has shown substantial improvement and present indications point to very heavy runs of Canadian hogs this summer and fall.

SAYS ONTARIO TRUSTEE LAW IS ANTIQUATED

C. P. Fell States Hundreds of Thousands Lost in Trustee Bonds

SUGGESTS REMEDIES

Would Broaden Legal Field of Investment for Trustees and Revise Securities Annually

Ontario's laws governing trustee investments are out of date and should be revised, was the tenor of an address early this week by C. P. Fell of Matthews & Co., Toronto investment firm, and vice-president Empire Life Insurance Co., delivered to the annual convention of the Canadian Fraternal Association.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost by Canadian investors by holding bonds which still qualify as trustee investments, Mr. Fell stated. There are many Canadian common stocks which are higher grade investments than trustee securities, he added. And there are sound industrial and public utility first mortgage bonds which do not qualify, and yet are "immeasurably more conservative and desirable investments than trustee securities."

Suggests Remedies

As to what might be done to improve this situation, Mr. Fell suggested:

"The field of legal investment might be broadened under certain restrictions.

"The securities qualifying might be enumerated in detail and revised each year.

"Defaulting municipalities should be removed from the lists for at least 10 years. This provision is presently in vogue in some American states.

"Enact debt limits on municipalities more effective and rigid than those presently inforce, and promulgate still more rigid requirements if the bonds are to qualify as trustee securities. Such qualifications are already practised in other countries of the world.

"When there is an obstacle by legislative action or otherwise to the enforcement of the payment of the principal and interest on bonds by the usual legal process, bonds of all such debtors should be excluded from the trustee category. Such a condition exists today in a considerable number of Ontario municipalities. It is idle to argue that it would be obvious to an intending purchaser that they were undesirable securities by reason of non-payment of interest. There is considerable speculation going on in such bonds at prices 30, 40, 50 and 60 per cent discount from par—and the legal acquisition of such securities by trustees...was never intended, and should not be permitted by law."

Present qualifications for trustee securities in Ontario, and which are similar in most respects in other provinces, Mr. Fell stated, are briefly:

"Bonds issued by or guaranteed by the Federal Government and all the Canadian provinces, and the government of the United Kingdom.

"Debentures issued by or guaranteed by any municipal corporation in Canada including debentures issued for school purposes.

"First mortgages in all Canadian provinces.

"Terminable debentures of an incorporated society or company authorized to lend money upon mortgages

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

NATIONALISM STAKES HEAVY FOR DOMINION

No Country Has Greater Risk Than Canada, Says Savant

MAY DO GOOD

McGill Economist Sees Benefits if Nationalism Forces Nations to Order Affairs

Discussion of "The New Economic Nationalism" by Dr. H. A. Innis of the University of Toronto and Professor J. E. Lattimer of Macdonald College, McGill University, was a feature of the sessions of the Canadian Political Science Association annual meeting at Montreal this week.

No country stands to gain or lose more than Canada from the new economic nationalism, Dr. Innis concluded, stating that the implications for the Dominion are serious.

If economic nationalism compels each nation to put its own house in order, it may do some good, stated Mr. Lattimer.

Dr. Innis pointed out that development of hydro-electricity and oil as sources of power, and improved methods of manufacture in many countries during the war had led to economic nationalism and even regionalism; cited examples were recent isolationist legislation in Alberta and British Columbia, secession sentiment in Western Canada, and unrest in the Maritimes.

Stakes of the Game

The stakes of the game, Dr. Innis remarked, "are not the downfall of western civilization, and the beginning of the new middle ages, but lower standards of living." He added:

"The implications of the struggle for Canada are serious. Canada developed at the latest stages of modern industrialism and is among the first to feel the effects of the turn. The importance of the state, reliance on production of raw materials for export, particularly wheat, and the rigidities of continental development, create serious problems of internal maladjustment, as shown by quotas, bonuses, unemployment relief and the like. The sheltered metropolitan areas tend to impose burdens on regions exposed to world fluctuations. These problems have already contributed to a marked extension of governmental machinery, and governmental machinery involves more machinery.

"It would appear probable...that areas producing a surplus of raw materials may be forced to extend the two price system by which the world market price becomes a price for dumped goods and domestic prices are increased by protection. The resulting disturbances can be prevented only by recourse to the new devices (quotas, dumping duties, exchange controls, etc.) which have already made substantial advances."

Mr. Lattimer stated that the part of nationalism that is new is assistance to agriculture. The reason, he said, is the discrepancy between prices for raw products and for other types of goods. The result of the decline of prices for farm products, he pointed out, was greater agricultural production to sustain revenue. Other industries, he said, preferred to take their punishment in loss of business and unemployment.

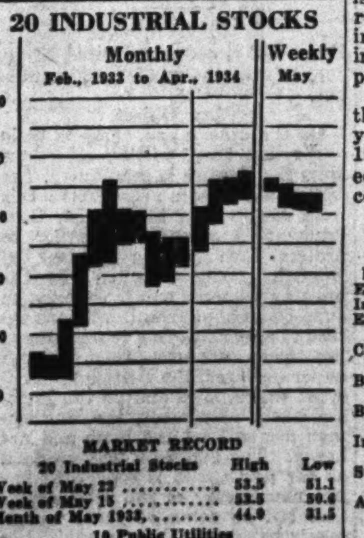
The Road to Planning

This divergence in price has increased unemployment in industries, such as manufacturing, where prices have been maintained at higher levels, and the remedy has been to move capital and labor, not to the most profitable industries, but to agriculture. Natural correctives, stated Mr. Lattimer, are not allowed to work automatically. Some regulation of industry has always been in vogue, and although many are dissatisfied with recent planning, the new nationalism is a move toward more and better planning.

If an era of planning forces nations to put their own houses in order, it may do some good. And he thought that when this result is achieved, trade may expand gradually on a generally higher standard of living. Such an expansion

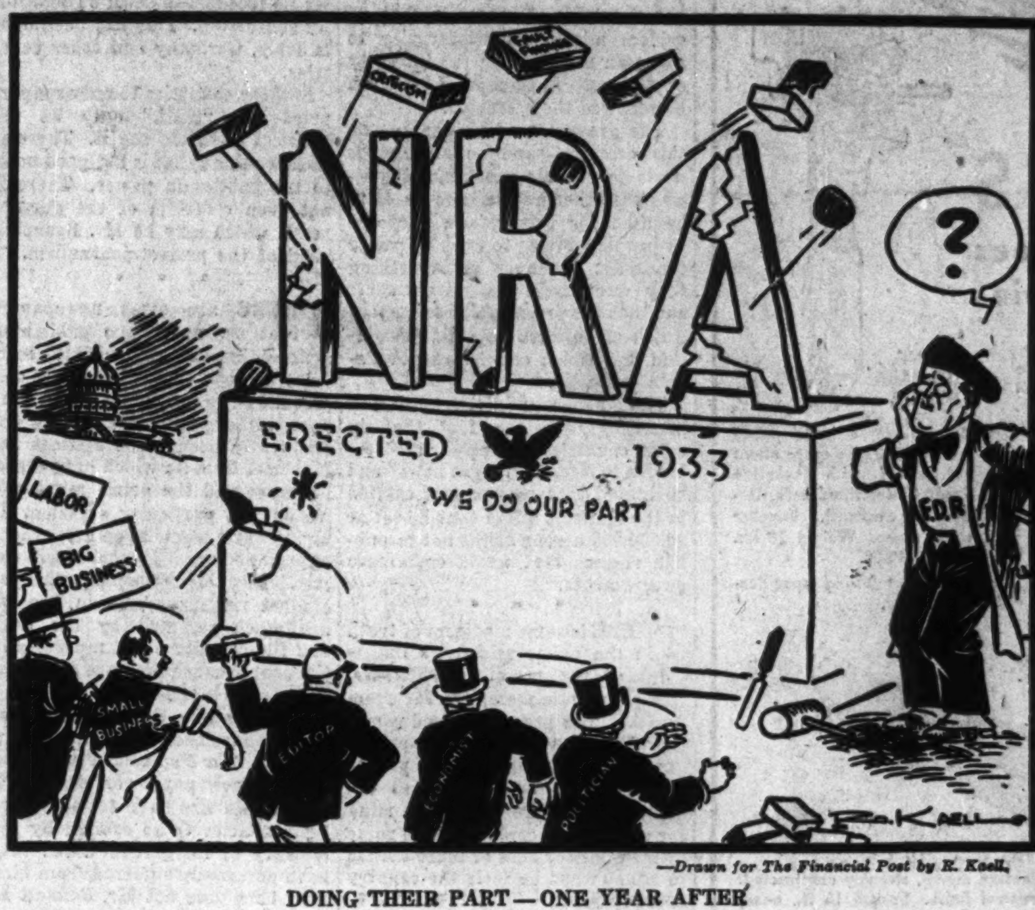
(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Stock Market



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of May 22	53.5	51.1
Week of May 15	53.5	50.6
Month of May 1933	44.9	31.5
10 Public Utilities		
Week of May 22	53	52
Week of May 15	53	51
Month of May, 1933	50	43
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of May 22	185	182
Week of May 15	186	183
Month of May, 1934	168	147



—Drawn for The Financial Post by R. Kaell.

DOING THEIR PART—ONE YEAR AFTER

GUNDY BLAMES NEWS DEBACLE ON BIG GROUPS

Says Canada Power & Paper Installed No Machines After 1926

The brief of J. H. Gundy, presented before the Committee on Banking, criticizes severely establishment after 1925 of new newsprint machines in Canada in such numbers as to precipitate a hopeless struggle to find business as soon as consumption declined with the depression. The taking of orders for a few thousand tons of paper at cut prices under such conditions was sufficient to smash the price structure and to involve the whole newsprint industry in annual losses aggregating many millions of dollars, he says.

Mr. Gundy first submitted statistics showing the annual capacity of the newsprint industry to have increased from 715,000 tons per annum in 1917 to 3,898,000 tons in December, 1930. During the first ten years of this period the increase in installed capacity was moderate, averaging 205,000 tons per annum, and kept pace with increase in installed capacity. In 1926 the industry operated at 96 per cent of capacity, and at $65 a ton for paper in 1926 and 1927 any efficient mill could make a satisfactory profit.

Doubled Capacity

But after 1925 to the end of 1930 new machines installed equalled all that had been previously installed in the whole history of the industry, and the disorganization of the industry followed the efforts to get business for these machines. Prices were cut first from $65 in 1927 to $62 in the middle of 1928, to $57 in 1931, to $45 in the latter part of 1932 and to $40 in 1933. Mr. Gundy considered it doubtful if any company could make a profit at these prices if proper charges were made for maintenance, depreciation and depletion of timber limits.

From 1929 on the tonnage exports were reduced as well as the prices received and at the same time capacity was still rising. The losses to Canada have been enormous, the receipts for the year ended March 31, 1933, being $68,-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Trade Figures Gain Sharply Over Year Ago

April statistics, released during the past week, reveal, without exception, outstanding increases over the corresponding month of 1933. The large increase in exports is in keeping with the trend of recent months while the gain in imports would appear to indicate an increase in internal purchasing power.

Carloadings continue to maintain the level since the beginning of the year, about 20 per cent above the 1933 figures and approximately equal to the totals recorded in the corresponding weeks of 1932.

Monthly		April, 1934	Change From Prev. Period %	From Prev. Year %
Exports	$	31,581,881	—44.8	+59.1
Imports	$	34,814,998	—27.0	+70.1
Electric output	kw.h.	1,672,604,000	—5.3	+31.2
Cigarette cons.	No.	348,658,920	+7.3	+30.6
Butter prod.	lbs.	13,823,478	+40.0	+6.1
Building permits	$	2,246,317	+106.0	+40.8
Iron output	tons	27,355	+126.0	*
Steel production	tons	70,362	—3.6	+483.0
Auto output	No.	18,363	+29.5	+122.4
Weekly †				
Wh'sale prices index		71.1	+0.7	....
Car loadings	No.	43,960	+1.1	+20.6
Cattle sales	No.	11,123	+4.1	+2.1
Hog sales	No	18,691	+2.8	—22.1

*No production in April, 1933.
†Weeks ended May 11, 12, 17 and 17 respectively.

SAY PATTULLO GOT THE LOANS HE REQUESTED

Bennett Reported to Have Acceded to Demands from B. C.

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Peril to the Bennett credit policy, whereby Dominion and provincial solvency has been held to be indissoluble, has been banished by an accord last week between Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia and the Dominion government.

The nature of the accord has not been divulged, but reliable information is to the effect that the Dominion receded from the terms set out in Premier Bennett's letter to Mr. Pattullo—published in the Post—and practically granted the demands of the coast province. B. C. bonds, as a result, jumped one to two points in the last week, while other western issues only gained fractions.

Deadlock halted the first negotiations when Mr. Bennett declined to loan Mr. Pattullo money to meet a budgetary deficit of $2,120,000 in the current fiscal year. In his letter Mr. Bennett insisted that steps be taken to cut the deficit to about $1,000,000 before the negotiations went further. Mr. Pattullo declined to reduce the deficit and discussions were broken off.

Will Watch Pennies

After a brief tour of eastern financial centres, Mr. Pattullo returned to Ottawa to discuss unemployment relief problems with the Federal government. Apparently the main conferences were resumed and an agreement reached.

Mr. Pattullo has returned home certain of Dominion loans to cover unemployment relief works and debt maturities. With regard to the deficit, he appears to have promised to watch the pennies and reduce expenditures wherever possible. This being so, Mr. Bennett will see him through.

This is the first definite break in Mr. Bennett's handling of the western provinces. Heretofore, when he has laid down conditions the provinces have had to meet them. In the case of Manitoba, Mr. Bennett, in 1933, compelled the Bracken government to impose drastic taxation increases in order to cut a budget deficit in two. In British Columbia's case. apparently, he was not prepared to face an open break which would have entailed default of provincial debt, and therefore met Mr. Pattullo on his own ground.

Increased Loans to West

As a result of the Bennett-Pattullo settlement, loans by the Dominion to the four western provinces are expected to jump soon, perhaps to $60,000,000. With the granting of two loans to Alberta on May 10, the grand total of Federal loans to the western provinces has reached $55,008,000.

Alberta received a loan of $700,000 for seed grain purposes and another of $300,000 to cover provincial or municipal unemployment relief costs.

The totals by provinces now are: Manitoba, $10,354,000; Saskatchewan $26,555,000; Alberta $11,051,000; British Columbia $7,048,000.

The purpose of the borrowings have been:

Debt maturities, $15,020,000; Seed grain, $7,537,000; provincial purposes including relief and public works, $32,451,000.

In May, Federal loans totalled $4,000,000.

Look for Dividend Notice After Noranda Meeting

Directors of Noranda meet on May 28 and will discuss the possibilities of a dividend. The Financial Post is reliably informed that the chances for a dividend being declared are very good. The last dividend of this company was on Dec. 30 last, and was for $1.

Highlights of the week

Service Suicide?

Why cabinet ministers die young discussed as a penalty of public service, and in comparison with the mortality toll on big business executives. Page 10

Government Bonds

Extensive and simplified surveys of provincial and municipal finances in 20th annual government and municipal review. Pages 15 to 25. How municipal defaults are handled by each province. Canada's heavy spending. The relief problem of our governments. Index to section. Page 15

Fixed Trusts

How Wall Street started the fixed investment trust and Canada followed. The story for investors of how the fixed trust is formed and operated. Page 9

Beatty's Rail Plan

President of the C. P. R. tells why he thinks Canada's railway structure is still unsound and why he believes his remedy would save $75,000,000 a year for investors and taxpayers. Page 3

Porcupine's Story

Dramatic 25 years of Canada's earliest major gold camp sketched authoritatively. How the camp was discovered, and what it has produced for investors. Page 28

April Business

Just how good April business was; shown by The Financial Post business chart and analysis of the contributing factors by Sydney B. Smith. Page 7

One-way Insurance

When one partner in a business wants to insure his equity against his death, and the other doesn't, a knotty problem develops. R. M. Haultain shows how to solve it. Page 12

Investors' Index

Details Price Bros. plan	4
Fixed trusts' checkered career	9
Brewing Corp.'s merger chain	5
Nipissing's assets reviewed	28
Pioneer's annual report	26
Beattie shows early profit	26

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Abitibi	3	Eastern Dairies	1
Acme Glove	4	Firstbrook	13
Ad. Beatty	5	Honey Dew	5
Brew. Corp.	5	Invest. Found.	13
Beauharnois	5	Mont. Trams	5
Brew. & Dist.	8	Manitoba Pwr.	9
Banque Can. Nat.	9	N. S. Power	4
Claude Neon	4	Ont. Bakeries	9
Can. Paperboard	4	Price Bros.	4, 5
Canada Packers	1	Price Realty	4
Canada P. & P.	1	Prairie Cities	8
C. N. Steamships	5	P. Burns	5
Can. Canners	5	Photo Engravers	5
Can. W. Lumber	5	Stand. Royalties	11
Can. Intl. Paper	12	United Steel	5
Dosco	2	Walkerville Brew.	5
Dom. Coal	2	W'peg Electric	13
Dominion Coal	9	Woods Mfg.	5, 13

MINES AND OILS

B. C Nickle	27	Minto	28
Bobjo	27	Macassa	26
Beattie	26	Moneta Porc.	27
Coniaurum	28	Nipissing	28
Coniagas	28	Pioneer	26
Cariboo Quartz	27	Sigma	26
Graham Bousquet	28	Superior Gold	26
Granada	28	Susie	26
Howey	27	Standard	27
Kootenay Belle	28	Sally	27
Lakeland	26	Veraguas	27

QUOTATIONS

Bonds	13	Mines	27
Grain	8	Stocks	13

Foreign Exchange . . . 11

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Answers to Enquiries	9
Business	7
Banking	11
Editorial	6
Grain and Milling	8
Insurance	12
Mining	26-28
Utilities and Transportation	4

SPECIAL SECTION

Government & Municipal	15-25

STOCK EXCH. CONTROL BILLS TO PASS SOON

Two Houses Now Must Reconcile Their Measures

MUCH TOO DRASTIC

United States Act Goes Beyond What Is Needed To Protect Public

By DR. GAINES T. CARTINHOUR, New York University

NEW YORK. — Since passing with overwhelming majorities in their respective houses of Congress, stock exchange control bills sponsored by Senator Fletcher and Representative Reyburn have been in the hands of a conference committee, which must iron out all differences. This will not be a simple matter since the disagreement of both Congressional branches on two important points is sharp and clear cut and there is a distinct possibility that the dispute between them may be bitter and prolonged. Both are working for a common purpose, namely, to ensure against recurrence of certain manifest abuses which the panic of 1929 brought forcibly to light.

Rumors persist that a considerable part of American security operations on prominent exchanges may be transferred to Montreal and Toronto, and that a number of New York exchange firms have been considering the advisability of opening branch offices in Canada.

Know Nothing of Exchange

Reports of an international stock exchange to be opened in Toronto, with N. Y. financial backing, sometime during the summer cannot be confirmed officially in New York. Officials of the N. Y. Stock Exchange say they have not been consulted by the Toronto lawyer said to be making the necessary arrangements and know nothing of his plans.

Information Required

The House and Senate bills are similar in many respects. To carry on a securities business, both measures require an exchange to meet the same registration requirements unless it is exempted because of limited operations. Trading in securities not registered with the administrative commission in Washington is prohibited and complete information must be submitted regarding the issuing corporation's financial structure, salaries of officers, option agreements, etc. Both bills prohibit manipulative practices, such as wash sales, matched orders, pool operations, pegging of prices, fictitious appearance of activity, or other practice which the commission may forbid. Short sales and stop loss orders are to be subject to regulation. Credit to brokers has been limited by forbidding them to borrow more than twenty times the capital employed in their businesses. Trading on and off the floor by exchange members for their own account is restricted. The commission is given until January 1, 1935, to report on the advisability of segregating broker and dealer functions. Both measures prohibit the use of proxies except under the commission's rules, permit this body to regulate the over-the-counter market, and provide for various penalties for violation of the legislation. Annual and quarterly reports by corporations are demanded in both bills, but the Senate prescribes such other specific reports as may be considered necessary.

Who Is to Control?

However, there are two outstanding and very important points of difference. The first concerns the Administrative body. The Senate bill provides for the creation of a Federal Securities Exchange Commission to be composed of five members, while the House bill empowers the Federal Trade Commission to administer its provisions and increases the membership of the body from five to seven men. President Roosevelt believes that the F.T.C. already has much of the machinery to carry out this work and the naming of an independent commission would merely mean a duplication.

The other important difference is concerned with the manner in which margin requirements are to be fixed. In the Senate bill, the commission would have general administrative authority in the control over margins on brokers loans and loans of banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System. Control over margins on stock market loans by member banks would be under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board, which already has power under the Banking Act of 1933 to restrain the use of funds of the system or speculative purposes. This bill does not place a minimum percentage on margin. They may vary from time to time and place to place. The Reyburn House bill, on the other hand, also gives power over margins to the F. R. Board, but they must begin at not less than 45 per cent except in the case of the most stable issues. Wall Street prefers the Senate bill, both because it opposes F.T.C. jurisdiction and also because it does not contain a rigid minimum margin provision.

The Senate bill requires officers, directors, or stockholders holding more than ten per cent of any class of stock in a registered corporation to file with the commission a list of

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

EATON'S

For Boats and Canoes And the Accessories

"LAKESIDE SPECIAL"

The boat sketched above, is a favorite family size for Summer cottages.—Not too heavy to row and suitable for outboard motors from 3 to 12 H.P. Its length is 15 ft., beam 46 ins., depth 16 ins. Made of first grade, varnished cedar, copper-fastened, with oak trim and transom. Ash ribs 4 ins. centres. Has long forward deck with round combing and two removable back rests. Complete with one pair of oars (freight prepaid in Ontario). Price $94.50.

(Made by Peterborough Canoe Co.)

Boats, etc. may be purchased on our Deferred Payment Plan if included in an order of $25.00 or more.

VIKING OUTBOARD MOTOR

Dependable, 4 horse power motor. Will give up to about 11 M.P.H. with "Lakeside Special" described here. Underwater exhaust. Impeller water pump. Weight 38 lbs. Price $115.00.

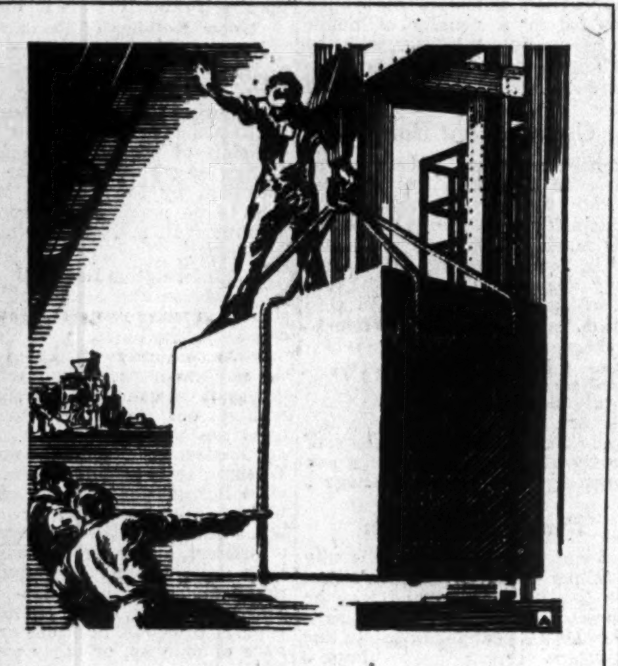
Write for Viking specification folder.

CANVAS COVERED CANOE

Peterborough pleasure model, strongly constructed. Red or green enamel finish. Length 16 ft., beam 33 ins., depth 12 ins. Complete with two paddles. (freight prepaid in Ontario). Price $62.50.

EATON'S BASEMENT, QUEEN AND JAMES STREETS—ALSO EATON'S—COLLEGE ST.—BASEMENT

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED



BUILT TO BE STRONG

The great building rises stone by stone, adding strength to strength from the solid rock on which it stands. The Royal Bank has progressed year by year. Its established position among the world's great banks is based upon a proven stability.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

SAYS ONTARIO TRUSTEE LAW IS ANTIQUATED

(Continued from page 1)

or real estate, but such company must have a large capital and reserve fund, and meet certain other qualifications.

Qualifications Out of Date

This list, Mr. Fell pointed out, is made up largely of federal, provincial or municipal bonds, or securities guaranteed by such governments. There may have been adequate reason for this 15 or 25 years ago when public debts were small, he said, and when governmental bodies regarded their debts as sacred obligations. But today some 10 per cent of the total municipal bonds in Canada are in default, and there exists in some municipalities "what certainly may be interpreted as a lack of good faith." Why should such defaulted bonds be allowed to qualify for the investment of the only resources of widows and orphans, or the life savings of "those whose all may be represented in the mortuary or sickness benefit certificates of fraternal societies?" he asked.

The six essential facts that those responsible for investment of trust funds should keep constantly in mind, said Mr. Fell are: (1) safety of principal; (2) diversification; (3) rate of interest; (4) marketability; (5) legality; (6) supervision. He analyzed each at some length.

Despite his criticisms and suggestions, Mr. Fell concluded that there is much for investors in trustee securities to be thankful for. Canadian governmental securities rank high in the world's financial markets. If the present municipal economy wave lasts, bonds will be scarcer, higher in price, and interest rates will be lower, he stated. The period of economy in municipal finance "will work wonders" he said, when it is considered that normally civic debts are paid off over 10 to 15 years.

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The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

out for the Ottawa agreements. It would be well for the leaders of opinion in all of the Empire countries to keep closely in touch with each other to avert the possibility of the complete break-down of Empire economic policies.

* * *

Mr. Bennett And the Press

ONE of the most puzzling things about Mr. Bennett is that he seldom misses an opportunity to make an attack upon the integrity of the press in Canada. Last week he renewed the offensive.

The gravamen of his charges on this occasion—and no attempt is made to use his exact language—was that the press allows itself to be used for propaganda purposes by people desiring to work up public sentiment in favor of something they want from the government; and that the press publishes rumors which often have no solid foundation and which embarrass government officials.

The prime minister referred menacingly to the fact that in some countries the press was forbidden to circulate "false news" and he hinted that newspapers carried in the mails at a loss that he set at $6,000,000 a year ought not to publish rumors that would embarrass governments.

* * *

THERE is some modicum of truth in the prime minister's indictment of the press. Newspapers, like prime ministers, are far from perfect. The press is indeed sometimes the unwitting tool of propagandists, including political propagandists who make speeches designed to prepare the public mind for a course of conduct which some prime minister here or there wishes to adopt when he feels the country is ready for it.

And, of course, the press publishes rumors, such as the rumor originated by one of Mr. Bennett's associates in the cabinet that there would be no new tax on gold.

But there is only one way that Mr. Bennett or any other government leader can prevent the press from occasionally making the same sort of mistakes that politicians, business men and scientists are permitted to make, and that is to abolish its freedom in favor of dictatorial censorship. This has been done in Italy, Germany and other countries.

In those countries the newspapers print the "truth" only as the political dictators see it. There is no news there that is not good news to the parties in power. There is not even criticism of the government, which may be Mr. Bennett's ideal of the perfect journalism.

* * *

THERE are some newspapers that are not above publishing articles that turn rumors into assertions of fact; that deliberately distort the news for some ulterior purpose, although the charge has not frequently been made against the Montreal Gazette which happens to have aroused the prime minister's ire on this particular occasion. If Mr. Bennett wants to go after those papers, no honest journalist will object. But his sweeping charges against newspapermen in general are much resented by the rank and file of editors and reporters in Canada, because they are as unjust as they are tactless.

On the whole, the newspapers of Canada have been very fair with Mr. Bennett. The Financial Post knows of many newspaper correspondents and editors who have not permitted their articles to be colored by the memory of indignities which they have personally suffered from him. Why then does not Mr. Bennett be equally fair with the press?

Footnotes to Ottawa

An Occasional Department of Comment on the Background of Governmental Activities in the Nation's Capital

From Our Own Correspondent

Radio Heads Under Fire

MANY straws in the wind indicate that political opinion is veering strongly against the Radio Broadcasting Commission. In fact, it seems as if the Commissioners must either give a satisfactory defence in reply to the attack made upon them at Ottawa last week by E. A. Weir, former high official of the Commission, or undergo a complete reorganization. The latter alternative appears to be the more probable. Indeed the retirement of the present commissioners is being freely forecast.

* * *

Bank Acts in Spotlight

WITH the revised Bank Act out of the committee stage and standing for final reading in the Commons, the Central Bank legislation has taken the spotlight. The course of party strategy in this regard has been very surprising When the bill was first introduced the majority of the Liberal party, including, it is said, Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, supported the government's policy of having the new institution privately owned. The only group standing for public ownership was the C. C. F.

The Liberal party has now veered sharply to the left and is coming out in the committee very vigorously in support of public ownership. This will be made the dominant issue of the bill and a recorded division will be sought on third reading. The spectacular switch over of the Liberal party is causing much comment on Parliament Hill.

* * *

Change Voters' Lists

ANY legislation directly affecting ballots is bound to be controversial, but the revised Dominion Election Act soon to be introduced in the House of Commons is particularly so. An important change in method of preparing voters' lists and of deciding delicate questions of franchise is contained in this bill. And it is equally important in that it promises to curtail the length of general election campaigns as well as to relieve parties of the necessity of raising huge campaign funds.

Under the old act voters' lists were compiled after the election was announced. The work was done under the supervision of the returning officers and the lists were duly revised by Courts of Revision. The operation required more than three weeks to complete. It is now proposed to appoint permanent registrars in each constituency whose job it will be to compile "final" lists each year. These final lists will be available without further modification in the event of an election. But more important, the new legislation will disfranchise Doukhobors in addition to Indians and Eskimos, and will vest in the registrars authority to pass upon the literacy of all doubtful applicants for the ballot. It is this latter feature, which is being represented as an attempt to deny the ballot to foreign born citizens, that will occasion bitter controversy.

* * *

Seasonal Tariffs

THE annual crop of seasonal tariffs on vegetables is now appearing. So far the government has applied special tariffs on imports of cucumbers, asparagus, lettuce, green onions, radishes and spinach. As the season advances, the list will be extended to include berries, fruits and the later vegetables.

With Hon. George Sedgewick, chairman of the Tariff Board, enroute to Britain to further the investigation into the woollen schedules of the tariff, the probabilities of important changes this session are receding. That the government will bring down a few tariff amendments based upon reports from the Tariff Board, is conceded, but the modifications in the woollen items will not be drastic.

* * *

Canada-N.Z. Treaty Renewed

CRITICIZED and abused by various interests in both Dominions, the New Zealand-Canada trade treaty is displaying much more durability than even its authors expected. In a special issue of the Canada Gazette, dated May 11, the treaty is renewed for a second year. It was ratified by the Canadian Parliament on May 24, 1933, and is now assured of life until this day of the year 1935.

Another treaty seems also likely to persist for a considerable period of time. The French treaty, which is Canada's most favored nation treaty, completed its first year on April 10. This treaty, notwithstanding cable despatches to the contrary, runs until terminated on three months notice. The notice, in addition, must be given on certain days of the year. If the treaty is not denounced on April 10, it cannot be denounced until July 10, or October 10 and so forth. The treaty has' not been denounced and the government has not yet received any intimation that it will be when the next date—July 10—arrives.

DOMINION COAL CO. DIVIDEND ARREARS WILL BE STUDIED

Propose to Develop Plan to Take Care of Accumulation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though Dominion Coal Co. earned the dividend on its preferred shares last year, the management has given no consideration to placing the shares on a dividend-paying basis. Some hope is held out for the holders, however, by the official statement of Sir Newton Moore, that the directors propose to give their attention to the development of a plan which will prove acceptable to the shareholders and provide for the payment of arrears when conditions permit.

At present Dominion Coal has outstanding 30,000 shares of preferred stock on which dividend arrears amount to $70 a share. To pay off this amount would unduly impair the working capital of the company. If the company is able to maintain its present volume of business, however, prospects of a resumption of dividends are not too far in the future.

Maritime Telephone Stations Installed Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—For the first time in many months, Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co. report an increase in stations installed. At the end of April, 1934, the company had installed 37,802 stations as compared with 37,695 stations at the end of the previous month, an increase of 107. Connecting companies report a decline from 6,389 to 6,382 during April, while the Island Telephone Co., a subsidiary of Maritime Telegraph, added six new stations to the list during April, bringing total installations up to 5,437.

Holt, Renfrew and Co. Make Executive Changes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Holt, Renfrew & Co. announce the appointment of R. A. Errington as store manager and merchandise manager of the Montreal branch. P. G. Stott takes entire charge of the fur department, retail and factory, of the Montreal branch.

DOSCO'S POSITION MORE FAVORABLE SAYS PRESIDENT

Sir Newton Moore Reviews Operations at Annual Meeting

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Steel and Coal Co.'s position as regards operations and earnings is definitely on a more favorable basis at present than was the case a year ago, according to a statement made by Sir Newton Moore, president, at the annual meeting of shareholders.

"Our ore mines this year will ship a considerably larger quantity of iron ore to Germany than last year, and, with the improved conditions in the steel industry in that country, we look forward to a further recovery in this business. But, strangely enough so far, the United Kingdom has, largely owing to the fact that her import requirements are being supplied by mines outside the Empire, not been a customer to any extent.

Share Steel Imports

"Although we have been barred from the British ore market, success has attended the indefatigable efforts we have made to secure from the old country a share of the steel imports formerly going to European steel masters, which has resulted in about 30 per cent of our production being exported overseas. Although not strictly remunerative, it has brought new capital into Canada and afforded employment to thousands of our workmen who would otherwise have been on unemployed relief and saved closed-down costs, while it has increased our coal, iron ore and limestone production.

"The Halifax Shipyards, one of your principal subsidiaries, has kept in the black, and there are indications that this efficient plant will maintain this position during the current year.

Larger Ore Shipments

"The requirements of buyers of ore in Germany, England and the United States are still far below the tonnage for which contracts are in hand, but, as I have already said, shipments to Germany will be larger than in the previous year.

"The output and deliveries of coal will be appreciably greater than last year, and the collieries will be fully employed during the whole of the shipping season."

GUNDY BLAMES NEWS DEBACLE ON BIG GROUPS

(Continued from page 1)

000,000 less than in the banner year 1929 and $28,000,000 less than receipts in the year before this phenomenal expansion began.

Responsibility

Responsibility for 71.45 per cent of this new tonnage constructed is shown by Mr. Gundy in the following table to be divided among five groups under American and English leadership, and the responsibility for the remaining tonnage is shown in the second table:

	Tons	Per cent
Canadian International Paper Co. Ltd.	900	20.22%
Abitibi Group	700	15.73
Minnesota & Ontario Group (including Great Lakes Paper Company)	600	14.61
Spruce Falls Paper Co.	450	10.11
Anglo-Canadian Paper Co.	480	10.78
	3,180	71.45%

Remaining Installations

	Tons	Per cent
St. Lawrence Paper Mills Limited	480	10.78%
Price Bros. & Co. Limited..	240	5.40
Mersey Paper Co. Limited..	240	5.40
MacLaren Power & Paper Company	240	5.40
Bathurst Pulp & Paper Co.	70	1.57
	1,270	28.55%

The extension of credit by Canadian banks did not influence this construction, Mr. Gundy commented. Even for the rest of the new construction the banks did not give "any uncontrolled extension of credit" because the earning record of the industry up to 1927 and even later justified and made it easy to sell securities to the public to finance construction. Earnings were satisfactory until 1930.

Canada Power's Record

In answer to questions Mr. Gundy said Canada Power & Paper at no time issued or sold any of its securities for cash nor did it make any appeal to the public for capital directly or indirectly. No bank or financial house had any part or received any fees, remuneration or profit in connection with the various exchange of shares that set up the company.

Canada Power & Paper Co. at no time, declared Mr. Gundy, promoted the installation of any newsprint machines. The latest installations by any subsidiaries of Canada Power & Paper Corp. were four machines ordered by Port Alfred Pulp & Paper in 1925 and completed in 1926 with a capacity of 144,000 tons, and two machines ordered by St. Maurice Valley Corp. in 1926 and completed that year with a capacity of 72,000 tons per annum.

Mr. Gundy believed that the industry could be expected to return to a prosperous condition under the expanding demand and the lower costs now obtaining if the present system of cut-throat competition and unrestrained expansion could be checked.

BACON EXPORT MUCH LARGER FROM CANADA

(Continued from page 1)

Lean, will expect the United Kingdom to take the whole surplus output.

May Object

On the other hand, there is little doubt that there will be objections from the English hog producer. The Daily Telegraph (London) this week states that the British Government is already preparing to protect the growing number of English producers when the Ottawa agreements expire on meat on June 30. Should the Dominions refuse to agree to a new scheme limiting meat exports, this English paper declares, the British Government will step in and do the limiting itself. By meat, the Englishman means beef and lamb and not bacon. The quota on this product, as far as Canada is concerned has two more years to run before revision but as some of these agreements have already been revised in certain instances on a more or less voluntary basis an early suggestion for a revision of bacon exports to Great Britain is anticipated. This has already been done with Canada in the matter of live cattle and with New Zealand and Australia in dairy products.

Well Liked

Among British importers, Mr. McLean stated that he found Canadian bacon very well received though prices paid were still below those ruling for the Danish product. "Canadian farmers," he said, "lost about $12,000,000 on their bacon exports last year because the quality of their hogs was below the Danish." Prices for Canadian bacon in Great Britain had fallen considerably from the beginning of the year, though in the last few weeks there had been a slight improvement. Since January volume had been stepped up and so far this year was greatly in excess of the same period in 1933.

Curing Takes Month

Normally from two to three weeks for bacon and a month for ham from the time the live animal leaves the farm, is required to process the meat before it reaches the Canadian consumer and for the export Wiltshire side, which consists of half the carcass including both bacon and hams, at least a month's cure is considered necessary. This means that any downward revision of processed meat prices during the lag must be absorbed by the processor and as Canadian hog prices depend almost entirely on British bacon quotations naturally the export business could not be as profitable this spring when prices were declining across the Atlantic as last fall when both prices and the pound sterling were advancing.

Decline Expected

The decline in prices was not unexpected by both packer and producer. The gain last fall was too sudden and too high to be maintained indefinitely and with all meats competing with each other the consumer was bound to be affected.

Fluctuating prices, too have an influence on the producer which ultimately affects production. When hog prices started to climb from a three year low last fall to the best price in the same period by December many farmers both East and West got into the business of raising pigs and at the same time liquidated cattle holdings. The fact that the price of the latter was already at the lowest point in probably twenty-five years resulted in this meat becoming very inexpensive to the housewife who immediately turned to beef and curtailed purchases of bacon and ham.

Still Profitable

However, hogs are still among the most profitable farm lines in Canada and since last fall have greatly benefitted the general agricultural situation as well as allied industries. In parts of the West where the production of fodder is uncertain in dry years and therefore the raising of both beef and dairy cattle is impractical hog production is a profitable side line to wheat and also gives the producer an outlet for poor quality grain. In Eastern Canada when hog production is on the increase as it has been the last six months a great deal of feed grain has to be purchased from the West to supplement that grown locally. Following the short Eastern crops of 1933 more than usual the amount of this Western feed was sold.

NATIONALISM STAKES HEAVY FOR DOMINION

(Continued from page 1)

might be more permanent than the trade financed by loans, the international installment-buying plan, that prevailed before the present depression.

Indications are that any decrease in world trade will be more or less temporary, said Mr. Lattimer, and during this time some alteration in the direction of production may be essential.

It is noteworthy that last week The Financial Post published an article on a discussion of economic nationalism by Professor Gilbert E. Jackson and A. F. W. Plumptre of the University of Toronto. Their conclusion was that either Canadians would have to change the nature of their occupations (the change in the direction of production suggested by Mr. Lattimer); or some new method of reorganizing the financial basis of international trade may be attempted.

STOCK EXCH. CONTROL BILLS TO PASS SOON

(Continued from page 1)

their holdings and to report any change of ownership immediately, whereas the House measure applies to all holdings of more than five per cent.

The exchange control measure will probably have consequences of a more serious nature than those which have resulted from the Securities Act of 1933. Already the Senate has admitted certain changes in the latter are necessary and they have been passed as amendments to the exchange bill. It is not improbable that Congress will find it necessary to revise the exchange measure within a year or so. Necessary corrections have not been made to date because of the widespread prejudice against stock speculation at the present time.

"Strangling Regulation"

The total number of businesses whose securities are listed on the N. Y. S. E. is 1,365 and the total listed on all the exchanges in the U. S. is about 3,000, but the present bill will affect some 400,000 businesses, big and little, according to the National Association of Manufacturers. This group calls the measure "strangling regulation."

It gives to a commission in Washington enormous powers, direct or indirect, to require practically every kind of business, big or little, to do what the government commission may, in its discretion, demand from time to time. In other words, while it started out to control trading on stock exchanges, it has resolved itself into a plan to enquire constantly into the operations of business with the ostensible purpose of protecting the investor, but with the real object of exercising a control over the management of business.

The measure will doubtless contribute in some respect to affecting some needed reforms on the smaller exchanges and semi-organized outside markets. There will be many changes in the modus operandi of the stock exchange business. However, both bills go beyond the necessities of remedying abuses that have crept into the organized markets.

While there is no definite way of telling what adjustments will be made, President Roosevelt on May 16th publicly threw the weight of his influence behind the House provisions.

The Fletcher Bill carries a number of amendments revising the Securities Act. Among the more important changes limiting liabilities is one providing that a purchaser to obtain damages for losses must prove that he purchased the security in reliance on the truth of the statement filed by the issuing corporation which he contended was false. Damages that could be recovered would be limited to actual loss by reason of the misleading statement.

Officers or directors of companies are not to be liable for false statements by experts or auditors if they can show that they had reasonable ground for such belief, the test being the action of a prudent man in the management of his own property. Suits for damages must be filed within one year after discovery that the statement on which the purchase was based was false.

The liability of underwriters is to be limited to the amount of an issue guaranteed by the underwriter, instead of making him responsible for the entire issue as under the present law.

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E. W. Beatty, Urging Unification, Says Rail Structure Unsound

Answers Objections to Merging C. P. R. and C.N.R. Under Private Ownership

By E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Excerpts from Address to the Canadian Political Science Association

Heretofore all our transportation problems have been settled under political or community pressure. The present situation must, I take it, be dealt with from the standpoint of sound national economics and from no other angle.

The contribution of Canadian railways to Canadian development has been conspicuous; they should be preserved in a form which will enable them to continue that contribution and to be, if it is possible to make them, a potent factor in the restoration of prosperity in this country and in the relief of its taxpayers. This, if accomplished, must be accomplished through a method of operation which while preserving to the country all its essential transportation facilities, will still provide those services in a manner that will add to the prosperity of every citizen of the Dominion by reducing his tax burdens.

The Canadian National System is now under the general control of three trustees appointed for terms of five years, four years and three years, respectively. It is provided in the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Railways Act of 1933 that no trustee shall be removed from office nor have his salary reduced during the term for which he is appointed, unless for assigned cause and on address of the Senate and House of Commons. This gives reasonable and proper security of office, but there is no assurance that, in future, appointments may not be made on the same grounds which governed the selection of former directors who failed so signally to protect the public interest.

Co-operation Plans

The duty imposed on the two companies by the Act was to consider and put into effect any measures of co-operation which could be adopted without sacrifice of the vital interests of either. Investigation and negotiations have been pursued in an earnest effort to effect the greatest possible savings, but it is becoming more and more apparent that the field of accomplishment is strictly limited. Competition and co-operation are, in the large sense, irreconcilable, and in many cases examined it is difficult to strike a balance which is fair to both companies. Up to the present, measures which have been put into effect involve an estimated annual joint saving of about $1,250,000. A number of others are under consideration, the saving from which cannot yet be estimated. The company with which I am associated desires to give the fullest effect to the policy enjoined. There are two reasons why such action on our part might be expected. Firstly, the Canadian Pacific is anxious to save money, and, if there is money to be saved, we will co-operate as far as we wisely may. Secondly, at the best, we cannot anticipate that the results will bring any substantial relief to our shareholders or the taxpayers who must pay the bills of the Canadian National, and when the insufficiency of co-operation is clearly established, we do not propose to leave the Canadian Pacific open to the charge that, by its attitude, it did anything to wreck the plan.

Railway Structure Unsound

The railway structure of Canada is unsound, and with the debt of the government system already of monumental proportions and pyramiding as it is year by year, more sweeping measures are necessary. With the experience which we had in the good years previous to 1929, it is useless to suggest that a return to normal conditions will solve the problem for us. The greatest annual revenue which the Canadian National ever enjoyed was $304,591,268, in 1928, from which it saved $44,449,780 for interest. That was only 33.3 per cent of the amount necessary to pay interest at five per cent on the total debt as at the end of 1931.

From these figures we can have some conception of the traffic required to provide sufficient net revenue to pay interest on the whole of the debt. It is useless to expect that such traffic will materialize within a measurable period of time. There must be a drastic reduction of railway overhead if we are to come within sight of balancing the railway budget.

How C. P. R. Was Hit

One feature of the situation which is often overlooked is that if the Canadian Pacific was earning sufficient to pay reasonable dividends to its stockholders, and if the Canadian National was earning sufficient to pay interest, there would still be a recurring economic loss of many millions in the effort to maintain duplicate facilities and a larger plant than is necessary to handle the traffic of the country. Wisdom would seem to insist that all forms of preventable waste should be eliminated in a young country such as Canada, the speed and extent of the development of which bears a direct realation to the weight of the burden on its taxpaying citizens.

Suggested Unification

When I appeared before the Royal Commission I suggested that the solution which would best serve the interests of the taxpayer and of the railway security holder would be unification of the two railway systems for purposes of administration only. I proposed that the management should be in private hands, and in the light of our experience of the two forms of administration during the past decade, few would question the wisdom of that provision. As the result of an exhaustive analysis of the accounts by our officers, I have stated that under the form of unification proposed, there would be a saving of $75,000,000 in a year of normal traffic, which amount would be increased as trade of the country expanded in future years. It was the intention that these savings would be divided between the owners of the two properties, on a basis to be negotiated.

No Sell-out to C. P. R.

Some people have interpreted the proposal as implying that the assets of the Canadian National would be turned over to the Canadian Pacific leaving the Government with the liabilities. Nothing of that nature was in mind. The purpose of unification would be to put an end to the waste of competition, to provide the owners of the Canadian National with more money to satisfy their obligations, and to protect the owners of the Canadian Pacific from a recurrence of the conditions which prevailed during the nine years previous to the depression. It is the only practicable plan yet proposed which offers the taxpayers the prospect of relief from the ever-growing mountain of railway debt.

The Royal Commission declined to recommend the plan for three reasons: (a) that it would result in the establishment of a monopoly; (b) with an increase in population, necessitating additional mileage, the management of so great a system might become unwieldy; (c) a policy adopted under the stress of difficult circumstances might not be best fitted to a new set of conditions difficult to forecast.

Analyzes Objections

The prejudice against monopoly is founded on unfortunate past experience in railway and other fields, but in this case it loses its force because railways no longer have a monopoly of transportation. Their rates and services are disciplined, or, at any rate, powerfully influenced, by competition from waterways and road vehicles, and will in the future, in all probability, be further affected by air services. Furthermore, the public interest can be fully protected by public control through the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Goverment.

The danger that the system might become too vast and unwieldy for centralized management is not a very pressing one. The Canadian Pacific and other organizations of similar size and character have always found it possible to provide for growth in mileage and traffic by intelligent decentralization, and by proper delegation of authority to local representatives. There is no indication of a limit beyond which this policy cannot be successfully applied. In any event, there must always be an ultimate authority to which major questions are referred, and success or failure depends on the wisdom used in the selection of that authority. It may be of interest to observe that the Commission, in proposing the organization of an Arbitral Tribunal, desired to entrust to the Chairman of that Tribunal power over the railway properties of the country more arbitrary than, and as comprehensive as, those which would be possessed by the Chief Executive of a unified railway system.

Absorb All Labor

In arguing that the future should not be mortgaged, and a final decision taken now, the Commissioners are minimizing the extreme urgency of the problem, which in other portions of their report they went to pains to emphasize. Instead of turning their eyes toward a nebulous future, and shrinking in anticipation of its rebuke, they might have reflected on the main lesson learned from their enquiry, which was that a privately-owned railway and a publicly-owned railway could not operate in competition side by side without serious injury to both. I would not fear the verdict of the future on an arrangement which promised immediate and ever-increasing relief to a generation which is hard put to it to find the means to carry on the private and public business of the country.

Another objection advanced to unification is that the savings could be effected only by a serious displacement of labor, thus adding to our employment problems. The answer is that if the necessary changes are made gradually, wisely and considerately, as they would be, it would be found that the normal turnover of labor would take up the slack, and that under the unified system employees would find that regularity and security of employment which, under present conditions, is denied to them.

Co-operation No Solution

The policy of compulsory co-operation, although it is being given a fair trial, offers little promise of substantial relief. Founded on expediency—not on reason and experience—it does not touch the heart of the problem. I make that statement deliberately and with confidence, because no man of any experience in railway operations has had the temerity to attempt to indicate that the possible economies from co-operation could conceivably be more than a small part of those to be reached through unification, according to the estimates compiled by experienced and competent railway operators.

The only rational plan yet submitted—which meets the situation by assuring more net operating revenue to apply on the obligations of the Canadian National, and to provide a reasonable return to the owners of the Canadian Pacific—is that of unification for administrative purposes, the administration to be free of politcal control with all its costly implications. One critic of the plan dismisses the estimated economies under the proposed scheme as illusory. He says that the field for saving has been occupied by the economies made by the individual railway companies during the past few years. They are not of the same character or even related to the permanent saving which could be effected by the economic use of existing facilities, and by the abandonment throughout the country of duplicate and triplicate services and trackage. Estimates of those savings were made at various times by the late Lord Shaughnessy, by the late Sir Henry Thornton, by Mr. Fairweather, economist of the Canadian National Railway, and by the present officers of the Canadian Pacific. These submissions can be regarded with respect as the fruits of deep study, conducted by men of experience. All of their estimates, though made at different times, are very similar in result. The estimate presented by the Canadian Pacific to the Royal Commission was examined and analyzed by independent railway economists of standing and repute in the United States and was pronounced unassailable.

With a soundly administered unified system, Canada would be able to anticipate, within a reasonable period of time, a balanced railway budget, and would be able to finance any justifiable extensions which expanding settlement and development might in future demand.

I have tried in this paper to impress on you the immensity of our railway problems, and to convince you that a reasonable solution is possible, and that a plan is before you if you will accept it. I urge on you to give the whole matter earnest thought and study. I have lived with it for over 15 years. I have tried to view it always from a national standpoint, proud of the fact that throughout its existence the Canadian Pacific has proved itself to be a good citizen of Canada. It repaid, with interest, the help which it received from Canada during its early struggles. It has been ready at all times to make its full contribution to the upbuilding of the nation, and that is still the attitude of those who guide its destinies. The Government Railway burden threatens the solvency of the country. That is the statement of those now responsible for its government. The problem should be settled on right lines, and should be settled now. A little delay may not be fatal, but it will be very dangerous and cruelly expensive.

War on Waste

Canadian Farm Loan Board showed profits of $298,845 in the year ended March 31, 1933, before providing interest on initial capital advances. After this provision, profits were $79,762. Appropriations were made from profits as reckoned at $298,845, as follows: statutory reserve $74,711, reserve for losses $45,000, contingent reserve $160,000, and $19,134 was added to undistributed surplus. In brief, the board was able to make these appropriations by not paying interest on its capital borrowings.

That the reserves are necessary is shown by the growth of arrears of principal to $141,574, compared with $69,406 in 1932. Arrears of interest grew to $353,981, from $147,018. While it is stated that there are no reported contingent liabilities, it appears that there may be some in the $9,493,428 of loans and real estate shown among assets.

While it is still too early to pronounce final judgment, it appears that the board is costing the taxpayers money by operating without paying its interest; and that this non-payment of interest is necessary to set up reserves against probable losses on loans made at the taxpayers' expense.

ABITIBI POWER LOST $467,937 IN 16 MONTHS

Took On Losing Business of Valuable Plant to Save Investment

CUTS COMPETITION

Aside from any disappointment shareholders may have had in the report of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. for 1933 because it intimated that protective committees do not feel the time yet opportune for preparation of a reorganization plan (an opinion with which the receiver and manager stated that he "did not disagree") second thoughts would have brought a distinct feeling of relief as a reorganization plan, based on earnings under receivership amounting to one-fifth of depreciation and interest, could not have had much real hope for shareholders. Profits of $1,036,562 compared not too unfavorably with the last year before receivership in view of the large and continued decline in newsprint prices and for all but seven months in volume as well, but they look small in the face of interest of $3,200,000 required on $48,000,000 bonds outstanding and depreciation of $2,250,000 (based on $1,750,000 former requirements for 12 months) or $5,450,000 in all.

Problem Solving Precedes Earnings

But earnings in such a period is not the only way of judging the progress and prospects of Abitibi Power. The company was saddled with some high-cost mills, with deteriorating piles of pulpwood, with contracts for power which it could not under the circumstances use and with almost utter demoralization in the industry as a whole. If these are crossed off item by item it spells advance. Much of the company's situation resulted from its efforts to co-operate in trying to prevent the collapse of plans to get orderly marketing in an industry built far beyond consumptive requirements. In the forefront of its difficulties was the attempt to keep Thunder Bay out of destructive competition by buying it in common with Canada Power & Paper Co. The latter could not meet its engagements in this particular and Abitibi shouldered the lot. The tale of how far it got on the way of getting full control by paying pressing liabilities is of great interest at the present juncture.

In the May 19 issue of The Financial Post it was stated that the amount payable to the Royal Bank was at the time of receivership on Sept. 10, 1932, $4,261,038 and that by the end of 1932 the amount payable was $1,297,138. There were other bank loans but it is understood the Royal Bank loan referred mainly to the Thunder Bay purchase.

All About Thunder Bay

The receiver-manager shows the investment of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. in the much discussed Thunder Bay Paper Co. to have been, on Sept. 10, 1932, $6,654,866, advances to General Power & Paper Co. to buy Thunder Bay Paper Co. shares. There was written off $1,733,148, leaving a net book investment of $4,921,718.

At the same time there remained $2,795,455 of principal and interest to pay before purchase of shares would be complete and there were additional advances to Thunder Bay Paper Co. of $168,271.

Originally General Power & Paper Co. was formed jointly by Abitibi Power & Paper and Canada Power & Paper to buy 20,000 shares of Thunder Bay Paper Co. for $14,100,000. For this they got a 78,000 ton newsprint paper mill at Port Arthur. The property was being paid for by installments and when Canada Power & Paper Co. failed to keep up its end at the outset of 1932, Abitibi entered into an agreement to protect its investment. At that time $12,720,000 had already been paid. The shares remaining to be bought under the old contract, $3,090,000 were sold to Abitibi under the new agreement for $215,000 cash and the rest in monthly installments over ten years.

Saved Investment

Thunder Bay Paper Co. also was obligated under two power contracts: one to pay $53,000 per annum for power for Current river mill, which was cancelled in 1933; and one to pay $225,000 per annum for power for Bare Point mill until May, 1937. It was in arrears on these two contracts in September, 1932, by $305,522 while it also was in danger of defaulting on its agreement because current liabilities were in excess of current assets. The vendor was entitled to take over and gave notice of intention to sell on November 5, 1933. After considering every angle in connection with this most difficult of all its problems Abitibi Power decided to face the fact that it would have to pay $300,000 to cover over due power bills and cure default and also to meet operating losses of carrying idle property. Otherwise it would lose its total investment of $6,654,000 and the mill would pass back into other hands and become an actively competing unit in territories where Abitibi did the most business.

It was also felt that the mill would prove eventually a valuable unit of the company with an adjustment of power rates if that can be done "as it must eventually" and a reasonable improvement in demand. By an arrangement with Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.—the vendors—installment payments were put on for three years and the company is therefore for the time being only required to pay quarterly interest on $2,727,917 balance of principal moneys still outstanding. To the end of 1933 Abitibi had found it necessary to pay $456,463 to pay arrears of power bills, and to provide working capital. Operating losses of Thunder Bay Power Co. and costs of carrying closed down property amounted during period of receivership to $467,937.

Cancelled Contracts

Utilities Commission of Port Arthur agreed to cancel Current River contract between February 1, 1933, and August 1, 1934, date of expiry of contract, if operations of mill were recommenced and continued for nine months to convert pulpwood on hand. The arrangement was made, relieving the company from a substantial liability, preventing deterioration of pulpwood before use and enabling bank liabilities to be reduced. The result is that future costs of carrying property will be down to $350,000, exclusive of interest payable.

Manitoba Paper Co. mill at Pine Falls, Manitoba, has been idle throughout the receivership but to avoid annual tax on company's properties Abitibi arranged to buy 20,000 cords of pulpwood during the winter season 1933-1934. Manitoba Paper Co. contract for power from Manitoba Power Co. calls for $264,000 annually and it owed for power delivered to Sept. 10, 1932, $83,800. The latter amount was paid for by agreement with $37,500 in 1933, and the company was relieved for two years from March 1, 1933, from obligations to take more power than needed to heat and caretake the mill. Costs of carrying this property have so far amounted to $115,632 and advances were $97,868.

Ste. Anne Paper Co. mill has been closed down throughout receivership to date. It had 100,000 cords of wood worth $7.50 a cord but it was written down $476,725 to $276,476 at the end of 1913. Liabilities to the Banque Canadienne Nationale on this pulpwood of $265,000 had $200,000 repaid and liabilities to other creditors were paid, compromised or adjusted.

The company is under contract to 1952 with Shawinigan Power Co. to take power at $327,000 annually. Payment was waived for four years on September 30, 1932, and a liability of $150,718 compromised for $75,000. Costs of receivership to date for this subsidiary have been $146,379 and $375,738 has been advanced to meet these sums and carry property.

Wrote Off Abitibi Canyon

Advances to Abitibi Electric Development Co. were to the end of 1933, $1,332,861. Earnings during the receivership by this subsidiary have been $206,173. Since May 24, 1933, when Hydro-Electric Power Commission took over Abitibi canyon development, it has billed Abitibi Electric Development Co. for 35,000 horsepower which the latter company agreed to take at $13 per horsepower from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission after the latter got it from Abitibi canyon. The power has not been taken and payment of bills has not been made.

In the period of receivership Kaministiquia Power Co. earned $446,796, including $232,880 chargeable to Abitibi. Abitibi Power's debt to Kaministiquia of $428,493 on Sept. 10, 1932, increased to the end of 1933 by $232,880 for power held available but not taken under contracts.

The Ontario Power Service Corp. assets and liabilities have been written off Abitibi books.

The company paid $750,000 for stock of G. H. Mead Co. to ensure control of medium for distribution of paper in the United States.

During 1934 it is expected that a sum of $200,000 will have to be spent at Smooth Rock Falls pulp mill but such expenditures, it is estimated, may be repaid by economies in 18 months of operation. That mill is now operating at a profit.

Jersey Cow Creates Record

The Jersey cow, Havering Raleigh Helen, bred by Hanson's dairy, Cartwright, Man., and owned by H. D. Brewer, Dropmore, Man., has completed a record at two years and 170 days of age in 305 days of 6,011 pounds of milk, 368 pounds of fat, with an average test of 6.12 per cent. last year.

What "Cellophane" Does for Bakers and Candy Makers

Confectionery Industry First to Adopt "Cellophane" .... Sparkling Eye Appeal Boosts Sales

Milk Flake
JERSEY

THROUGH THE EYE TO THE PALATE ... speeds the sale of these candy products. Science says the sight of an appetizing sweet does actually "make your mouth water."

The April 28 issue of "The Financial Post" carried a full page article entitled "Seeing is Believing." This was the general story of "Cellophane." The article on this page is the second of a series dealing with "Cellophane" in specific industries, published by the "Cellophane" Division of Canadian Industries Limited.

AMONG the industries in which "Cellophane" has been instrumental in producing greater sales, the Confectionery and Baking industries have a peculiar interest. Confectionery because here was found the first important use of "Cellophane" in Canada. Baking because in this field, obstacles which for a time seemed insurmountable have been overcome. Today, in both these businesses, there is a growing number of enterprising and successful firms who have come to regard "Cellophane" as an indispensable feature of their selling. A brief resume of the course of this acceptance is interesting and instructive.

In Candy

Years before 1924 when "Cellophane" was first imported into Canada the candy industry had begun pioneering with this new, curiously interesting wrap. Indeed, the candy people were the first to recognize the potent sales value of "Cellophane." They took the trouble to import "Cellophane" from France. In those days "Cellophane" was in the early stages of its development, and imported "Cellophane" gave them constant trouble as a result of its long journey combined with their own lack of knowledge as to effective and economical methods of applying it. Shipments would arrive with thousands of sheets stuck together or through unskilful handling deteriorated so much as to be practically useless according to our present standards. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, "Cellophane" sold more candy. Now the better "Cellophane" of today, aided by vastly improved methods of handling, wrapping and presentation, has proved one of the strongest sales tools of the confectionery industry.

When "Cellophane" came to this continent, Whitman's, of New York, were the first to try it. Ever since, they have continued to use it. But the price then was very high compared with today's costs. As the price went down, down, from $2.65 per lb. in 1924 to $1.00 in 1928, the field opened up—especially when tremendous volume was developed in direct-wrap five cent and ten cent units. Since then, further price reductions have made the cost of the "Cellophane" wrap a negligible factor compared with the advantages which the material gives.

Advantages Numerous

These advantages are numerous. Many of them are self-evident, while others working steadily to increase sales have in many cases been in full operation for years before they have been appreciated. For example, it is obvious that the scintillating beauty of "Cellophane" dresses-up the product so effectively that dealers willingly give preferred position and people *do buy* what they can see and pick up readily. This thought, of course, carries with it faster sales, quicker turnover, and a galaxy of little sales—purchases made by people on the spur of the moment through the immediate appeal to their palates of tempting "Cellophane" wrapped dainties. But a subtler and none the less potent force lies in "Cellophane." The whole confectionery industry is made more important, a greater source of pleasure to the general public, through the fact that fully protected candy products reach the buyer in the same delicious condition that the manufacturer has been at such pains to produce. Thus the public instinctively asks for, or reaches for, the candy "wrapped in 'Cellophane'." Realizing this fact, it is not surprising to learn that impartial store tests have proved conclusively the existence of this definite preference for goods so packaged.

Many Uses

One of the first of Canadian candy manufacturers to wrap their products in "Cellophane" was Ganong Bros. of St. Stephen, N.B. Now, with the exception of a few old established items, their goods are 100 per cent in "Cellophane." Certain very successful items have had no advertising support at any time, yet on these items, sales have been built up and maintained in a decidedly satisfactory way. Officials of the company give an important share of the credit for this to the "Cellophane" wrap. They claim that the neatness of the transparent "Cellophane" put-up has permitted the product itself to do the selling and that the appetizing appearance of the various items have won for them display preference on dealers' counters.

Moir's of Halifax, have a successful counter line of 5, 10 and 25 cent put-ups, while Rowntree's have introduced their famous Pastilles and Gums in 3-for-10 cent rolls—all in "Cellophane."

Particularly interesting is the 1934 Neilson Chocolate line, in modern design boxes with "Cellophane" top. The success of this line has been immediate and extensive.

Lowney has recently taken further advantage of the visibility and protection afforded by "Cellophane" to introduce a new idea in boxed candies. The box and lid are wrapped separately. The lid can be removed and the contents seen while at the same time the full protection and display value of "Cellophane" are retained.

There is another case where the use of "Cellophane" has resulted in better merchandising and stimulated sales. Leading departmental and chain stores, including Loblaw's and Woolworth's, are now purchasing bulk candy, dividing it into items of three or four ounces each and putting them up in "Cellophane" packages. Results have been gratifying. The candy protected, yet at the same time displayed attractively by the 100 per cent transparency of "Cellophane"—has sold much more rapidly when in small "Cellophane" packets than when displayed in bulk. The "Cellophane" bag put-up also invariably brought a higher price which more than covered the extra packaging costs.

Wrapping candy lines in "Cellophane" does not present a difficult problem. The majority of such lines are hand wrapped, using "Cellophane" sheets supplied cut-to-size. Beautiful effects can be secured with printed "Cellophane" wrappers and bags and a wide choice of color and color combinations give full play in individual ingenuity and selection.

That the candy buyers who buy on impulse—to the tune of hundreds of thousands of sales each day—are influenced by the wrapping of the candy they buy has been effectively demonstrated by a number of impartial tests in retail stores in many cities. Results of these tests showing the protective value of "Cellophane" applied to many lines of "hard-to-keep" candy are given in the booklet "This Business of Selling Candy," recently prepared for distribution by the "Cellophane" Division of Canadian Industries Limited.

Sales Resistance Stiffens

HE STOOD all of three feet high and spoke English almost as well as a radio announcer. Both of which feats are a matter of pride when one is just under five years of age. He stood in front of the candy counter and asked for "one of the one cent chocolate eggs."

It just happened that there wasn't any such thing in the store but the clerk must have had a young hopeful himself for he picked out one of the five centres and proffered it for the penny.

The customer looked at it for a moment with a cold eye. Then he put his coin back in his pocket.

"No," he said firmly, "I won't take it. It hasn't got THAT PAPER 'round it."

IN BAKING

Moistureproof "Cellophane" and Heat Sealing Open the Door to Greater Sales

AT THE 1924 price of "Cellophane" of $2.65 per lb. the general use of this product was impractical for wrapping any except luxury products, such as perfume and expensive candy. When in 1925 the price was drastically reduced (incidentally, there have been 16 price reductions in the last 10 years) the baking industry began to sit up and take notice. First cookies appeared in "Cellophane." So successful were results that before long these and other items were being sold in "Cellophane" on a national scale.

A new field opened when moistureproof "Cellophane" appeared in 1927. Cakes, which dried out in plain transparent "Cellophane" were kept fresh and moist in moistureproof "Cellophane." Bakers throughout Canada and the United States began to use it and item after item soon became familiar in this transparent, protective wrapper.

"Cellophane" brings an entirely new selling force to the baker's aid. It permits full play to the "eye-appeal" and "appetite-appeal" of the product itself. Dressed up in the sparkle of the wrapper, cakes and pies, sweet dough items and special breads look more toothsome and tasty. With the effective protection of "Cellophane," too, all these products can be displayed in drivers' baskets or on store counters, without fear of dust or contamination. Thousands of purchases are now being made on impulse that were lost before "Cellophane" came to be used.

"Cellophane" costs slightly more than other wrappings, but the saving effected through reduction of returns readily offsets this. Returns on baked goods wrapped in other materials are generally about 20%. In "Cellophane" returns have been practically eliminated.

The use of "Cellophane" on cakes and cookies has been found by experience to be so advantageous that the great volume of such products are now sold in this way. And the same qualities that have made "Cellophane" so successful in other fields — visibility and protection — have been applied by successful bakers both in the United States and Canada to the developing of new markets for bakery products. This followed the development of heat sealing proof "Cellophane," which made possible the economical machine wrapping of breads and sweet doughs. It is not surprising that special breads in "Cellophane" are now being sold with great success by bakers in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and a number of other Canadian cities, as they are in over 300 cities in the United States.

Sweet Dough Items

The same formula — protection, best possible display, impulse sales —has been applied to sweet dough items and with equal success. A satisfactory volume of new business can, and is being secured by supplying a variety of appetizing sweet dough products wrapped in inviting "Cellophane." 'Cellophane has thus opened the door to important new fields for sales expansion and increased profits for every baker.

A development, too, which offers tremendous possibilities for enlarged profits, is in the wrapping of pies in "Cellophane." An aggressive Montreal baker has increased his pie business by 200% with an over-wrap of "Cellophane."

Many bakers, convinced by the success of competitors selling bakery products in "Cellophane" have asked, "Am I too late?" Records show that, while the first users in a city have maintained their substantial gains, later entrants have reaped remarkable profits, and all have shown continued increases. Visible merchandising of special breads and other bakery items has certainly increased total consumption of products put out by profesional bakers, principally by rendering the bakers' products very much more attractive, and thus, cutting down baking at home.

"Cellophane" Easily Handled

The wrapping of cakes, cookies, pies, sweet doughs and special breads, in "Cellophane" in most cases can be easily handled. Where there is large volume, present packaging machinery can, at small cost, be converted to handle "Cellophane." With small volume hand-wrapping is entirely satisfactory and economical. The "Cellophane" used is supplied in cut-to-size sheets for hand-wrapping and in roll for machine-wrapping.

Interesting and colorful effects can be secured by printing on "Cellophane." With a printed wrap the baker may secure the added sales appeal of color in relation to the goods, identify them as his products and yet at the same time have a transparent, protective wrap.

THESE BAKED GOODS DO NOT RETURN ... Wrapped in "Cellophane," pies, special breads, cakes, sweet dough items have only a one-way ride in the baker's wagon.

Utilities and Transportation

N. SCOTIA POWER HOLDS REVENUES NEAR 1932 LEVELS

Small Surplus Shown After Common Dividends on New Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Gross revenues of Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. showed a minor decline in 1933, but savings on operating and other expenses resulted in net income available for dividends on the capital stock being somewhat larger than those reported in 1932.

Tramway operations were not particularly favorable last year, but the light and power and gas department were able to hold their own. Consequently gross earnings declined by only about $150,000 to $1,747,755 in 1933. This loss was almost entirely offset by the decline in operating expenses, so that net earnings from operations at $560,986 compared with $562,201 in 1932.

Carry Forward Surplus

Particulars of the profit and loss accounts for the past three years follow:

	1933	1932	1931
	$	$	$
Gr. earn.	1,747,755	1,850,040	1,895,866
Oper. exp. ...	1,186,769	1,287,839	1,350,177
Net earn.	560,986	562,201	545,689
Misc. inc.	32,490	34,759	36,901
Total income .	593,476	596,960	582,590
Deprec.	135,000	135,000	135,000
Balance	458,476	461,960	447,590
Int. & exch. .	247,475	262,471	239,757
Balance	211,001	199,489	207,833
Bond disc. ...	......	......	2,537
Balance	211,001	199,489	205,296
Pfd. divids. ..	75,000	75,000	75,000
*Ord. divids. .	112,199	138,092	138,092
Surp. for year	23,802	†13,603	†7,796
P. surp. adj. .	262,629	279,157	294,736
Prof. from inv.	4,753	‡19,563	......
Net surplus .	291,184	245,991	286,940
Tfd. to d. res.	79,580	......	......
Sur. carr. fwd.	211,604	245,991	286,940

*$3.25 per share for 1933 and $4 per share for previous years.

†Deficit.

‡Provision for decline in investments.

Few Changes Noted

No major changes are noted in the company's balance sheet, which at the end of 1933 showed assets totalling $8,943,815 compared with $8,698,587 in 1932. The amount of outstanding capital stock remains unchanged, while the funded debt was reduced during the year from $4,264,500 to $4,225,000.

Additional capital expenditures were carried out during the past year, the plant and equipment account showing an increase in value from $7,118,332 to $7,152,673.

Reports on Operations

In his report to the shareholders, J. C. Mackeen, president, had the following to say in part:

"The generation of steam power was avoided through the purchase of power from Avon River Power Co. The great value of the interconnection with the Avon River water powers was again demonstrated last October when all other sources of supply to the city were cut off by a severe storm. On this occasion, although the steam station was held in readiness for immediate service, the entire Halifax load was carried by the Avon powers until repairs had been effected."

Clarence McCuaig Heads Montreal Curb Market

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—C. N. McCuaig has been elected chairman of the Montreal Curb Market for 1934-35, succeeding Grant Johnson. Other members elected to the board of management include: J. D. MacPherson, vice-chairman; A. E. D. Tremain, secretary-treasurer; and W. H. Dean, A. E. MacMartin, P. E. Ostiguy, W. W. Thompson, G. H. Turpin and D. S. Yuile as members of the board.

A large increase in turnover on the Montreal Curb Market was revealed by a report on the market's activity in the past fiscal year.

Canadian Paperboard's New Securities Now Ready

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—New securities are now ready for distribution to the bondholders of Canadian Paperboard Co. under the terms of the plan of reorganization. Under the plan the holder of each $100 of bonds will receive one new preference share while, in addition, for each $400 par value of bonds, there will be one share of new common stock.

Duncan McNair Joins Adam & Company Staff

Duncan McNair, formerly associated with James Richardson & Co., of Calgary, for six years, has joined the staff of Adam & Co. Mr. McNair will be assistant manager of the firm's Calgary branch.

National Biscuit Reduces Dividend

National Biscuit Co. has declared a 50-cent dividend per share on common, payable in United States funds on July 14, 1934, to shareholders of record of June 15. This places the stock on an annual dividend basis of $2 per share compared with the previous rate of $2.80.

St. Maurice Alchemists Do Shawinigan's Stuff

Chemical Developments Now But an Interesting Yarn — But May be the Basis of Large Industry

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—This is the story of one of the oldest industries of the world. It flourished in Tyre and Sidon. It was revered in Ur of the Chaldees. Its inception dates back to when civilization first reared its head on the banks of the Euphrates. It is only beginning to meet success. It is the industry of the alchemists.

Twenty miles up the picturesque St. Maurice valley from the city of Three Rivers lies Shawinigan Falls. And at Shawinigan Falls lies an alchemist's plant—but they call it a chemical plant.

Here men, or rather electricity controlled by men, dump coke and limestone into an electric furnace. The result is calcium carbide. Water is added to the calcium carbide to make acetylene gas. Water is then added to the acetylene to make acetaldehyde which, when oxidized, forms acetic acid. Again, acetylene gas comes into the picture. It is added to the acid. The result is vinyl acetate, and vinyl acetate is important. It is the base of a long string of artificial resins. And resins, in turn, are the big actors on the chemical stage today. Why? Because resins will make substitutes for almost any human requirement, save food. Already they are largely used to provide clothing and shelter.

Important to Canada

The vinyl acetate resins are important to Canada because the only place they are made on this continent, indeed in the Empire, is at Shawinigan Falls. They hold an interest also for investors in Shawinigan Water and Power Co. because its subsidiary, Shawinigan Chemicals, has developed the resins and is the only company which can manufacture them on this continent. One of the chemical subsidiaries' older plants has been renovated and re-equipped with machinery having a capacity of 2½ tons of resins daily. It will be in operation in a month.

And Shawinigan anticipates that the entire capacity output of the plant will rapidly be absorbed.

This does not mean very much to Shawinigan shareholders—yet. But the resins are in their infancy. Their day is dawning, and resin, in the chemical era which is upon us will play an important, if not a spectacular, part in Shawinigan's progress.

The Word Resin

The word resin has no chemical meaning. It applies only to physical characteristics of a liquid or a solid. Natural resins include the gums which are used for varnishes, for the compounds used to make the old canoe watertight, and for friction on the bow to get a better tune out of the fiddle. The artificial resins are used to make construction materials, to make artificial silk, and to make Duco.

The process of making resins, and there are hundreds which can come from the acetylene base, is not as simple as the description in this story. Throughout the manufacturing process, complicated chemical changes take place. In some of the steps, a catalyst is used to effect the chemical reaction. A catalyst is an agent which permits chemical action but does not undergo any change itself. There are other chemical tricks used in manufacturing, bearing impossible technical names, to explain complicated technical formulae.

Characteristics Varied

The resins made by Shawinigan all come from the one base, but their characteristics are varied. They are polymerized. This means that the grouping of the atoms which go to make up the resin is changed with a resulting change in the characteristics of the product. Some of the resins are more fluid than water; others have the viscosity of a tallow candle; others are as hard, and harder than many of the metals. Some are transparent as glass; others opaque. The idea behind the work of the chemist is to provide a resin with exactly the characteristics which an industry can demand in its raw materials.

One of the oldest and best-known artificial resins is bakelite. Others are used in the now popular lacquers. A large proportion of the goods sold in Woolworth's are made from resin. They run the gamut from toothbrush handles and combs to heels for ladies' slippers.

There is virtually nothing in any business office which cannot be made from resins, from ash trays and telephone receivers to files, furniture and the walls themselves.

Forefront of Chemistry

In going into this business, Shawinigan has stepped into the forefront of the chemical industry's march forward. Already the company is working along 20 or 30 lines in which resins can be used. Of these, eight or ten are highly promising. But the greatest secrecy surrounds these endeavors and no Shawinigan official will venture to indicate what is anticipated.

In Strong Position

Shawinigan occupies a strong position, too, for the future manufacture of resins under their own process in the U. S. There the company has a subsidiary, the Niacet Chemical Corp. of which Shawinigan owns a third of the stock. The remaining two thirds is divided between Union Carbide and Dupont. The U. S. company operates under a patented Shawinigan process and is reported to be doing a fine business.

True, the potentialities of the future won't make Shawinigan dividend cheques any larger in the next quarter. The results five years hence, though, none but the chemists can tell—and they won't speak because they are modest. The history of the chemical industry generally in the last fifteen years reveals that great things can be anticipated in the years which are to come. Shawinigan's resin developments are at present an interesting story. But they look like becoming the basis of a substantial industry.

ACME GLOVE WORKS RESUME DIVIDENDS

Restore Preferred Stock to Regular Dividend Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Acme Glove Works has declared a regular dividend of 1⅝ per cent on the 6½ per cent cumulative convertible first preferred shares, payable June 15 to shareholders of record May 23.

This is the first payment made by the company on its first preferred stock since December 15, 1930, arrears of dividends amounting to $10.56 a share.

Resumption of dividends by the company is taken to reflect the improved position as indicated in the financial statement for 1933, when net earnings totalled $89,647, compared with an operating loss of $74,252 in the previous year.

Claude Neon Meeting Adjourned Sixty Days

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of Claude Neon General Advertising at their annual meeting voted to adjourn same for 60 days. Julian C. Smith, chairman of the board, stated that business has improved slightly in the past few months and it is expected that within two months sufficient improvement will occur as to permit a regular meeting to be held when the management will be in a better position to discuss affairs of the company.

Montreal Stock Exchange Set Up Advisory Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange have given approval to the proposal of creating an advisory committee of partners of firms doing business on the Exchange, who are not members.

The following have been nominated to act as the advisory committee for 1934-35: W. D. Benson, J. G. Garneau, Brian Heward, H. D. Kingstone and W. P. O'Brien.

Public Utility Earnings

B. C. Power Corp.

April	1934	1933
Gross earnings	$1,046,164	$1,018,220
Oper. expenses	676,224	684,088
Net earnings	369,940	334,132
10 Months—		
Gross earnings	$10,575,525	$10,800,357
Oper. expenses	7,048,940	7,365,945
Net earnings	3,526,585	3,434,412

Latest Price Bros. Offer Gives One-Third of Equity To Common Shareholder

Official Offer Follows Forecast of Financial Post

RIGHTS TO SUBSCRIBE

Opponents in Fight for Control Compromise and Make Final Offer for Property

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plan of reorganization of Price Bros. & Co. in bankruptcy as jointly put forward by Bowater's Paper Mills, Duke-Price Power Co., London Express Newpaper Ltd., and Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., is in line with earlier forecasts carried by The Financial Post.

After having been actively in competition with each other over several months, Bowater's syndicate and the Duke-Price-Rothermere-Beaverbrook group came together and put forward a joint offer which has received the approval of the bondholders' committee and several of the larger unsecured creditors.

Main Features of Plan

The general attributes are that the bondholders will be offered the unpaid interest of the past two years in cash, to be paid out of the fund of $5,000,000 raised by subscription of the new group to the second mortgage debentures.

The creditors are to be offered certificates of indebtedness to the full value of their claims. These certificates will bear interest at 5 per cent, payable to the extent earned and with provision for repayment of principal.

The preferred shareholders are to receive share for share; the dividend rate to be limited to 5 per cent per annum, payable to extent earned, and with certain limited cumulative features.

Common shareholders are to receive one share for every three presently owned.

Raised New Capital

One of the principal features of the plan is the raising of $5,000,000 of additional capital, all of which has been underwritten by the group of four. Shareholders will be offered the right to subscribe to the new debentures. If this right is exercised in full, the old common shareholders will own two-thirds of the common shares of the new company.

The plan provides for each block of 10 old shares, the holder will have the right to subscribe for $100 of new debentures, carrying a bonus of three shares of new common stock.

It is noted that the scheme provides for the issuance of 150,000 shares of common stock as a bonus with the debentures; in other words, three shares for each $100 par value.

Old shareholders, on the other hand, can only subscribe $4,268,300 of the debentures, which would carry bonus stock amounting to $128,049 shares. The difference, or $731,700 of debentures carrying a bonus of 21,951 shares of common, must be taken up by the underwriters.

What the Group Receive

An actual commitment of $731,700 (all other expenses in connection with the reorganization being paid by the company) the four underwriters will receive 21,951 shares of new common stock. For the contingent liability of having to subscribe to the debenture stock not taken up by the shareholders, the underwriters receive free 141,490 shares of common stock, making a total in all of 163,441.

The distribution of the new common stock follows:

Distribution of New Common Stock

	Number
Present shareholders	142,278
Bonus with debentures	150,000
To underwriters	141,490
Total to be issued	433,768

Concessions are Asked

Examination of the scheme offered by the new group brings to light several interesting changes in respect to the presently issued and the new securities.

The maturity date of the present first mortgage bond issue is extended from February 1, 1943, to the same day in 1950. Sinking fund does not start until November 1, 1935, when 20 per cent of the net profit will be appropriated for that purpose. A similar payment will be made in 1936, while from 1937 onward 25 per cent of the net profits or a minimum of $185,000 will be set aside for sinking fund. The bonds will no longer be payable in gold coin the trust deed being changed to read "lawful money." The bonds, however, will still be payable in three markets—Canada, New York and London.

Please All Interests

The new general mortgage debentures (inclusion of the word "debenture" is to make it possible for the Canadian insurance companies to subscribe) will mature in 1959. The underwriters have the option of issuing $4,000,000 in Canadian funds and $1,000,000 in Sterling. There will be no default if interest is unpaid before December 1, 1935. The bonds are callable and sinking fund started July 1, 1935, with 20 per cent of the "net" profits set aside for that purpose.

It is also set out in the plan that the underwriters can pledge $1,327,400 of the authorized but unissued mortgage bonds for loans or can sell them at not less than 80.

Income certificates of indebtedness will mature in 1954 and be payable as to principal and interest in Canadian funds only.

The principal change in the preferred stock as proposed is reducing the dividend from $6 to $5 a share and eliminating the cumulative dividend features.

As regards payment of dividends on the common stock, the plan provides that no dividends can be paid until the income certificates of indebtedness have been reduced by two-thirds of the principal amount originally issued. Further restrictions are that no dividends can be paid reducing net current assets beyond $1,500,000, while no dividends can be paid until all unpaid cumulative profits on preferred have been set apart and 5 per cent dividend paid on the preferred for that particular year.

Nobody Wants It

Among the conditions of the underwriting as set out in the plan is that the company will terminate the lease on Price Realty Co., which called for an annual payment of about $70,000. A limit is set on the claim of the St. Maurice Valley Paper Co. against Price Bros. Sales Corp.

Pay All Expenses

The company is to pay all of the underwriters' expenses, as well as those of the bondholders' protective committee.

New Capital Set-up

Following is the capitalization of Price Bros. and Co. as proposed by the joint underwriters, together with a comparative layout showing the capital of the old company:

CAPITALIZATION OF PRICE BROS. AND CO. AS PROPOSED BY JOINT UNDERWRITERS

Security	Authorized	To be Issued
6% First Mortgage Bonds	†12,389,000	$11,061,600
6½% Second Mortgage Debentures	5,000,000	5,000,000
5% Income Cert. of Indebtedness	‡2,000,000	‡2,000,000
5% Redeemable Preferred Shares	6,284,300	6,284,300
No par value common stock	500,000 shs.	433,768 sh

†$1,327,400 can be pledged by new company for loans at not less than 80.

‡Estimated; many claims yet to be proved.

CAPITALIZATION OF OLD COMPANY

	Authorized	Issued
6% First Mortgage Bonds	$25,000,000	$11,061,600
6½% Cum. Preferred Stock	17,000,000	6,292,000
Common Stock, par value $100	50,000,000	42,633,200

Price Realty Co. Left Out In the Cold

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Approval of Price Bros. and Co. reorganization along the lines set forth in the plan sponsored by Bowater's, Duke-Price Power, Beaverbrook and Rothermere, will leave the bondholders of Price Realty Co. in an unenviable position.

Back in the "good old days," Price Bros. and Co. decided to erect a 17-story office building in Quebec City. Through W. C. Pitfield and Co., the public were offered $750,000 of first mortgage bonds. In addition to the land and buildings, the bonds were further secured by a 15-year lease from Price Bros. and Co. which would give the realty company an income of about $72,000 a year. Now that Price Bros. is in bankruptcy the lease is not being honored. Nor do the sponsors of the reorganization want to assume the lease, for this "asset" is specifically mentioned in the plan as being among those things which the new company does not want.

Price Bros. Dividend Remote Under New Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Many years may elapse before common shareholders of Price Bros. & Co. are again in receipt of a dividend. If the scheme of reorganization as proposed by Bowater's-Duke-Price Power-Beaverbrook and Rothermere is accepted by all interested parties, the old common shareholders will receive one-third of the equity in the new company, plus whatever stock goes with the new debentures to which they subscribe.

In its palmiest days the old company was earning better than $4,000,000. From 1929 to 1931 income was in excess of $3,000,000, while for 1932, there was an operating loss of nearly $600,000. At present Price Bros. & Co. is not earning enough money to pay its bond interest. But assuming a return of earning power to $3,000,000 and to the previous high level of $4,250,000, the following tabulation shows what proportion of earnings will accrue to the common stockholders of the new company:

POTENTIAL SHARE EARNINGS OF PRICE BROS. & CO. UNDER JOINT PROPOSAL

	Assuming earnings at	Assuming earnings at
Charges in order of seniority.........	$3,000,000	$4,250,000
Interest on first mortgage bonds.....	663,696	663,696
Interest on debentures	325,000	325,000
Sinking fund on first mortgage bonds..	185,000*	185,000*
Interest on cert. of indebtedness......	100,000†	100,000†
Sinking fund on debentures	345,260	295,260
Sinking fund on cert. of indebtedness..	138,104	238,104
Depreciation and depletion (minimum)	668,364	1,018,364
Net income	474,576	1,124,576
Preferred dividends	314,600	314,600
Available on common stock	159,976	809,976
Earnings per share of common stock..	37 cents	$1.87

*Minimum after 1937; 20 per cent of "net earnings" in 1935 and 1936.

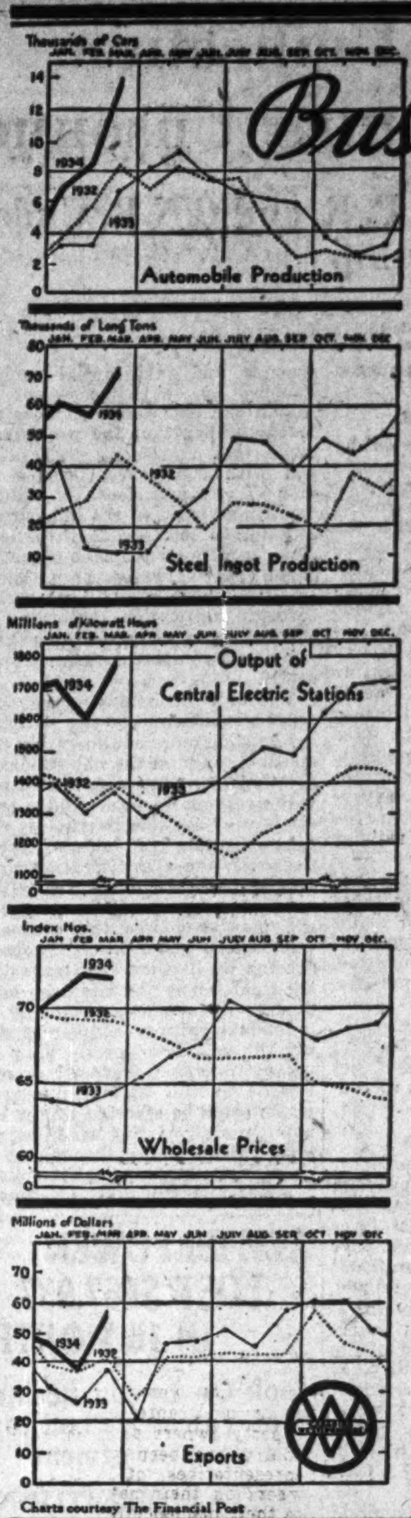
†Assuming $2,000,000 will be issued.

PROVINCE OF
NEW BRUNSWICK
4% Bonds, due May 15th, 1948
(Non-Callable)
Principal and half-yearly interest payable in lawful money of Canada.

THESE Bonds are a direct obligation of New Brunswick, the largest of the Maritime provinces, and constitute a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

Price: 99½ and accrued interest, to yield about 4.05%

NESBITT, THOMSON
and Company Limited
355 St. James, Street West, Montreal, Que.
Branches in all principal cities of Canada
165



Charts courtesy The Financial Post

Business Is Better!

..Read what that means *to you*

HOW does the welcome upward swing affect your plant? Does it bring into use electrical equipment that has remained idle during the past few years? If so, this message is of vital importance to you.

Inactive electrical apparatus has three deadly enemies—moisture, dirt and fumes. These attack even the best insulation, so that machinery, on which you rely for greater production, may fail at a critical time. You can prevent this by calling in the Westinghouse Service Department now to check over your plant. Their recommendations have the stamp of authority, for all the engineers of Westinghouse Service Shops are experienced men, whose judgment is backed by a nation-wide organization.

Perhaps the power factor of your plant can be improved. In a textile mill, for example, without advising any additional equipment, the Westinghouse Service Department was able to raise the power factor from 50 to 65 per cent. simply by rearranging the motors.

It is surely in your best interests to guard against expensive shutdowns or excessive power costs. Engineers from any one of the six Westinghouse Service Shops listed below will gladly call at your bidding.

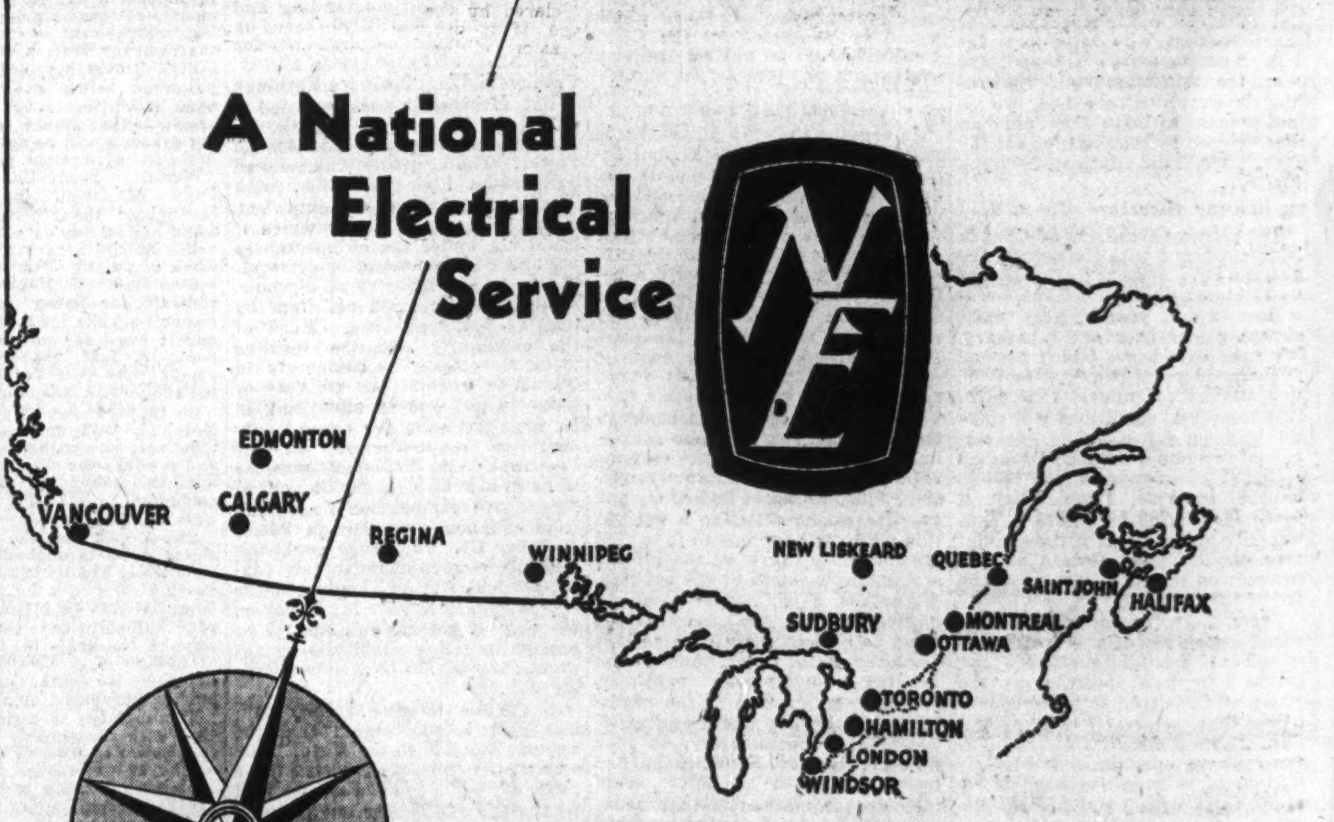
CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE - HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Branch Offices: VANCOUVER, CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA, WINNIPEG, FORT WILLIAM, TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALIFAX

Service and Repair Shops: VANCOUVER, CALGARY, REGINA, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL

Westinghouse
Service Department
Repairs - Installations - Testing
8156

A National Electrical Service



Serving all Canada

You are never far from a Northern Electric distributing house, each one of which is stocked and staffed to render a complete electrical service for public utility, industrial, amusement, municipal and home requirements. This national electrical service has been built up over the years through a wealth of manufacturing and research experience. Let it simplify your electrical problems and point the way to real economies.

Northern Electric
COMPANY LIMITED
A NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SERVICE

News of Investment Markets

BOND MARKETS ACTIVELY HIGHER ON BROAD FRONT

Pattullo's Success Spurs B. C. Issues—Industrials Resume Rise

Government, municipal and corporation bonds advanced actively in the week ended May 22. Resumption of the advance in corporation issues resulted in many gains of a point or more, and a comparatively small group of losses.

Western provincial bonds recovered fractionally or better. British Columbia issues jumped as much as two points on the news that Premier Pattullo had obtained Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett's approval of advances of unstated amount to the far western province.

Continuation of the rise in gilt-edged bonds carried The Financial Post's average price on seven high-grade issues close to 110. The average yield simultaneously declined below 3.90 per cent. Dominion issues are no longer available to the ordinary investor to yield as high as four per cent.

The decline of yields is shown below:

Average Yield on Seven Hig-Grade Canadian Bonds

	%		%
May 22	3.871	May 16	3.919
May 21	3.880	May 14	3.921
May 19	3.887	May 1	4.033
May 18	3.891	Apr. 3	4.074
May 17	3.919	Mar. 1	4.260

The advance among western provincial bonds and corporation issues was widespread. Public utility issues showed marked strength, Beauharnois 5½'s gaining 2½ points and Duke Price 6's rising two. An encouraging indication was strength in C.P.R. issues.

Representative gains are shown below:

Changes in Active Bonds

Issue:	Bid May 22	Change
Western Provincials:		
Alberta 4½'s '56	88½	+½
Alberta 6's '47	102	+½
B. C. 4½'s '53	86½	+1½
B. C. 6's '47	99	+2
Man. 5's '59	95½	....
Man. 6's '47	101	+¾
Sask. 5's '59	90	+½
Sask. 6's '52	99½	+½
Corporation Issues:		
Beauharnois 5½'s '73	98	+2½
Calgary Pr. 5's '60	95½	+1
C P. R. 4½'s '44	91¼	+1½
Can. N. Pwr. 5's '53	95½	+1¾
Duke Price 6's '66	96	+2¾
Gatineau 5's '56	93½	+1¼
Gen. Steel W. 6's '52	83	+1
Gypsum 5½'s '48	80	+2
MacLaren-Q. 5½'s '61	98½	+1¾

INTEREST CUT TO 3% BY ADMIRAL BEATTY

Bonds Placed on Income Basis — Surplus Earnings to Sinking Fund

By a recent arrangement through the bondholders' committee for Admiral Beatty Hotel Co., all coupons on the seven per cent, first mortgage bonds, due 1944, are to be detached from the bonds and a new maximum rate of interest of three per cent has been agreed upon, to be paid on an income basis.

All surplus earnings are to be applied to a sinking fund and when the present $600,000 bond issue is reduced to $300,000, interest will become payable out of earnings at a rate of six per cent, with all surplus income to be used to retire the balance of the issue.

The hotel is being operated by a committee of four appointed by Halifax directors, The Financial Post is informed. In addition to the first mortgage bonds of $600,000, there is a second mortgage for $150,000, and a third mortgage for $320,000 on the property. These two last-mentioned mortgages, it is understood, will not bear interest until the first mortgage has been repaid in full. The same procedure is to be carried out in the case of the second and third mortgages as for the first mortgage.

There is also outstanding $750,000 of seven per cent preferred shares of $100 each and $7,500 of $1 par value common shares. The Eastern Trust Co. is trustee for the first mortgage bonds.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Wabasso Cotton	*6%	1947	June 1	105
Can. For. Inv.†	7%	1949	June 1	105
St. John D. Dock	5½%	Serial	July 5	105
Rowntree Co. Ser. A	6%	10-yr.	Aug. 1	...

*$10,000. †$233,000.

No Honey Dew Suits Follow Gas Explosion

As far as Honey Dew, Ltd., is concerned, according to a statement to The Financial Post from the management, there is no question of damage suits following injuries to twenty people when a gas explosion wrecked a Hamilton store of the company. Honey Dew states that the premises were completely cleared just previous to the blast, and the company is not using gas in this or any other store.

Apparently, there was some leak in the main near by. When the escaping gas was detected the manager of the Honey Dew store states that he immediately telephoned the United Gas and Fuel Co., and later the Hamilton fire department.

MONTREAL TRAMS DROPPING BEHIND ON PRESENT FARE

Higher Fare or One-man Cars Alternative Remedies

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reserves of the Montreal Tramways Commission are exhausted except for $66,893, while the operating deficit for the first quarter of 1934 amounted to $205,930.

These are the facts brought out by representatives of the Commission and the Montreal Tramways Co. in a conference with the civic authorities. Claim was made that the only way to avoid increasing the price of tickets to overcome the deficit is economy through greater use of one-man cars.

The city does not greatly favor the expansion of the one-man car routes, but under the circumstances the commission points out that the contract between the company and the city authorizes the Commission to raise fares in order to meet charges.

Final economies, however, are now being tried and planned before adopting the other alternative, namely, of increasing tramway fares.

Advertising Linage Scores Gain in April

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Newspaper advertising linage in 52 American cities, as compiled by Media Records Inc. and published by Editor and Publisher, was 18.1 per cent greater for April than that for the same month a year ago. While this increase is regarded as satisfactory, it is pointed out that the rate of increase was not maintained last April.

For April, 1934, advertising linage totalled 107,490,670, a gain of nearly 4,000,000 lines over the previous month and 16,400,000 lines over April, 1933.

C. N. Steamships Join White Star in Cruise Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Co-operative arrangements have been entered into between the Canadian National Steamships and the present organization of the White Star Line's Canadian service for the addition of a new cruise ship to the St. Lawrence service on a new route. The Canadian National S.S. Prince Henry, which has been operating in Pacific coastal waters, will go into the Boston-Montreal cruise service under the arrangement, making weekly trips starting July 7 and calling at Quebec en route. The liner also will make special Saguenay cruises on Dominion Day and Labor Day, according to her present schedule.

Price Bros. Register Closed for Forty Days

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Curb Market has been notified that the registers of the transfers of Price Bros. and Co. Ltd., in respect to both common and preferred shares, have been closed for a period of 40 days from May 16.

THOS. BRADSHAW TO MAKE ENQUIRY WINNIPEG TAXES

Court Ruling Upsets Assessments; Finances Well Handled

Special Correspondence

WINNIPEG.—Special problems of assessment and of the incidence of taxation have led to the invitation by the city council of Winnipeg to Thomas Bradshaw, of Toronto, to study and report upon certain matters agreed upon at conferences between a committee of the city council and a group of property owners. The commissioner is to be asked to report on the fair and proper distribution of tax liability, on possible new sources of tax revenue for the municipality on the proper division of tax revenues between the city and province or other governmental authority, to suggest a plan for consolidation of tax arrears, to express an opinion on the reorganization of the assessment department and advise on amendments to the city charter provisions on assessment and taxation.

This enquiry does not arise out of the general condition of the finances of Winnipeg, which, while presenting difficulties common to the period, have been carefully and correctly administered. Under the conviction that real estate cannot longer continue to carry such a large proportion of municipal taxation, owners of property in Winnipeg have, particularly during the past two or three years, filed many appeals against assessment in order to force an issue.

A recent appeal court decision declaring illegal on principle the assessment in a particular case, created a situation in which it was possible that many very substantial reductions in assessment would result if the appeals entered this year, which involved some $36,000,000 of assessed valuation, were pressed. Under these conditions conferences were begun between the city and representatives of the property owners and the proposed enquiry has been the result, the representatives of the property owners on their part agreeing to use their influence to try to secure withdrawal of appeals for this year. The situation thus being dealt with in Winnipeg is one which exists in more or less acute form in all large municipalities.

Important Ruling

In his judgment on an appeal against the assessment on a business block on Main Street in Winnipeg, delivered on January 22, last, Justice Montague, of the Court of King's Bench, found that the system of valuation and assessment adopted by the City of Winnipeg was illegal. The main ground for this decision was that "the value of land is based upon a graduated scale of reflection from the assumed values of assessments of peak points." The assessment commissioner had allotted to certain corner lots a peak point value and adjoining properties were given values graduated from these points. The practice of the city was declared by the Judge to encourage, if it did not result in, an evasion of the provisions in the charter, that the yearly rate for controllable expenditure should not exceed the sum of 12 mills on the dollar.

Unless this judgment is altered or superseded it is a finding of great importance to all municipalities. Justice Montague found that land and the buildings on it must be assessed as a unit, that value must be the value at the time of the assessment, that "value in exchange," properly understood, is the true measure of value and not "value in use," and that the amount which a prudent investor, taking into account all the factors creating value, might reasonably be expected to pay for property is the value at which the property should be assessed. In estimating the value to a prudent investor every factor, past, present and potential, which enables an owner to exchange property for money should be taken into consideration, including the net revenue of the property, replacement costs, location, etc., but no one of these factors was in itself a true test of value. He further found that the principle of "equalization," or uniformity, has no place in assessments made under the city charter.

Some embarrassment would undoubtedly have been caused to the City of Winnipeg if the present level of assessment had been materially altered on appeal. Certain amendments to the charter to offset the effects of the Montague judgment were submitted to the Legislature but were withdrawn pending the outcome of the conferences to which reference has been made.

Proposals for Investigation

The following proposals were agreed upon as a result of the conferences, those under No. 4 setting forth the points on which Mr. Bradshaw is being invited to report:

That the city will:

1. Appoint as a member of the assessment board another fully qualified and experienced assessor.

2. Arrange for the assessment department to proceed immediately with the re-assessment of the city and the same to be effective as far as possible in the 1935 assessment.

3. Not renew at the adjourned session of the provincial legislature the city charter amendments withdrawn by the city at the recent session.

4. Appoint an independent, qualified commission to investigate, enquire into and report upon the following matters,—

(a) the fair and proper distribution of tax liability, and to consider and recommend new and other sources of municipal taxation and revenue;

(b) to give its opinion upon the reorganized assessment department;

(c) plan for consolidation of tax arrears;

(d) the fair and proper distribution of revenues derived from taxation as between the city and province or any other authority;

(e) any amendments considered necessary to the city charter in relation to assessment and taxation;

The chairman and one other member of the property owners committee to confer with your committee in considering the personnel of the commission.

5. Consent to such decisions as may be made by the Board of Valuation and Revision on appeals heard by the board for 1934.

The representatives of the property owners on their part agreed to procure as far as possible the withdrawal of appeals by the parties they represented and to use their influence to secure the withdrawal of other pending appeals, and to assist the city in securing the benefit of such recommendations and findings of the commission proposed to be appointed and to assist the city to enlist the active support of public organizations interested in the city's welfare.

It is not yet known how many appellant property owners, other than those taking part in the conferences, will agree to withdraw pending appeals, but it is hoped that no hitch will now arise from this or any other cause.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Cost
Shawinigan Falls	May	L. G. Beaubien & Co.	1 to 30 yr.		$75,000	98.625	....
Provincial							
New Brunswick	May 17	R. A. Daly & Co. and Syndicate	....		$1,857,000	98.29	4.16%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIO NS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Stock Issues—	Date	Offered by	Rate	Class	Amount	Price	Yield
Pacific Eastern Gold	May 22	Doherty, Roadhouse & Co., and Syndicate	..	Treas.	500,000 shs.	$1.00	....

THE *Lowest Priced* AIRFLOW CAR

THE Airflow De Soto is built like a truss bridge... it has a rigidity forty times as great as conventional cars. Frame and body built in a single shock-resisting unit. You and your family are safe in the Airflow De Soto because you are surrounded by a network of steel.

Airflow
DE SOTO

'Phone or call on your De Soto dealer ... get the whole story of the Airflow De Soto from him. Accept his invitation to ride in an Airflow De Soto today and get the thrill of a true floating ride.

Investment Notes

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 — 100

	Iron and steel	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied products	Beverages	Total industrials	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities:	17	6	4	4	10	18	8	87	20	113
1929-33:*										
High	383.8	118.2	267.4	416.8	110.1	193.8	241.9	311.0	163.6	235.4
Low	36.8	1.4	34.9	78.3	24.0	66.5	27.3	44.0	30.5	38.6
Monthly Figures, 1934:										
January	98.1	11.4	74.9	147.0	66.6	122.6	163.6	118.6	53.5	83.8
February	114.6	13.6	77.1	153.7	73.3	128.2	148.5	123.8	58.0	88.7
March	113.6	13.2	77.1	152.2	76.3	129.4	141.8	128.5	58.0	90.3
April	114.9	13.2	75.2	159.4	76.8	134.3	138.0	133.0	58.1	93.4
Weekly Figures, 1934:										
May 3	112.6	13.2	72.7	162.7	77.7	140.2	146.6	134.5	58.8	99.0
May 10	106.9	13.2	74.0	160.4	78.1	136.7	133.8	131.0	57.7	97.0
May 17	104.2	12.9	74.6	156.0	78.4	163.6	132.2	127.7	56.7	95.0

*High and low of years from 1929 to 1933 inclusive are based on weekly figures. Compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also Stock Market Indicator on page one.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
May 22 close	103.50	119.79	99.58
May 21 close	104.36	121.15	100.62
Week ago	103.75	117.17	97.89
Month ago	113.08	127.71	107.01

Outlet for Tomato Surplus

SURMOUNTING the 50 per cent United States duty a carload of Ontario canned tomatoes was recently exported across the line and Canadian Canners, Associated Canners and others are hopeful that this business can be extended. An 80 cent price at Ontario points would mean $1.20 for size 2½'s at Detroit, Buffalo or New York exclusive of freight and would leave some profit, it is believed, for the Canadian shipper. Canadian Grocer states that at present the demand is particularly good for this type of goods owing to the steadily increasing popularity of tomatoes and tomato juice and the scarcity of early vegetables this season.

A fair export of tomatoes and certain other canned goods would do much to relieve the present substantial surplus of these products in Canada and clear the way for a healthier condition when the 1934 pack comes along.

* * *

Photo Engravers Dividends

ANNOUNCEMENT of a 50-cent dividend payable Sept. 1, at the annual meeting of Photo Engravers, means that the stock is put on a $1 yearly basis, payment to be made semi-annually. A debt of $570,000 for new equipment has been largely written off out of earnings since the discontinuance of dividends in 1932. Shareholders were informed that business for the current year is running well ahead of 1933.

* * *

Walkerville Brewery Sales Up

WALKERVILLE Brewery sales are well in advance of last year, it was announced at the recent annual meeting of the company, continued improvement in this respect being noted from the latter part of 1933. The policy of building up a supply of matured ale and beer is being continued in preparation for a greater demand which, this company expects, will follow the proposed change in the Liquor Control Act in Ontario this summer. Shareholders were told that the modern plant of the company was well prepared to take advantage of any changed conditions, that earnings were increasing and dividends could be expected before long.

* * *

Burns May Shipment Good

RETURNS from export bacon shipments of P. Burns & Co. were particularly profitable during the first two months of the year, The Financial Post understands, but falling prices in March and April about wiped out the earlier profit. First reports from May shipments, however, have been favorable, following a slight increase in British prices three weeks ago. Volume of export to date is greatly in excess of the same period for 1933. All packing houses, on account of the long cure of bacon and ham, especially for export, must carry a large inventory, and thus a rise or loss of a cent or two per pound makes a big difference in a month's earnings. For this reason officials of such companies prefer to use longer periods for making comparisons.

* * *

Canadian Western Lumber Co.

THE Canadian Western Lumber Company annual report for 1933, it is believed, will show earnings to have had a substantial gain in 1933, though not enough to permit a payment on the 5 per cent income debentures.

In English newspapers, which pay a good deal of attention to this company, it is stated that business in 1934 is continuing to show improvement and that lumber sold in January and February aggregated 15,142,204 ft., valued at $238,433 as compared with 13,351,007 feet for the same period in 1933 sold at a value of $97,112 less.

The lumber industry in Canada is rapidly regaining its position and timber exports in March were 165 per cent greater than in March, 1933. Canadian Western has undoubtedly had its part in this.

Statement of Lumber Manufactured, Sales and Price Realized

March:	1933 feet	1934 feet	Decrease feet
Lumber mftd.	11,450,317	9,172,000	2,278,317
Lumber sold	12,787,543	9,837,600	2,949,943
Price realized	$154,815	$164,652	*$9,837
Lumber manftd.†	27,840,898	24,676,538	3,164,360
Lumber sold†	26,138,550	24,979,869	1,158,682
Price realized	$296,137	$403,085	*$106,948

*Increase.
†From Jan. 1 to end of March.

* * *

United Steel Shares Listed

MANAGING committee of Toronto Stock Exchange having approved the application of United Steel Corporation Limited, to list 290,210 no par value common shares on the industrial section, the stock was posted for trading at the opening of the Exchange on Friday, May 18.

United Steel Corporation was incorporated under the Companies Act (Canada), Sept. 22, 1933, with an authorized capital of 300,000 common shares without par value, 80,000 class "A" preferred shares of $25 par value, and 10,000 class "B" preferred shares without par value. The authorized bond issue is $300,000.

Issued capital of the company is 169,685 common shares, plus 120,525 common shares held for issue against acceptance by the common shareholders of Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., of offer to purchase common shares: 21,825 class "A" preferred shares plus commitment to issue 12,327 additional shares; 5,000 class "B" preferred shares, and bonds $210,000. Head office of the company is at 58 Pelham Ave., Toronto, and the transfer agents are the Royal Trust Company, Toronto.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction

April:	1934 $	1933 $	Increase $
Gross earn.	2,392,850	2,245,837	147,013
Oper. exp.	1,194,389	1,030,664	163,725
Net earn.	1,198,461	1,215,173	*16,712
4 Months:			
Aggre. gross	9,313,273	9,097,973	215,300
Aggre. net	4,645,642	4,857,744	*212,102

*Decrease.

Canada Northern Power

April:	1934 $	1933 $	Inc. $
Gross	330,330	292,757	37,573
Oper. exp.	111,767	90,701	21,066
Net earn.	218,563	202,056	16,507
Four Months end. April 30:			
Gross	1,325,585	1,190,409	135,176
Oper. exp.	426,211	361,305	64,906
Net earn.	899,374	829,104	70,270

BREWING CORP. ROUNDING OUT MERGER CHAIN

Takes Last Step Toward Objective With Canada Bud Offer

If Brewing Corp. of Canada succeeds in getting control of Canada Bud Breweries as a result of its present share for share offer to the latter's shareholders, it will have acquired the relative position in the brewing industry of Ontario which National Breweries has in Quebec. In Quebec there are two major companies; the Goliath resulting from mergers, National Breweries, and Molson's, which has remained independent. Last December The Financial Post read Brewing Corp. policy as tending to a merger of all large companies except Labatt's, which is destined to remain the big independent. Walkerville Breweries, Sarnia, is the only other brewing company whose shares are quoted on the large exchanges, and it will also remain independent.

Went Past Bud Board

With its prestige immensely heightened by its success in acquiring O'Keefe's Brewing Co. and Cosgrave Breweries, Brewing Corp. has gone with its latest offer past the president and board of Canada Bud direct to the shareholders. Duncan MacLaren, president of Canada Bud Breweries, announced on May 22 that no offer had been placed before the board and that the board, on discussing the actual offer to shareholders, had decided to recommend against it. E. P. Taylor, president of Brewing Corp., responds that he had been trying to get Mr. MacLaren to make such an offer for three or four weeks, but in vain. He had therefore gone straight to shareholders, knowing that there were no very large blocks of shares held by directors.

Market Values Equal

Mr. MacLaren states his belief that shares of Canada Bud are worth more than Brewing Corp. shares intrinsically.

Actual sales of common stock of both companies closed at the same figure, $9 a share, in trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on May 22, the day the offer reached shareholders.

Officers of Brewing Corp. stated to The Financial Post on May 23 that the company already owns a good block of shares of Canada Bud and has received sufficient encouragement from other shareholders to believe that control will be achieved as a result of the offer.

Fixed Assets Double

E. P. Taylor, president, has accompanied the offer to Canada Bud shareholders with a statement sent concurrently to Brewing Corp. shareholders showing the financial position of the company as at April 30, after giving effect to acquisition of O'Keefe's Brewing Co. In order that the investing public may see in what way the company's cash and working capital and fixed assets have been affected by that acquisition the following comparative balance sheets as at the end of 1933 and as at April 30 are given:

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at

	Apr. 30, 1934 $	Oct. 31, 1933 $
Assets		
Current:		
Cash	292,007	43,761
Investments*	20,751	104,389
Accts. & bills rec., less res.	272,803	189,284
Inventories	1,431,773	979,843
	2,017,335	1,317,277
Prepaid expenses	116,243	40,302
Prop. not used in bus. & other inv. at book value	......	*203,613
Fixed:		
Buildings	†9,455,386	2,542,027
Plant & equip.		3,386,334
		5,928,361
Less: Deprec.	3,161,199	2,142,496
	8,437,765	3,785,865
Land	......	574,497
Other investments	377,858	......
	8,815,623	5,921,554
Liabilities		
Current:		
Bank loans & overdrafts	298,000	294,725
Accts. & bills pay. & accr. liabs.	272,935	311,232
	570,935	605,957
Mortgages payable	48,357	60,607
Funded debt:		
7% Guar. debs. (1936)	365,000	365,000
5% Notes (1936)	450,000	450,000
Min. int. in subs.	604,756	65,013
Capital stock	4,463,901	3,866,572
Capital surplus	611,430	432,205
Distributable capital surplus	76,200	76,200
Distributable surplus	1,625,044	......
	8,815,623	5,921,554

†Includes land, building, plant and equipment. *Less reserve.

Working Capital

	Apr. 30, 1934 $	Oct. 31, 1933 $
Current assets	2,017,334	1,317,277
Current liabilities	570,935	605,957
Working capital	1,446,399	711,320
Ratio	3.54—1	2.17—1

Good Until June 15

Brewing Corp. of Canada is offering to exchange 150,000 no par value common shares on a share for share basis for the 150,000 no par value common shares outstanding of Canada Bud Breweries, Ltd. The offer is to stockholders who were registered prior to May 20 or that can satisfy Brewing Corp. they were beneficial owners on May 19. The latter requirement is to prevent operation in the shares by interests who might desire to block completion of the bid for control of the company.

The offer is good until June 15 for all shareholders who deposit their shares with National Trust Co., but it will not be binding on Brewing Corp. unless the latter company receives 51 per cent of the outstanding shares. In other words, it will gain its end when 76,500 shares have been deposited.

Offer Has String Attached

An echo of the 1931 controversy of shareholders over the purchase from the trustee in bankruptcy of Kormann Breweries, Ltd., by Duncan MacLaren, president of Canada Bud Breweries, and the sale by the latter to Canada Bud Breweries, is seen in the reference in the present Brewing Corp. offer to the position of City Club Breweries, subsidiary of Canada Bud Breweries, to which assets of Kormann Breweries were transferred. As first planned the deal was to have netted Mr. MacLaren $167,335 but later he transferred the property to Canada Bud at its cost to himself. Except for the statement by C. E. Kiewel, managing director, that in 1932 this subsidiary made a nominal loss, no information has been given shareholders as to operations of the subsidiary. The only reference to the subsidiary in the balance sheet at the end of 1933 was that shares in and advances to City Club were valued at $123,753. No one knows, outside the officers, whether the subsidiary is making or losing money, whether it has any bank loans or none and what business it does.

Brewing Corp. insists that its offer is dependent on title to the assets of Canada Bud and City Club being acceptable to Brewing Corp. counsel, on no damage to earning assets of the two companies having occurred before shares are taken up, on the financial position of Canada Bud being as good as shown at the end of 1933 except such changes as may have occurred in the actual transaction of ordinary business, on the financial position of City Club being satisfactory to Brewing Corp., and on all the issued shares of City Club being held by Canada Bud.

B. C. Again Fights Oriental Menace In Retail Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Business interests in British Columbia cities are again showing alarm at the increase in the value of trading being done by Orientals in competition with whites, the agitation this time being with respect to the operation of retail stores.

Encroachment of Japanese and Chinese has been particularly noticeable in Vancouver during the past year and white merchants are renewing the protests which they first made years ago. Although immigration from Oriental countries has virtually been eliminated, the number of Orientals engaging in retail business appears to be steadily growing, to the extent that in numerous localities white storekeepers have been forced to sell out or go to the wall.

Public mass meetings are being planned by white storekeepers under the direction of the Retail Merchants' Association, and the chief objective will be an educational campaign aimed at "friendly boycott" of stores run by Asiatics.

Orientals now dominate the fruit and vegetable trade in Vancouver and Victoria and most of the other cities of the province. They have gained a strong foothold in the cut flower business, as complained of before the Mass Buying investigation at Ottawa recently. In the vegetable trade Orientals control every stage from production to sale to the consumer, as they own or lease some of the most productive acreage in the Fraser Valley and other rich agricultural sections.

Brent Named Manager Woods Mfg. Branch

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — W. H. Brent has been appointed manager of the Montreal Branch of Woods Manufacturing Co. Mr. Brent has been associated with this concern in Montreal for the past 19 years.

Lift Dominion Bond Guarantee Of Beauharnois

Sale of $17,800,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. has relieved the Dominion government of its guarantee of $16,000,000 of bank loans, Premier Bennett announced in the House of Commons this week.

The guarantees to banks were given at the time of reorganization in 1932. Banks took $24,148,000 of the 5½ per cent bonds, and received a Dominion guarantee as to $16,000,000 of the advances. Since the banks took the bonds at $92.45, this indicated a guarantee covering $17,306,652 of bonds. When the recent public offering of part of the banks' bonds was made, Mr. Bennett arranged to have the $43,546 covering cost of the Beauharnois enquiry included in the banks' sale price.

While the sale of the $17,800,000 of bonds relieves the Dominion of its guarantee, it still leaves $6,348,000 of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. 5½'s of 1973 in the hands of banks.

Bond Sales

New Brunswick

Province of New Brunswick has sold $1,857,000 of four per cent, 14-year debentures to a syndicate headed by R. A. Daly & Co. at 98.29, a cost basis to the province of about 4.16 per cent. Bids were as follows:

	Bid
R. A. Daly & Co., Cochran, Murray & Co., Griffis, Fairclough & Norsworthy, Dyment Anderson & Co., Matthews & Co., Drury & Co., Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Midland Securities Corp.	98.29
Wood, Gundy & Co. syndicate	97.91
Harrison & Co. syndicate	97.67
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co. syndicate	97.46

Forest Hill

Village of Forest Hill, Ont., has sold $103,139 of 4½ per cent debentures, with 10-, 15- and 20-year serial maturities, to Dominion Securities Corp. at 100.57, a cost basis to the village of about 4.47 per cent. A higher bid is understood to have been submitted, but was refused, having been based on straight term maturities. Bids were as follows:

	Bid
Dominion Securities Corp.	100.57
Cochran, Murray & Co.	100.32
Wood, Gundy & Co.	100.20
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	100.18
Griffis, Fairclough & Norsworthy	100.08
Matthews & Co.	100.047
J. L. Graham & Co.	99.284
R. A. Daly & Co.	99.11
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	98.57
A. E. Ames & Co.	98.31
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	98.12
Harrison & Co.	96.53

Bond Tenders

12 noon, May 28, New Westminster—$107,000, 5 per cent, due May 6, 1964.

4 p.m., June 6, St. Hyacinthe—$310,000, 4½ or 5 per cent, 20-serial, for electric plant. (See announcement on page 14).

4.30 p.m., May 23, Corp. of Lake St. Louis Bridge—$3,000,000, 4 per cent bonds, (guaranteed by the Province of Quebec, maturing serially within 30 years, or for 30-yr. straight term bonds. Gerald Fauteux, asst. sec.

7 p.m., June 5, Village of Giffard, P.Q.—$55,000, 5 per cent, 10-yr. debentures. Joseph Drouin, sec.-treas., P. O. Monument, P.Q.

Noon, June 6, Village of Saint Eustache Sur Le Lac—$12,500, 5½ per cent bonds, dated July 31, 1934, redeemable serially Aug. 1, 1935 to Aug. 1, 1954. J. A. Belisle, sec.-treas.

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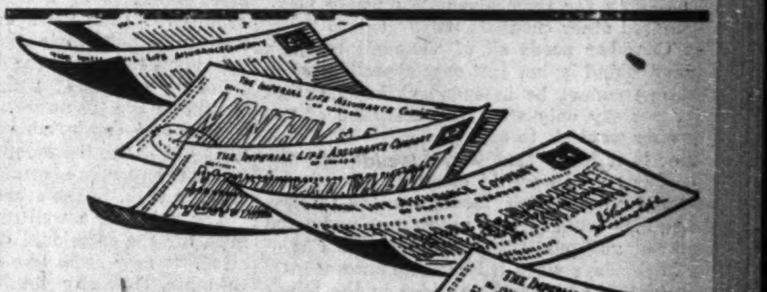
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Debenture and Dividend Notices—26c. per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Canada, United States, Mexico, British Empire, $5.00 per year; all other countries, $6.00.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED
481 University Ave., Toronto 2
Chairman of the Board—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Vice-President and Gen. Manager—H. VICTOR TYRRELL
MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.
GREAT BRITAIN, London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1. E. J. Dodd, Director. Telegraphic Address, Atabek. Lesquare, London.
THE FINANCIAL POST BUSINESS YEAR BOOK. Yearly, $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES. Yearly, $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES. Yearly $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES. Half yearly, $7 per volume.
THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE. $20 monthly. Special prices for selected part service.
DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS. Yearly, $10.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1934

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN A NEW ROLE

ONCE the Canadian Chamber of Commerce was only an idea. In the minds of its sponsors was the thought that Canadian boards of trade and similar associations of business men should be provided with a single voice, having greater influence than the confusion of tongues they formerly spoke. This good idea germinated and grew into a national organization.

In its early days, the Chamber needed publicity. Particularly did it need the goodwill and support of the business newspapers of Canada. This support was freely extended. The Financial Post itself gave the widest possible publicity to the efforts to form the association. In fact, it had suggested such an organization long before it actually came into being. Staff editors attended all the conventions and key meetings, reported them fully, discussed the Chamber's policies. Other papers did the same.

Once established, the Chamber was not satisfied with the publicity it was getting. It decided to have its own paper.

At first it was just a bulletin sheet to members and the press, a very useful and necessary service. Then someone must have discovered that, in the boom days, the United States Chamber of Commerce derived a large proportion of its revenue from publishing a monthly business magazine. The Canadian Chamber decided it might as well do the same thing; get itself a new vehicle of publicity and a new source of revenue. It turned its bulletin sheet into a monthly magazine.

It did not go into the jewellery business; nor into the publishing of books; nor the spinning of cotton; nor the auditing of corporation accounts; just into the publishing of its own business magazine.

The magazine provided additional good jobs for several people. Possibly it began to make money, maybe it lost money; those who contribute to the Chamber do not know.

When the Chamber jumped into the field of business enterprise, the executive probably did not realize just how it was going to change the character of the objectives and services of this useful Canadian business organization.

Probably the Chamber's officers did not foresee that in opening up one single channel of publicity for themselves they would make a hundred other channels indifferent to them. The Chamber needs all of Canada's business papers behind it; not just one; especially when that one cannot be independent but must at all times say only what the executive of the Chamber wants it to say.

Nor is it likely that they foresaw that the Chamber's organ would eventually become a personal spite vehicle through which tactless young men could turn on people who had given financial and publicity support to the Chamber in the days when it was little known, little appreciated, and merely an idea in the minds of a few farseeing men.

Take the issue for instance, which contains a vicious attack upon The Financial Post.

Not only does the Chamber's organ attack The Financial Post, but it has reprinted its philippic and circulated it widely throughout the mail. To such purposes are the cash contributions of large Canadian corporations and public-spirited citizens put.

The comments about The Financial Post are of no consequence to The Financial Post. They can neither hurt nor help this paper. The Financial Post was rendering public service to Canadian business years before the Canadian Chamber of Commerce was even an idea and what may be said under the inspiration of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce will not change its character as Canada's leading business newspaper.

If we were the only interest affected the whole episode would not be mentioned here, nor would we have ever referred to the Chamber's publishing ventures. But of larger moment is the drift of affairs in the Canadian Chamber of Commerce revealed by this smart Alec challenge to all other channels of publicity other than the association's own organ.

Does this mean that the Chamber has forgotten its original high purposes and ideals? That it has become simply a commercial enterprise dealing its sales cards from the bottom of the deck? That it now thinks it can thumb its nose at those whose support it sought when it was younger and weaker?

The Financial Post does not believe that this is the case. Rather it believes that the capable and public-spirited business men who founded the Chamber of Commerce, as well as those who today direct its affairs, simply do not realize just where this particular course, on which they have embarked, is leading them.

JAPAN MUST EXPORT OR PERISH

THROUGHOUT the depression Japan has been the only country to show any remarkable increase in production and export trade. Japan has become a formidable competitor in world markets, to such a degree that Great Britain has already taken steps to protect her colonial markets against Japanese goods.

A great deal of propaganda concerning the low wage levels and meagre living standards of the Japanese people is being circulated. Living conditions could not possibly be as high in a country as crowded as Japan as they are in Canada, the United States or Great Britain, but there is undoubtedly much exaggeration in the picture that is presented of Japanese working conditions. It is an advantage that Japan cannot count on having permanently even in the present degree. Already it is reported that the Japanese delegation leaving for the International Labour Conference in Geneva is split. Government representatives are going to present one policy to the Conference; the representatives of the Labour Unions will present another, calling for higher standards.

Dr. Harold Butler, director of the International Labour Office, in the annual report that he will present to the Geneva Conference in June, says that the startling expansion of Japanese export trade during the last two years is not due to any sudden expansion of Japanese productive capacity nor to any drastic deterioration of wages or labor conditions. He points out that an intensive selling campaign was very efficiently organized but that the principal factor which transformed the whole character of Japanese competition was evidently the depreciation of the currency. This reduced overhead and labor costs in proportion to earning approximately from one-half to two-thirds in relation to Japan's principal competitors. (C. M. Short, a Canadian banker, writing in The Annalist this week, argues that the depreciation of the yen was not a factor in Japan's rising exports.)

Japan's export trade has probably benefitted from the depreciation of the yen but it is not so certain that the country as a whole is better off. Japan is a larger importer than exporter and if she has received more in yen for her exports she has paid more for the food supplies of her people. The depreciation has provided very drastic if somewhat concealed labor cuts.

The effect of the depreciation of the yen cannot be permanent. Eventually internal cost must adjust themselves to the external value of the country's currency. Then Japan will have to compete with world markets on a more even basis with other countries and she will face the question of deciding whether this is to be had by a cheaper standard of living or a higher level of business management and technical efficiency.

Industrial export is essential to Japan's existence. It is too little realized that Japan, in her economic imperialism, is not seeking to settle her people abroad. They are not the ideal migrants. But in order to pay for the food supplies she must import she must have a large export trade in industrial goods.

This incidentally is why Japan's policy must be one of peace and conciliation. If she can find and hold export markets she has nothing to gain from war. But so long as other countries fear Japanese competition and attempt to circumvent it by tariffs, quotas and other such devices there is little chance of reconciliation of Japan's needs and the fears of other countries. Peace is thereby imperilled.

LIFE INSURANCE WEEK

OVER 40 life insurance companies, actively engaged in writing business in the Dominion, join forces next week in a six-day campaign urging the benefits of achieving financial independence through the medium of life insurance. For the second successive year, the United States has also set aside the same week, from May 28 to June 2, for this purpose.

The idea of one week a year in which everyone should actively consider the appeal of life insurance is an outgrowth of the original plan of one day in January set aside for a similar purpose in the United States. This day in January, however, never proved entirely successful in Canada, with the result that a group of Canadian life insurance executives devised the plan of a special week to be set apart later in the year when selling efforts could be made more effective.

This year, the appeal is being concentrated on those persons who have been unable, owing to financial conditions, to maintain their life insurance during the past few years, and to those who have been considering increasing their protection as soon as business began to show a definite upturn. Last year, when business was showing little sign of improvement, stress was placed on conservation.

Now that business is improving and there are indications of a return to more normal conditions, Canadians everywhere would do well to review their financial positions and take steps to replace the losses of recent years. In doing so, one of their first considerations should be life insurance. It not only provides a safe and comfortable investment for savings, but it has the unique advantage of creating an immediate estate, one realizable at once, in cash, in the event of death.

The value of a well-rounded plan of insurance for the individual cannot be overemphasized. It may seem like stressing the obvious to state that any intelligent life insurance underwriter can suggest a plan to fit almost any need, yet their services are seldom solicited. Your banker is questioned on points of banking law and practice, your lawyer on questions of civil law; in the same way, and for the same reason, your life insurance underwriter can advise you accurately on questions of insurance.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUSINESS

HON. W. D. EULER, M.P., asked in the House of Commons the other day a question regarding a radio broadcasting station in Windsor. In commenting on the question, the Prime Minister said:

> "There is no reason why every question asked by the hon. gentleman should not be answered except such as would mean the disclosure of the business of the commission in a way that a private enterprise would not do, in a way in which the hon. gentleman would not want his business exposed to his competitors or the public.'

But on the same day the head of a large Canadian company was placing on the records of Parliament, at the request of Hon. H. H. Stevens, the most intimate records of the business of his firm.

The Stevens Committee is demanding that big corporations publish facts that the government would refuse and has consistently refused to make public in the case of its own business enterprises, for instance, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Radio Broadcasing Commission.

Is the dividing line between confidential information and public information different in private and public businesses?

CODES HIT SMALLER FIRMS

WHILE the plea for codification of Canadian industry is loudly sounded by representatives of some of the smaller merchants of Canada, their brethren in the United States are very vigorous in their criticism of N. R. A.

Bruce Bliven, a capable observer, writes in Current History what he heard on a tour of the United States. He points out that most of the smaller retailers with whom he talked felt that the N. R. A. codes had put an impossible burden upon them and had discriminated in favor of the larger stores. They complained that they were losing business to the larger establishment in near-by cities because they have been forced to raise prices in order to meet the changed conditions under the codes while the larger stores had been able to absorb the increased costs. Mr. Bliven reports that owners of the small stores in big towns are unenthusiastic or actively hostile to N. R. A.

What applies to small retailers applies also to many small manufacturers.

One of Mr. Stevens's obvious objectives is to improve the relative position of the small merchants competing with the big stores and the chains. The experience under N. R. A. shows the difficulty in the way of actually accomplishing such a purpose, however desirable it might seem to be.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We'll no longer be able to speak of THE Chicago fire.

* * *

If modesty does not bar nudist colonies from Canada, mosquitos will.

* * *

Theme song of Roosevelt's new monetary experiment: silver threads among the gold.

* * *

"Only 94 persons in England now have an income of more than $500,000 a year," says the New York Herald-Tribune. But why "only"?

* * *

No doubt when the planners get through with the world no single family will be permitted to turn out as many successful men as the Merediths of London.

* * *

An advertisement of W. C. Edwards & Co., of Ottawa, assures retail lumbermen that while there may be a shortage of some species of lumber there is no such shortage as would interfere with any building project. So it must be something else that is holding up construction.

* * *

Toronto city council fixed rates for taxicabs at such a high figure that scores of independent taxi operators could not find enough business and had to join the bread line. Now the city council is monkeying with rates for cleaning and pressing and thus threatens the livelihood of scores of small establishments.

* * *

Last week The Toronto Star abstracted a column of The Financial Post's biographical sketch of Walter M. Stewart and published it as an original article without a line of credit to the source. A lot of good it did The Star to publish "The Life of Our Lord"!

* * *

The lower horsepower tax on British motor cars will probably have two effects on the British motor car industry. It will encourage purchase of motor cars at home and thus reduce unit costs of production. It will shift the emphasis to cars of higher horsepower rating. Both these developments should help the British motor car industry abroad. Any export gains are likely to be at the expense of the American industry and, in some markets, of the Canadian industry.

Post-Scripts

THE $1,000 Pulitzer award for the best American reporting job of 1933 went to Royce Brier, of the San Francisco Chronicle. Editor and Publisher tells a graphic story of how Brier covered the delivery from San Jose jail and lynching of two kidnappers. It is such a remarkable story that we feel disposed to take back the ejaculation "Impossible and ridiculous," that we emitted the other day after seeing "Hi, Nellie," a movie with a newspaper office setting.

It is not our purpose to repeat the story here but merely to comment on one phase of it. Apparently Brier had his assistants working underground. They learned of the organization of a group known as the Vigilantes, sworn to lynch the kidnappers as soon as the body of their victim turned up. What is more, they were tipped off as to the exact hour when the jail would be attacked with gas bombs, fire and bullets. They knew about it several hours in advance, and began to make their preparations to cover the story. They manned all the telephones in the neighborhood so that competitors would not be able to report their stories even if they got any. They sent for camera men and additional reporters.

But nowhere is it mentioned that they notified the police or the state militia or even the jail authorities. It looks as though the reporters were not going to take a chance on someone stopping the lynching and spilling their story.

Anyway the crowd got the kidnappers, the reporters got their story, California got a black eye and Brier got a thousand dollars.

We do not think it would have been handled that way by Canadian newspapermen.

Sayings of the Week

"There are other things besides graft in the Newfoundlander."—*J. L. Paton.*

* * *

"The self-made millionaire is no longer the idol of the American public."—*Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee.*

* * *

"Real advertising is a social service, and bogus advertising a social dis-service."—*Stephen Leacock.*

* * *

Our ministers of state are a little like those ladies who do not care to be reminded of their past."—*Ian Colvin.*

* * *

"The era of efforts for European reconciliation is at an end."—*Roger Mennevee, editor, Les Documents Politiques.*

* * *

'This is a vote dealing with pests. It has no reference to the hon. gentleman (Mr. Motherwell)."—*Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett.*

* * *

"When my story is told in court, my judgment may be discredited but certainly my honesty will be vindicated."—*Samuel Insull.*

* * *

"There are always those who think that the expenditure of large sums of money indicates efficiency and effectiveness."—*Rt. Hon. R. Bennett.*

* * *

"It is likely that 1,000,000 Americans will move to Canada in the next few years."—*Herbert N. Casson, editor, the Efficiency Magazine, London.*

* * *

"The collapse of democracy in this country would be a confession of failure the like of which our political history had not known since we emerged from the Dark Ages."—*Anthony Eden.*

* * *

"As long as the framework of civilization endures, the need for international co-ordination will continue to exercise an irresistible force."—*Harold N. Butler, director of International Labor Organization.*

* * *

"The United States government lately has been taking care of an army of unemployed a good deal larger than the military force which it recruited in the Great War."—*Bruce Bliven, editor, the New Republic.*

* * *

"In the cotton spinning section of the Japanese textile industry, and possibly in other industries as well, Japanese organization is at least equal to, if not superior to, that of the rest of the world."—*Prof. T. E. Gregory*

* * *

"It is no ungenerous assertion to state that the bureaucrats who are now meddling in world affairs have very slight qualifications for their interference."—*Sir Percival Perry, chairman, Ford Motor Co. of Great Britain.*

* * *

"The Gold Standard is no fetish for intellectual abstraction but the best medium for permitting, facilitating and enhancing the exchange of goods, capital and services, internally and externally."—*Leon Fraser, director of the Bank for International Settlements.*

* * *

"The inevitable result of pursuing the N. R. A. is to set up a bureaucracy so enormous as to result in a maze of confusion, inefficiency, waste and political chicanery compared with which the prohibition experience pales into insignificance." — *Governor Joseph E. Ely of Massachusetts.*

New Books

Say Desire for Peace Must Precede Arms Ban

Authors of "Merchants of Death" Not Hopeful of International Control of Munitions Traffic

American editors have suddenly discovered the existence of the armament industry, with its devious wiles for war-making. A veritable flood of books, pamphlets and magazine articles is now making the American people familiar with the manufacturing and propagandist activities of such firms as Vickers, Krupp's, Skoda, Schroeder-Creusot, etc.

To Canadians the material is not new. Three years ago Maclean's Magazine began to run articles revealing the activities of the munition trusts, their amazing network of inter-relationships, and their efforts to stimulate war. More recently Beverley Nichols, in "Cry Havoc," gave a sketchy, almost ficitionized account of armament activities which served to arouse public interest although it did not supply the factual data that a student of the subject would want.

"Merchants of Death"

Following the success of "Cry Havoc," Fortune Magazine, in the United States, took up the question and three months ago, in a very complete and sensational article, told of the manner in which orders for war materials were got through the creation of war scares. Although it was an old story to Canadians, it was a new story to Americans. Fortune's article put other magazines on their toes and practically all of the leading American publications have had similar articles since.

Several books have appeared. Of these the most complete, the best written and probably the most authoritative is "Merchants of Death" by H. C. Engelbrecht and F. C. Hanighen. The title of the book is a slight variation on the "Salesmen of Death" which was the title of the first of the articles in Maclean's Magazine and in fact these articles are frequently referred to in this volume.

Tell Past History

Engelbrecht and Hanighen perform a genuine service by giving the past history, as well as the current position of such important units in armaments as Krupp's, Remington, Maxim, Vickers, etc. Thus, they put the whole armament problem in its proper perspective making it clear that it is not a post war development only, but a thoroughly well-established, ingrown feature of our international political and industrial systems.

They go to great pains to indicate the exact relationship between the different companies in different countries. Thus they lay the basis for their own assumption that international action to control the production and sale of armament is not a complete solution. There are too many countries interested. The volume contains the usual evidence of the sale of armament by manufacturers of one country to the armies of enemy countries. The most pronounced impression it leaves on the reader is that the armament industry is at the present time above government because governments have no real desire to control it even if they were in a position to do it.

Dr. Engelbrecht and Mr. Hanighen do not join in the general suggestion that there should be an international treaty embargoing the export of arms or that the manufacture of armament should become a government monopoly.

Governments Want Arms

They feel that the international sale of arms has far deeper roots than the "conscienceless greed" of the arms makers. If all private arms makers decided to discontinue their international traffic to-morrow, a world wide protest of governments would not permit them to do it. There are many countries that are unable to manufacture their own munitions and implements of war and it is these countries that want the unrestricted privilege to import arms. Thus there is what the authors speak of as an obligation to sell armaments that has been laid down and affirmed in solemn international treaties and to which the League of Nations would have to give recognition if anyone proposed a curb on the international sale of armament.

To bar the export of arms would, in the opinion of these authors, be tantamount to a revolution in international politics. The non-producing countries would look upon it as a hostile act of the producing countries, to whose tender mercies—or otherwise—they would thereby be committed in a warring world.

Moreover, the problem of international control is complicated by the fact that the border line between war materials and non-war materials is exceedingly tenuous.

See Disarmament as Remedy

The only way out, then, in these author's opinion, is disarmament. The problem of disarmament is the problem of building a new civilization. All attempts of dealing with disarmament by itself without consideration of the deeper issues involved are doomed to failure.

Dr. Engelbrecht and Mr. Hanighen do not feel that anything will be accomplished by abolishing the manufacture of arms when the world is not ready for peace. When the world decides it can get along without war by settling its differences and disputes by peaceful means, then there will be no need for the armament industry. They do not feel that abolition of the industry would give the world peace.

This is a somewhat realistic view, but it does not, of course, make sufficient allowance for the propagandist activities of the armament makers. The authors have made it clear throughout their whole volume that wars are created not only by the politicians but by the makers of arms.

Their conclusions are as follows:

"A world which recognizes and expects war cannot get along without an enterprising, progressive, and up-to-date arms industry. All attempts to attack the problem of the arms makers in isolation—by nationalization or by international control—are almost certain to fail.

"The arms industry is plainly a perfectly natural product of our present civilization. More than that, it is an essential element in the chaos and anarchy which characterize our international politics. To eliminate it requires the creation of a world which can get along without war by settling its differences and disputes by peaceful means. And that involves remaking our entire civilization.

Peace Advocates Must Work

"Meanwhile those interested in creating a warless world need not be idle and await the dawn of a new day. They can support every move made for the peaceful settlement of international disputes; they can help to reduce the exorbitant budgets of war and navy departments; they can work for regional limitation of armaments and back all treaties which tend to avoid competition in arms; they can oppose nationalism and chauvinism wherever they show themselves, in the press, in the schools, on the lecture platform; they can strive to bring order into the chaotic economic and political conditions of the world.

"The skies are again overcast with lowering war clouds and the Four Horsemen are again getting ready to ride, leaving destruction, suffering and death in their path. Wars are man-made, and peace, when it comes, will also be man-made. Surely the challenge of war and of the armament maker is one that no intelligent or civilized being can evade."

"Merchants of Death" is published in Canada by Dodd Mead & Co., Toronto. It sells at $3.

It is the May choice of the Book-of-the-Month Club. One of its notable characteristics is its extreme readability. The authors write somewhat above the level of ordinary journalese, but there is a swing to their style that one usually finds only in the trained journalist.

"Quebec Statistical Year Book"

The Bureau of Statistics, Quebec, announce the publication of the Statistical Year Book of the Province of Quebec for the year 1933. This volume constitutes a source of official information relative to all the activities of the population and, as a whole, reflects its present economic situation.

Among the more important additions made to the 1933 edition, special mention must be made of the new data resulting from the 1931 census relative to the population, agriculture and retail trade.

The Year Book is distributed free of charge to journalists, publicists, professional men, public and school libraries, financial and education institutions, study clubs and to all persons who, in the discharge of their duties, are called upon to inform the public. Requests should be addressed to the Bureau of Statistics, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

The 1933 edition issued by G. E. Marquis, head of the Bureau of Statistics, was prepared by G. Lemonde, editor.

"Taxation of Income in India"

"Taxation of Income in India" contains a critical examination of the Indian income tax system. It contains many useful suggestions for an overhauling of the income tax legislation of the country.

The study has been made by V. K. R. V. Rao, assistant professor of economics and history in Wilson College, Bombay, and publication of the work has been made possible by a grant from the University of Bombay.

It is published in Canada by Longmans, Green & Co., Toronto, at $3.50.

As Others See Us

And Eve Over All

Ottawa Journal—Who owns Canada's banks? According to some good people they are owned by the "Money Power," that mysterious, sinister force which, we are told, rules our destinies, makes statesmen and all the rest of us mere puppets of its greed. We are asked to shudder over the picture of the Holts and the Gordons conspiring over the Trans-Atlantic telephone with Mr. Montagu Norman and other "international bankers," plotting to sacrifice all of us to their golden calf. It is a fearsome thing.

Unfortunately for this Sax Rohmer version, and perhaps fortunately for all of us, the truth is far less fearsome. A writer in The Financial Post has been analyzing the shareholders' lists of the twelve Canadian chartered banks, finds—that shares of the banks, far from being in possession of a few millionaires, are among the most popular investments in the country and are held widely by people popularly supposed to do most of their investing in penny mining stocks.

The truth is that ownership of Canadian banks, instead of being centred in some "money power," or among a few financial barons, is the most democratic thing imaginable.

But the thing that interests us most, we confess, is that there are more women shareholders than men. In a way the male of the species still clings to his supremacy by holding the larger blocks of shares, but how long that will last, seeing that there is a steady process of husbands handing stock to wives, and fathers to daughters, and brothers to sisters, no one can tell.

And as with the banks, so with insurance. Canada has something like five billions of life insurance— and who owns it? Well, we feel fairly certain that men pay most of the premiums, but we're even more certain that the beneficiaries are 90 per cent women.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One"

A judge in a Kansas town had failed to be reappointed. He became cashier in a local bank. A man presented a cheque to be cashed. "I don't know you," he said to the man.

The man produced a business card and a lot of letters addressed to himself. "Not sufficient proof of identity," said the cashier. "Why, judge," protested the man, "I've known you to hang a man on less evidence than this." "That may be," replied the ex-judge, "but when I'm paying out money, I have to be careful."

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Ask for information about the Trail Ride (July 27-30) and the Sky Line Trail Hike (August 3-6).
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CANADIAN PACIFIC

The Week in Business

Business Recovery Continues

PESSIMIST ranks are being badly thinned as every week brings further confirmation that business activity in Canada is continuing the upward trend first noticeable in April a year ago. Month-to-month advances are now not so startling as during the summer months of last year, but gains in all lines of business are being consolidated. The effect of improvement in purchasing power is daily being extended, luxury lines now reporting sales increases in addition to the staple groups which were first affected by the improvement.

Although there was considerable seasonal reduction in certain industries, and a late spring in Eastern Canada had an unfavorable effect on sales, The Financial Post business index records a gain from 91.0 to 92.8 in April, reaching the highest point in the steady advance from April, 1934. Good increases in mining production and activity were important factors in the increase from March while the high levels reached in March in the newsprint and electric power industries were maintained.

* * *

May Records Bright

ACTIVITY during May appears to be continuing at the April level according to available statistics and reports. Carloadings in the first two weeks of the month were slightly higher than the average for April, movement of coal and ore being heavier. The weekly business indicator of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, while slightly lower than in the latter two weeks of April is ahead of the calculation for the first two weeks.

Retail trade is feeling the effect of warmer weather, good demand for summer wearing apparel, sports goods, etc., being reported. Some of the hardware lines and paints are selling unusually well, sales of electric appliances and household appliances are gaining from week to week and electric refrigerator sales are topping all previous high records, according to reports. Summarizing the situation at the middle of May, the current weekly report of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., states, in part, as follows:

"The middle of the second month of the second quarter finds the revival in Canada's leading industries unchecked, and even construction contracts are beginning to rise, after the persistent resistance offered to the improved trend of other trades during the past year. Exports of agricultural and animal products are reaching the highest level for any comparative period since 1929, and a record almost equally as good is being set down for wood products and nonferrous metals.

"The higher rate of industrial activity is indicated by the enlarging imports of raw materials, particularly cotton and rubber. In addition to the maintenance of operations in steel and textile mills at the previous good levels, production of newsprint, automobiles, machinery, and lumber is increasing from week to week, benefitting many allied trades in which recovery has been slow to get under way."

* * *

U.S.A. Business Quieter

SLACKENING of the rate of advance in production and trade and declines in a number of basic industries is reported from the United States for April and the first half of May. Business Week, New York, points to evidences of a "wait and see" attitude when an opportunity appears to exist for rugged individualism. It explains this attitude on the part of business by the suggestion that everyone is waiting for the Government to make some move, but what the move might be is not predictable.

* * *

New Weekly Price Index

LAST week, the first of a regular weekly compilation of wholesale prices was issued by The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, thus filling a long felt want in statistical circles. It is believed that the publication of this weekly index, which is based on the same 567 items as the monthly one, will give a more accurate picture of price movements than the monthly record. The latter does not always show clearly the extent and duration of "short-run" fluctuations.

The most important function of the new weekly index, however, is that it will provide a close range view of price movements since it will be issued within four or five days after the close of the week to which the latest calculations apply. Prices for the weekly index are obtained as follows:

1. For commodities traded on organized exchanges, weekly averages of daily spot closing quotations are made.
2. Prices for other commodities subject to frequent changes are reported by representative firms each week.
3. Prices for less active commodities are reported by representative firms as the changes occur.

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Business Conditions in Canada

APRIL AUTO SALES GAIN 50 PER CENT OVER LAST YEAR

Chevrolet Leads for Second Consecutive Month

FORD RANKS SECOND

Hudson and Ford Among Manufacturers, Make Largest Gains Over 1933 Showing

Sales of passenger automobiles in Eastern Canada registered a gain of 50 per cent in April as compared with the corresponding month of 1933 and were 46 per cent greater than in the previous month, according to a compilation made by Might's Directories, published in Canadian Automotive Trade, Toronto. Eastern Canada sales account for about 83 per cent of the total for the Dominion.

Chevrolet led in total sales with 1,881, followed by Ford with 1,428, Plymouth 721, and Dodge 718, analysis by The Financial Post reveals, thus maintaining the ranking of March. A year ago, in April, Chevrolet and Ford held first and second place respectively, but Dodge and Pontiac ranked third and fourth with Plymouth in fifth place.

Oldsmobile Sales Advance

Oldsmobile is the only addition to the March table showing the twelve leading makes, this automobile being late in getting into steady production. Chrysler caught up with unfilled orders and rose from eighth place in March to sixth position in April. Other leading makes showed no changes in ranking. All showed considerable improvement over their March showing, however, sales of several lines being more than doubled.

Ranking of the leading individual makes is shown in the following table:

Twelve Ranking Makes In April

	April 1934	April 1933	4 Months 1934	4 Months 1933
Chevrolet	1,881	1,279	3,959	3,118
Ford	1,428	847	3,422	1,640
Plymouth	721	318	1,553	727
Dodge	718	434	1,593	981
Pontiac	254	346	539	803
Chrysler	235	125	341	262
Buick	229	213	558	520
Terraplane	212	104	391	232
Studebaker	137	131	285	286
Oldsmobile	128	77	170	167
Hudson	124	19	209	41
Graham	86	148	24	63

Sales For Four Months

Sales during the first four months of this year have totalled 13,583 as compared with 9,655 in the same period of 1933, a gain of nearly 41 per cent. Studebaker Corp. is the only one of the five leading manufacturers which has failed to share in this increase, sales this year being slightly down from a year ago.

General Motors, Chrysler Corp. and Ford of Canada continue to dominate the field, the first-named accounting for 38.6 per cent of sales, Chrysler for 26 per cent and Ford 25.2 per cent. Hudson-Essex and Ford have, however, shown the greatest increases from a year ago, sales of the former concern being up 119.8 per cent and of Ford 108.5 per cent, according to the analysis.

Big Producers Dominate

The small percentage of sales by makes other than those of the five leading manufacturers and the reduction of this percentage from a year ago are clearly shown in the following table:

Sales of Leading Manufacturers

	Four Mos. 1934	Four Mos. 1933	% Chge. 1933-34	% of Total 1934	% of Total 1933
Gen. Motors	5,244	4,634	+ 13.2	38.6	48.0
Chrys. Corp.	3,541	2,124	+ 66.7	26.0	22.0
Ford	3,425	1,643	+108.5	25.2	17.0
Hud.-Essex	600	273	+119.8	4.4	2.8
Studebaker	287	295	— 2.7	2.1	3.0
All others	486	688	— 29.4	3.7	7.2
Total	13,583	9,655	+ 40.7	100.0	100.0

Sales by Provinces

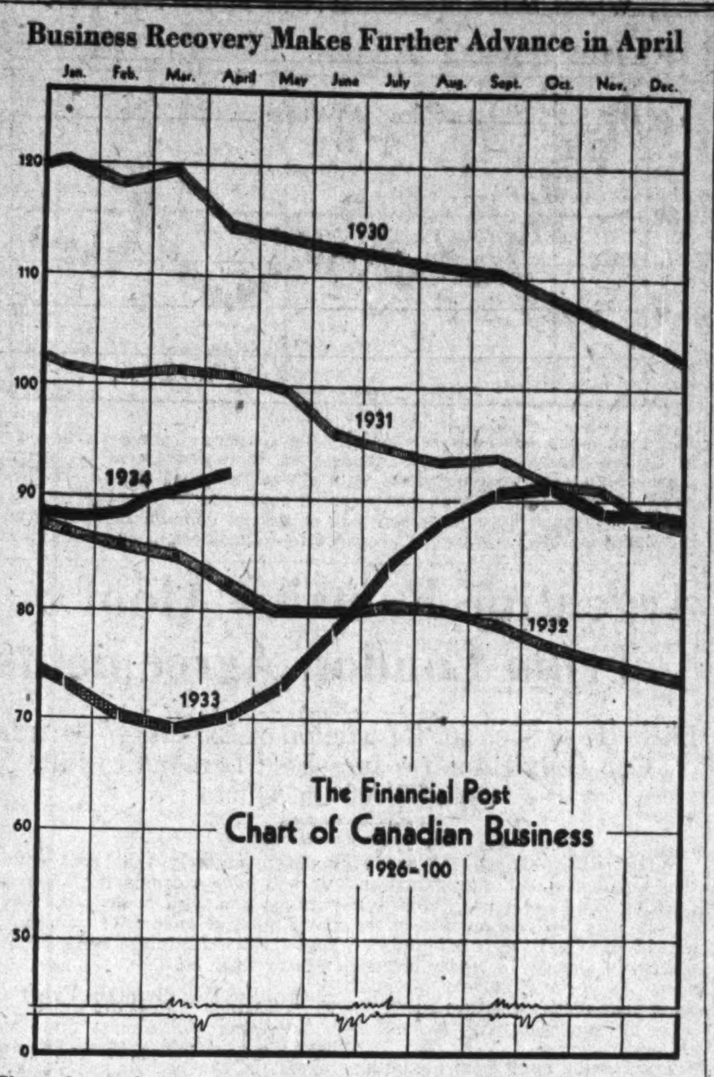
Analysis of sales by provinces shows that approximately 75 per cent of sales in Eastern Canada are made in Ontario and 20 per cent in Quebec. Sales by provinces in 1934 compared with 1933 are shown below:

Auto Sales By Provinces

	March 1934	March 1933	4 Months 1934	4 Months 1933
Ontario	4,172	2,830	10,269	6,975
Quebec	1,465	1,030	2,394	2,026
Nova Scotia	495	280	674	498
New Brunswick	199	96	246	156
	6,331	5,236	13,583	9,655

Production of automobiles in Canada during April totalled 18,368 units, the highest number for any month since May, 1930. In January, February and March of this year the output was 6,904, 8,571, and 14,180 cars, respectively and in April a year ago the number was 8,255.

The total for April included 15,451 passenger cars and 2,912 trucks. Of the passenger cars 11,678 were for sale in Canada and 3,773 were for export, and 1,847 of the trucks were intended for use in Canada and 1,065 were for export. Imports during April included 215 passenger cars and 50 trucks while exports were reported at 2,946 passenger units and 1,022 trucks. The apparent Canadian consumption of cars and trucks was 13,790 units, as reported by adding the imports of 265 to the 13,525 cars made for sale in Canada.



The gains in business operations were not so general in April as in preceding months, but the preliminary index of the physical volume of business with smoothing adjustment, recorded a modest increase. The export of base metals showed further important gains and the automobile industry recorded resumption of operations on a considerable scale. The electric output was practically maintained at a high level. Carloadings and merchandise imports showed adjusted gains over March. The advance in high-grade bond prices was a development of far-reaching economic importance.

April Business Level Highest Since Sept., 1931

The Financial Post Preliminary Index Gains Two Per Cent Over March Although Manufacturing Slacker —Level 33 Per Cent Above Depression Low

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

The level of business operations in Canada was not greatly altered in April from the favorable bench mark of the preceding month. The preliminary version of The Financial Post business index moved up from 91.0 in March to 92.8 in the month under review. Providing this standing is maintained after the inclusion of final information, it is evident that a new high point was reached on the present movement.

The minor reaction which followed last summer's rapid recovery was more than counterbalanced by the resumption of activity between February and April. The net advance in the business index from March of last year, the lowest point of the depression to April, the highest point of the recovery, was from 69.9 to 92.8, a gain of nearly 33 per cent.

Several Sharp Gains

The factors indicating the trend of mineral production recorded several sharp gains.

Mining—Base metals with the exception of lead moved into high territory after seasonal adjustment. Exports of copper were more than 27,000,000 pounds, the seasonally adjusted gain over February being 68 per cent. The increase over April, 1933, was 52 per cent while external shipments during the first four months were up 51 per cent. Measured by values, nickel and zinc exports were at high levels in April.

Gold shipments were 229,800 ounces compared with 321,000, a record high level in March. The adjusted decrease from March was 12 per cent but the gain over April, 1933, was nine per cent. Shipments during the first four months exceeded 1,000,000 ounces, recording a gain of 3.2 per cent over the same period of last year.

Silver sales in April made a poor showing, the total being slightly over 600,000 ounces. Bauxite imports for the manufacture of aluminum were more than 7,000,000 pounds, the seasonally adjusted gain over March being 21 per cent. Asbestos exports showed decline from March and from April of last year.

Manufacturing Lower

Manufacturing—The 28 factors used in the compilation of the index for manufacturing production averaged about one point lower in April than in the preceding month, the index on the base of 1926 being 87.7 in the month under review.

Foodstuffs—The food industries were nearly maintained, the recession being limited to one half of a point in the index. The flour milling industry was less active in the last month for which statistics are available. Flour production was at a lower level cancelling most of the gain of the preceding month. Oatmeal production was heavier, but a decline was shown in the output of rolled oats.

The recovery in the operation of the sugar industry reflected greater demand. Output was 43,300,000 pounds, the gain after seasonal adjustment over the preceding four-week period being 130 per cent. The index of livestock slaughterings showed a very slight gain over March. Adjusted gains were shown in sheep and hogs, while the gain in cattle slaughterings was less than normal for the season. Exports of cheese and canned salmon made a poor exhibit in April.

Tobaccos—Cigar releases were a feature of last month, the total being more than 8,700,000. The adjusted index advanced 31 per cent over March and was greatly in excess of the stock made available for consumption in April, 1933. The change in cigarettes was about in line with seasonal tendencies, the general index of tobacco releases being up from 115.7 to 118.4

Gain in Auto Tire Output

Rubber—The manufacture of pneumatic casings shows expansion since the first of the year considerably greater than normal for the season. The imports of crude rubber has manifested a similar upward trend after seasonal adjustment. Imports at 5,400,000 pounds recorded sharp gains over the same month of both the preceding years.

Boots and Shoes—The output of leather boots and shoes was 1,603,000 pairs in the latest month for which statistics are available, the adjusted gain over the preceding month being more than nine per cent.

Textiles—The imports of raw materials by the textile industry showed a high level in the last three months. Making due allowance for seasonal considerations, the highest point for the year was reached in March and the total for the four months was far in excess of the same period in either of the two preceding years. Raw cotton imports were 9,400,000 pounds in April, the index after seasonal adjustment dropping from 107.9 in March to 100.1 in April. Recessions were also shown in cotton yarn and wool but the standing was much in excess of April, 1933.

Big Newsprint Production

Paper and Lumber—The paper and lumber industries measured by available factors were not so active in April, the forestry index being 91 compared with 100 in the preceding month. Newsprint production was 206,500 tons compared with 210,100 in March, the level being nearly maintained after seasonal adjustment. The decline in the index of wood-pulp exports was nearly six per cent. The exports of planks and boards receded sharply from the high level of the first quarter, and external shipments of shingles showed decline from March. Lumber exports were 86 per cent greater than in April of last year, and the four months cumulative showed a rise of nearly 29 per cent.

Iron and Steel—The revival in the iron and steel group has been remarkable in the last two months. The index for the group based on four factors moved up from 52 in February to 64 in March and to 74 in April. After seasonal adjustment the output of steel ingots showed a further slight gain in April, the total being 70,362 tons. Pig iron production was 27,000 tons compared with 12,000 in March, the adjusted gain being 127 per cent.

The automobile industry staged a pronounced revival during the last two months, output being 18,363 units in April compared with 14,180 in March and 8,571 in February. Part of this gain is seasonal, but even after seasonal adjustment, the resumption of operations was spectacular. The index was 78 in April compared with 68 in March, a gain of 15 per cent. The gain over April of last year was 22 per cent and the cumulative gain for the first four months was 28 per cent.

Petroleum imports, probably retarded by the delay in the opening of navigation, were nearly 39,000,000 gallons compared with 73,000,000 in March, the adjusted decline being about 18 per cent.

Construction Quick

Construction—While construction contracts awarded were 71 per cent greater in the first four months than in the same period of 1933, it is evident that the industry is operating greatly below normal as measured by the standards of the greater part of the post-war period. Building permits showed an adjusted gain in April but the index was only 15, with the average for 1926 regarded as 100.

Electric Power—The adjusted output of electric power was practically maintained in April, the average daily production being 56,555,000 kw.h. compared with 57,923,000 in March. The power industry has recently been operating at a new high level in history, sharp advances having been shown in February and March.

Transportation—The index of carloadings advanced from 74.3 to 76.0 in April, the cumulative gain for the first four months being 25.5 per cent over the same period of 1933. The level of 1932 was practically regained, the handicap of a small grain movement being offset by heavier freights in the eastern division.

Trade—The adjusted value of imports showed a gain of seven per cent over March, the total for April being $34,800,000. Exports dropped in April from the high level of the preceding month.

Bank Debits—The gain in bank debits was less than normal for the season, the total being $2,536,000,000 compared with $2,489,000,000.

Business Briefs

Creamery Butter production in April was 13,823,473 lbs. as compared with 13,025,084 lbs. a year ago, a gain of 6.1 per cent.

Concentrated Milk production in April was 7,506,174 lbs. as compared with 7,214,503 lbs. in April, 1933.

Cigarettes Released for consumption in April numbered 349,000,000 as compared with 267,000,000 in April, 1933.

Electric Output amounted to 1,672,606,000 kilowatt hours in April as against 1,767,881,000 in March and 1,275,420,000 in April, 1933.

Car Loadings in the week ended May 12 numbered 43,960 as against 43,453 in the previous week and 36,453 in the corresponding week of 1933.

Commodity Prices

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle, cwt.	$6.25	$6.25	$5.45
Copper, lb.	.08½	.08½	.07
Cotton, lb.	.1165	.1145	.0825
Rubber, lb.	.1288	.13	.0481
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0275	.0283	.0327
Silk, lb.	1.35	1.32½	1.52½
Wheat (Man.) bu.	.69¼	.70⅛	.60⅝
Hides, lb.	.10	.10½	.10½
Coffee, lb.	.10¼	.10⅜	.08½
Weekly Indices			
N. Y. Annalist	110.7	111.1	109.4
Fishers'	75.4	75.2	†63.6
N.Y. Journal of Comm.	75.4	74.9	59.0
Crumps (Brit.)	64.5	64.4	†62.4
U. S. Labor	73.4	73.5	61.9

†Average 1933.

Monthly Indices

	Latest w'sale	Prev. month	Same month last year
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (Apr.)	79.6	80.2	78.1
W'sale (Apr.)	71.1	72.0	65.4
U.S. Labor (Mar.)	73.7	73.6	60.2
Gt. Brit. (Mar.)	70.0	71.1	65.9

Note: Indices all on base 1926 = 100, except N. Y. Annalist which is 1913 = 100. British index is Board of Trade converted to 1926 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price. Toronto: copper—electrolytic, New York; silk—Japanese, 13-15. New York: sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York; wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W. Pt. A. basis; hides—heavy native steers; coffee—Rio, No. 7, spot, New York.

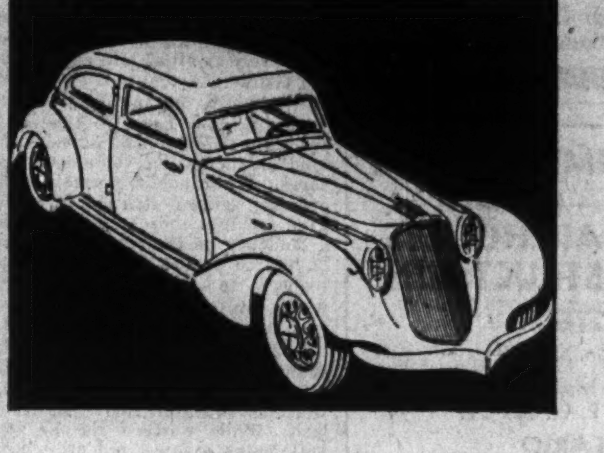
Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	Weekly Latest 1934	Weekly Latest 1933	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1934	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1933
Transportation—				
Car loadings (May 12)	▲43,960	36,453	787,159	637,372
C.P.R. gross earn. (May 14)	$▲2,554,000	$1,966,000	$41,550,000	$35,506,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (May 14)	$▲3,420,195	$2,668,519	$57,524,571	$46,974,794
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index D.B.S. (May 19)	▲92.5	78.7	......	......
Failures, No. (May 5)	▲30	29	405	679
	Monthly			
Business Conditions—				
Financial Post index (Mar.)	91.0	69.9	......	......
Transportation—				
C.P.R. net earnings (Mar.)	$1,518,929	$877,495	$3,226,439	$1,297,479
C.N.R. net revenue (Mar.)	$1,598,959	$‡255,307	$‡65,003	$‡4,023,243
Iron and Steel (April)—				
Pig iron production (tons)	▲27,355	......	82,332	35,353
Steel ingot prod., (tons)	▲70,363	11,384	262,072	75,736
Automobiles (Number) March data—				
Passenger Car: Sales*	4,319	2,730	7,252	5,419
Factory output (April)	▲15,451	6,957	39,770	18,830
Trucks and Buses: Sales*	560	271	1,089	654
Factory output (April)	▲2,912	1,298	8,248	2,713
Exports (Mar.)	3,905	1,554	10,999	2,050
Construction—				
Building permits (April)	$▲2,246,317	$1,595,502	$4,910,637	$4,681,323
Contracts awarded (Apr.)	$11,469,200	8,608,700	31,324,700	8,312,000
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (Apr.)	216,507	147,759	789,457	551,292
Exports (Mar.)	239,442	138,005	559,181	373,230
Sugar (lbs.), (Feb.)—				
Imports	19,922,700	11,998,200	30,674,500	20,620,100
Melting & shipments	22,484,009	57,390,777	59,174,882	95,696,813
Manufactured	21,360,155	55,432,178	63,862,260	103,082,420
Flour (bbls.)—				
Production (Mar.)	1,064,428	1,004,787	3,208,976	2,708,793
Wheat flour exports (April)	▲340,621	284,387	1,610,822	1,455,075
Trade (April)—				
Imports	$▲34,814,998	$20,457,294	$148,819,464	$101,348,164
Exports	$▲31,581,821	$20,011,652	$174,422,746	$115,132,041
Wheat exports (bushels)	$▲3,568,090	4,460,214	27,272,327	44,905,057
Employment (Apr. 1) D.B.S. Index—				
All industries	91.3	76.0	......	......
Manufacturing	88.1	76.0	......	......
Electric Power Output (April)—				
Total monthly (000's omitted)	▲1,696,646	1,296,805	6,833,503	5,384,106
Aver. daily	56,555,000	43,227,000	......	......
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: (March)—				
Plank & board exports	131,349	60,460	399,279	137,240
Boot & shoe prod. (Mar.)	1,682,010	1,539,487	4,036,725	3,661,661
Crude petrol. imports (Mar.)	73,556,000	49,336,328	175,826,586	121,977,197
Cotton imports (Mar.)	14,346,000	6,374,000	33,845,000	21,165,000
Raw rubber imports (Mar.)	7,640,000	2,496,000	15,647,298	7,790,427
Coal imports (Mar.)	714,902	497,908	1,639,447	1,432,356
Finance—				
Failures: (D.B.S. figures)—				
Number (Feb.)	140	214	293	420
Liabilities (Feb.)	$▲2,039,134	3,947,202	4,048,322	7,397,131
Bank debits †(Mar.)	$▲2,488,914	1,967,000	7,175,276	5,676,158
Bond sales (Apr.)	$31,983,900	13,544,538	105,285,598	34,981,876
Life insurance sales (Mar.)	$32,966,000	32,046,000	90,384,000	91,936,000
Automobile Financing—				
Used cars (March)	$915,486	834,917	1,870,567	2,068,330
New cars (March)	$1,214,051	919,287	2,201,345	1,908,201

†—000's omitted. *Eastern Canada sales only. ‡Deficit.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Report Fewer Assignments Liabilities Also Reduced

Assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts in March, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a substantial decline from March, 1933. Liabilities of the assignors also showed a considerable decline. Failures numbered 140 in March 1934, as compared with 192 in March 1933, and 140 in February, 1934. Liabilities of the assignors, amounting to $2,057,492 as compared with $2,039,134 in February 1934, showed a slight increase; when compared with $3,380,672 in March, 1933, a decline is noted.

Failures in the Maritime Provinces numbered six, in Quebec 62, Ontario 54, the Prairie Provinces 15, and British Columbia two. Decreases were noted in all areas in March in comparison with March last year. Failures among trading establishments numbered 70, manufacturing 18, agriculture seven, services 19, construction eight, transportation and public utilities three and finance four.

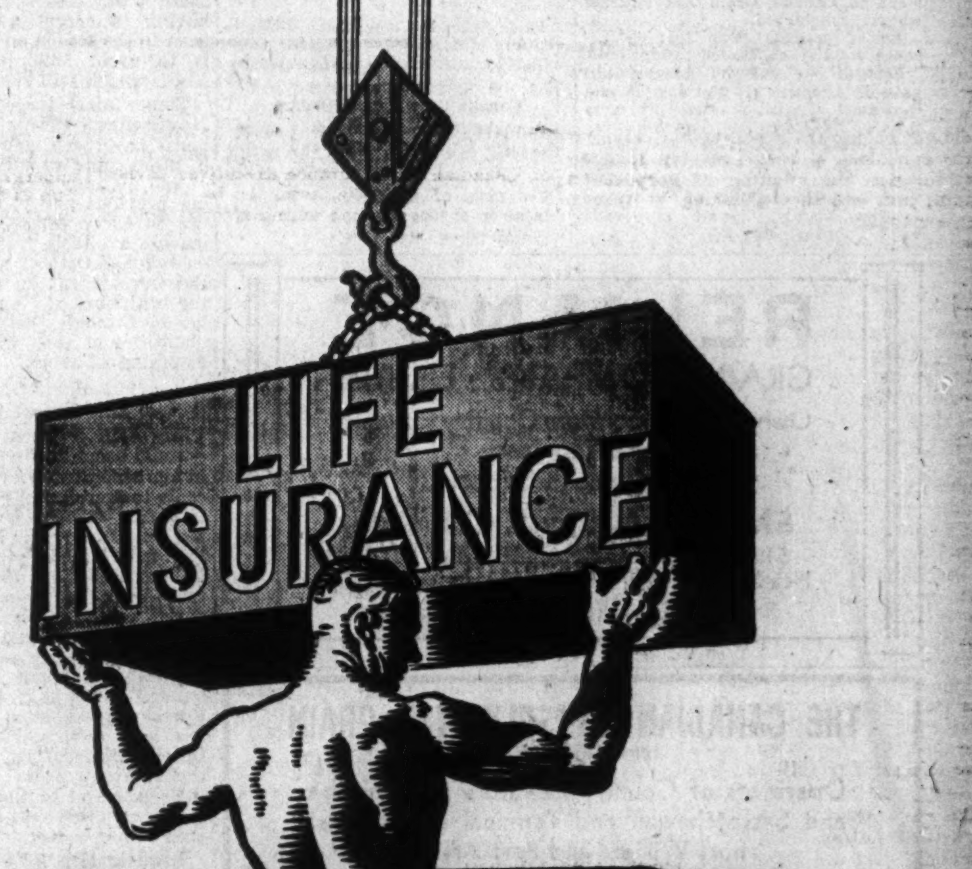
Building Permits Higher Ontario's Gain Greatest

Returns from 61 cities show that building permits to the value of $2,246,000 were issued during April, compared with $1,090,000 in March and $1,596,000 in April, 1933. The increase over the preceding month was 106 per cent and over April last year over 40 per cent.

Cumulaitve total for the first four months of 1934 was $4,911,000 which was 5 per cent greater than in the same period of 1933. This is the first time since 1929 that the cumulative value of the building authorized in any period has been greater than in the same period of the preceding year.

There were increases in all provinces in April with the exception of New Brunswick and Manitoba, that of $342,000 or 49 per cent in Ontario being most notable.

THE CORNER STONE OF MAN'S FINANCIAL STRUCTURE



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MAY 28th - JUNE 2nd, 1934

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Digest of Parliament

May 14, House of Commons:—Interim supply voted. Dominion Companies Act given second reading. Budget debate continued.

Price Spreads Committee: — Imperial Tobacco Company on stand.

May 15, House of Commons:—Budget debate concluded by division in which government sustained without a recorded division. Foreign Insurance Companies Act given second reading.

Price Spreads Committee:—Investigation into Imperial Tobacco Company continued.

Banking and Commerce Committee:—Revised Bank Act considered.

Senate:—Interim supply bill given first and second reading. League of Nations debate continued.

May 16, House of Commons:—Intermediate credit legislation, amendments to Elections Act and bill authorizing public works programme introduced. Marketing bill further considered in committee.

Agricultural Committee:—Amendment to Canada Grain Act (Garnet wheat) considered.

Price Spreads Committee: — Tobacco enquiry concluded temporarily.

Senate: — Interim supply bill passed. League of Nations debate continued. Third reading given to Bills of Exchange Act. The following measures received Royal assent: — Livestock and Livestock Products; Income Tax; Civil Service Deduction; Fruit and Honey; Bills of Exchange; Interim Supply. Senate adjourned until Tuesday, May 22.

May 17, House of Commons:—Hospital sweepstakes bill given first reading. Marketing bill advanced rapidly in committee of whole.

Banking and Commerce Committee: —Bank Act approved and consideration of Central Bank legislation begun.

Price Spreads Committee: — Probe into canning industry started.

May 18, House of Commons: — Premier Bennett announced that Canada will co-operate with other nations in placing an embargo on exports of arms and ammunition to Bolivia and Paraguay. Marketing bill considered in committee of the whole. Supply votes for Immigration, National Revenue, Mines, Public Works, Labor and Agriculture. Foreign Insurance Companies Act approved in committee and reported for third reading.

Radio Committee: — E. A. Weir, former officer in charge of programmes, attacked personnel and record of the Radio Broadcasting Commission.

Agricultural Committee: — Evidence heard on desirability of providing separate grades for Garnet wheat.

Price Spreads Committee: — Fruit growers give evidence charging price fixing by fertilizer manufacturers.

Canada Gets Export Orders

Another large United States industry, the Coleman Lamp and Stove Company, is transferring the handling of its world export business to its Canadian subsidiary in Toronto, according to the Toronto Industrial Commission.

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Wheat

From Our Grain Correspondent

Market Shows Strength

WINNIPEG. — Although price fluctuations have been comparatively small of late an increasing degree of strength is observable in the wheat market from the capacity it has shown to take over from the Government agency and hold an increasing volume of features. While public interest in the ordinary sense is still to a large degree lacking, there appears to be a tendency on the part of overseas buyers to protect themselves with respect to future requirements while professional traders have been increasing their commitments.

The basis of the change is the changing outlook in the wheat situation, and prospects for a smaller world production this year than last. While western Europe still anticipates a fair sized crop, prospects for eastern Europe and Russia, not only for wheat but for all other crops seemed to have been impaired by long-continued drought. Reports from Russia that bucket brigades of peasants have been organized to water grain fields from the rivers suggest that conditions there are beginning to look serious, while there is a good deal of anxiety in Danubian countries. Both eastern Germany and Poland appear also to be affected, so that rye as well as wheat may prove to be disappointing.

* * *

Argentine Supplies Depress

LARGE available supplies of Argentine wheat continue to be an immediately depressing influence. British millers are buying such wheat extensively, at a much cheaper price than obtains for Canadian wheat and the proportionate use of Canadian wheat in England is being correspondingly reduced. It is now evident that heavy shipments of Argentine wheat are to continue up to July 31 regardless of any quota limitations of the London wheat agreement and that they will also continue during the remainder of the calendar year. Oriental demand for imported wheat is disappointing, as the result of last year's large Chinese crop, the principal effect being to limit shipments of Australian wheat.

* * *

Lake Shipments Small

SINCE the opening of navigation shipment of wheat down the lakes from Port Arthur and Fort William has been of comparatively small proportions. Exporters are wary of moving grain at 6 cents a bushel to Montreal when they think there is any chance of lake vessels having to accept a smaller rate later in the season and the tendency is to avoid building up eastern stocks which still remain small.

Some fairly large deliveries of May contract through the clearing house have been made lately This is interpreted to mean that some of the elevator companies, reversing previous policy, are now willing to carry wheat on the small margin available from the spreads on July and October wheat and that the Government agency, which at the beginning of May had accumulated through deliveries, large quantities of cash wheat, is again disposing of them.

* * *

May Import Wheat

IMPORTING wheat into Canada would seem at first glance to be in the same category as "carrying coals to Newcastle" yet this situation may exist before the end of the present year, The Financial Post is informed by Ontario millers. Millers state that they cannot obtain their requirements of soft wheat needed in the production of high grade cake and pastry flours within the country as such farmers as have a supply on hand will not sell except at exorbitant prices. Further, it is pointed out that there has been a virtual failure of the Ontario winter wheat crop owing to the severe weather and therefore little prospect of the situation being righted this year even after this crop is harvested.

Investigation by millers has revealed that it would be possible to import Australian wheat into Canada at a lower price than that asked by Ontario farmers. Millers doubt whether the Government would allow this importation at all and they feel certain that there would be some adjustment in the tariff at least.

* * *

A. O. M. Convention

TORONTO will be the centre of the milling industry on the North American continent from June 4 to June 8 when the Association of Operative Millers, probably better known as the A. O. M., with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., holds its annual convention at the Royal York Hotel. This will be the first convention held in Canada and an invitation has been extended to all Canadian millers to attend the sessions by F. W. Brisbin of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Port Colborne, Ont., who is chairman of the local arrangements committee.

* * *

Poor Start in Australia

THE Australian crop appears to be getting off to a poor start with a much reduced acreage and dry weather prevailing. Last year's crop there is now estimated at some 14,000,000 bushels larger than earlier reports, and although the total was small an unusually large proportion still remains unsold, due to lack of Oriental demand, and to the fact that Great Britain was unusually well supplied with wheats of the soft type. Last week's exports from Australia at under 1,000,000 bushels were only about one quarter of the shipments for the corresponding week last year.

World shipments last week were less than 9,000,000 bushels but North America supplied nearly half. The fact that supplies afloat to Europe are 12,000,000 bushels smaller than corresponding quantities last year is expected to mean that export demand for Canadian wheat, which can reach its destination quickly, may keep up at a good rate.

Grain and Milling in Canada

U. S. A. MAY NEED TO IMPORT WHEAT FOR BREAD MAKING

Shortage of Hard Wheat May Mean Purchases from Canada

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—On May 1 the winter wheat production of the United States, as indicated by the condition of the crop at that date, was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 461,000,000 bushels. A week later its condition had deteriorated to such an extent that the Government estimate was reduced to 442,000,000 bushels. Deterioration has been progressive and the next estimate may well be as low as 400,000,000 bushels. In the meantime weather conditions in the spring wheat area of the northwestern states have been so bad that it will be surprising if the first official estimate by much exceeds 100,000,000 bushels.

Under such conditions the total wheat crop of the United States may again fall short of actual requirements for a year by as much as 150,000,000 bushels. Such a deficiency could be made good with comparative ease from the 260,000,000 bushels carry-over which will probably exist in the United States as at July 31, but would mean that an excess carry-over would no longer exist in that country.

May Need Canadian

Some demand on Canadian wheat for milling in the United States might quite conceivably arise under such conditions. The demand in that country for high quality flour has always been the most insistent of any country outside of Canada, and for years the whole supply of hard spring wheat produced in the northwest has been absorbed in domestic consumption, while exports have consisted of inferior wheats grown elsewhere, and of the hard red winter wheat such as is produced in Kansas.

During the coming year the total supply of wheat in the country is almost certain to be equal to the theoretical domestic demand, but a deficiency may well develop of wheat to make the high grade flour which is demanded by the baking trade, and to the use of which both baking practices and the habits of customers have been adjusted. Much of the flour used in the United States is sold under brand names which have acquired a high reputation, and millers would seek Canadian wheat, even if they had to pay 40 cents a bushel duty on it, before they would allow the quality of their finest brands to deteriorate.

LIQUOR COMPANY REORGANIZATION NOW APPROVED

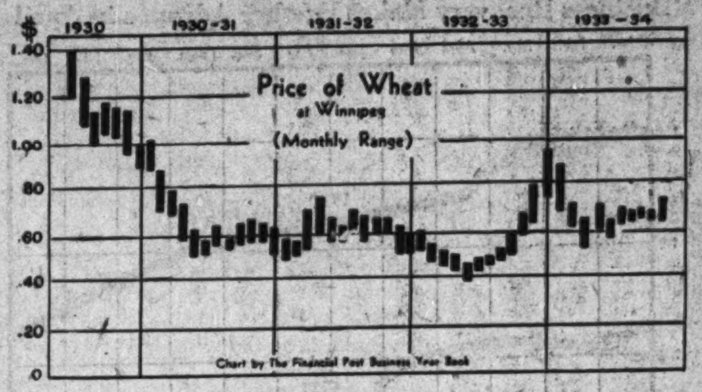
Brewers & Distillers, of Vancouver, Report Increased Beer Earnings

Shareholders in Brewers and Distillers of Vancouver Ltd., approved a reorganization of capital at a meeting on May 15. The new company will be called Vancouver Brewers and Distillers, Ltd., with a capital of $15,750,000, consisting of 3,125,000 5 per cent non-cumulative redeemable preferred shares of $4 par value, and 3,250,000 common shares of $1 value. Of these shares there will be transferred to the old company 3,044,920 preferred shares, and the same number of common to distribute to holders of present 6,089,840 shares outstanding on the basis of one half share new preferred and one-half share new common for each share now held.

The new company will take over all the assets of the old concern and from time to time as funds are available from the sale of matured liquors, the new preferred shares will be redeemed either by drawings or purchase. To redeem it entirely would require $12,500,000. As capital is thus returned to shareholders the remaining common stock will come more into line with expected future conditions when the United States market is fully supplied from domestic sources.

Reports state that earnings from the sale of beer during the first quarter of 1934 have been double those of the corresponding period of 1933. Sales of spirits on the other hand, have been disappointing due to the unexpectedly high taxes in United States.

Wheat Price Movement Was Fairly Narrow



Although much was made in the daily newspapers of the drought scare in United States and Canada, traders at Winnipeg failed to become alarmed and the rise in wheat prices was not spectacular. Highest point of the brief rise was just over 72 cents and the market quickly settled to around 70 cents when lack of export demand indicated that the European buyers were not prepared to do business at current prices.

Argentine Remains Aloof From London Agreements

Little Hope Seen for Restriction of Exports—Canada Can Only Hope for Increased Demand to Fill 264,000,000 bu. Quota

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The first year of the London wheat agreement is drawing to a close, and the question of how it is likely to operate in the second and final year of the agreement will shortly be under discussion. As in the first year it would seem that difficulties are likely to arise in connection with Argentine shipments.

The London agreement assuming that world wheat trade in the crop year 1933-34 would be 560,000,000 bushels, now seems to have been an over-estimate. A much larger world trade in the crop year 1934-35 is assumed by the agreement. The obligations of Canada, the United States, Australia and the Argentine are fixed by an undertaking to limit their exports during that year to a quantity representing the average acreage for 1931-33 less 15 per cent by the long term average yield, less normal domestic requirements.

Quota Estimates

Calculations have been made to show that this represents for each country:

	Bushels
Canada	264,000,000
United States	90,000,000
Australia	95,000,000
Argentina	105,000,000
	554,000,000

The Balkan countries agreed to limit their export to a combined total of 50,000,000 bushels. Russia gave no undertaking, but there was an endeavor to get her to agree to a limit of 50,000,000 bushels. There are no undertakings with respect to Northern Africa and certain minor exporting countries, nor with respect to exports from countries like Germany, France and Italy which are normally deficiency producers. A total export of at least 125,000,000, bushels from the countries outside of the "big four" above mentioned must have been envisaged by the signers of the agreement, or a world trade of at least 679,000,000 bushels.

Total Improbable

While there is nothing impossible about such a total if Western Europe should have less than normal yields, and concurrently China and Japan should require imports at a rate corresponding to former years, no one is yet justified in calculating such a total as probable.

It is now likely, however, that some of the exporting countries cannot fill their allotted quotas.

At least 65,000,000 bushels can be cut from the United States quota, for that country is now almost certainly going to fail to produce enough wheat for its own consumption, and is likely to draw heavily from the second year in succession on its accumulated reserves. As this year, the only wheat likely to be exported is soft wheat from the Pacific North-west, the quality of which, even under subsidy, is not likely to exceed 25,000,000, bushels.

Drought In Danube Area

Perhaps 40,000,000 bushels can be cut from the export quota for the Danubian countries for the drought there is so severe that it is doubtful if the production of small grains will be equal to the combined needs of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Jugo-slavia. The eastern European drought has extended sufficiently into Russia to make it unlikely that that country will have a considerable export surplus, although some wheat exports must be looked for no mataer how great the interest needs of the country may be.

Argentine Will Maintain Exports

Argentina will almost certainly have a considerable excess of wheat to sell in the second year of the agreement as in the first. The heavy crop produced last year means. that a large quantity must be carried forward for sale, no matter to what extent Argentina exceeds her quota during the first year of the agreement, for sale during the latter part of this calendar year. Only the experience of an almost total failure with the new crop which matures next December would make it easy for Argentina to keep within her quota for the second year of the agreement, in spite of the fact that to do so would require only holding back the bulk of her export sales from the first part of the crop year until after the agreement expires on July 31st, 1935.

Any notion therefore, that the Argentine will make up for any excess shipment over her quota during the current year, by a corresponding cut in her exports next year should hardly be entertained. Her excess shipments this year may be transferred to as a "loan" from quotas of other countries, but repayment during the life of the London wheat agreement will not be practicable.

If Canada, therefore, succeeds in exporting the 264,000,000 bushels allotted to her for the second year of the London agreement, it will not be through limitation of Argentine sales on account of the agreement. It will rather be through an enlargement of international demand, which might result from a short crop in Europe, and the inability of the United States, Russia and Danubian countries to furnish expected supplies.

Key Facts About Wheat

	Week bu.	Previous week bu.	Same Week Year Ago bu.
Canadian wheat in store:			
Fort William (May 18)	71,621,339	71,586,176	56,525,235
Country elevators (May 11)	86,544,399	89,367,853	101,697,588
Total, all points (May 11)	202,716,938	202,958,249	211,873,894
World shipments, incl. flour: (May 11)			
North American	4,687,000	4,301,000	4,342,000
Argentine	1,941,000	2,072,000	4,082,000
Black Sea*	880,000	728,000	....
Australian	1,657,000	1,209,000	3,968,000
Total, world	8,955,000	9,222,000	12,526,000
Visible stocks:			
Canadian, May 11	104,373,000	106,125,000	97,422,000
United States, May 18	78,322,000	79,385,000	116,528,000
Argentine, May 11	22,411,000	22,044,000	15,431,000
Australian, May 11	86,000,000	88,000,000	58,500,000
Country Marketings and Exports:†			
Canadian exports (May 11)	3,267,288	1,904,233	3,880,666
Cum. to May 11 (41 weeks)	121,189,842	117,922,554	183,423,008
Prairie marketings (May 4)	846,028	1,536,396	2,127,592
Cum. to May 4 (40 weeks)	196,754,313	195,908,283	331,716,868
Country deliveries, May 18‡	1,304,000	1,283,000	2,063,000
Country loadings, May 18‡	3,735,740	3,741,780	3,811,400

*Includes South Russia. †Excluding flour. ‡Sanford Evans Weekly Report.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to May 22, 1934

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1933 High	Low		Open May 16	High for week	Low for week	Close May 22
		Wheat				
.95	.59¼	May	.70⅝	.71⅛	.68⅝	.69⅝
.74¾	.62¼	July	.71⅝	.72¼	.69½	.70½
.76½	.68⅝	Oct.	.73	.73⅝	.71⅛	.72¼
		Oats				
.48½	.29½	May	.34⅝	.35	.34⅛	.34½
.38⅝	.30⅛	July	.35½	.36	.35	.35½
.37¼	.22½	Oct.	.36¼	.36⅝	.35⅝	.35⅝
		Barley				
.59¾	.32½	May	.38⅛	.38½	.36⅝	.37⅛
.44⅜	.35	July	.39⅜	.39⅝	.37⅝	.38¼
.43⅛	.37⅛	Oct.	.41¼	.41½	.39½	.40⅛
		Flax				
1.71½	1.15	May	..	1.57¾	1.53¾	1.55¾
1.59	1.29½	July	1.56	1.59	1.53½	1.55⅝
1.58½	1.40	Oct.	1.54⅝	1.57⅝	1.52½	1.54¼
		Rye				
.68½	.39⅛	May	..	.46¾	.45½	.46¼
.53¼	.41¾	July	.46⅝	.48⅛	.46½	.47⅝
.52⅛	.43½	Oct.	.49¾	.50⅝	.48⅝	.49⅝

Crop Prospects

Crop Conditions Much Improved By Cool Weather

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Crop conditions in Western Canada have been much improved by the advent of cooler weather and the rains during the past week. The hot dry days accompanied by high winds, which followed the completion of wheat seeding, were unfavorable to the crop although possibly the condition did not last long enough for the results to be serious. For the next month the crop generally is going to require a good deal of rain to give average results, and this especially is the case in the districts afflicted by drought both during last year and in previous seasons.

Grasshoppers forced on by the hot weather, were emerging from their eggs in sufficient numbers to justify previous estimates of the serious nature of the menace from these insects. Provincial Governments were urging farmers to refrain from commencing their poisoning campaigns until the main swarms should emerge, somewhat later. Cool, wet weather may hold back hatching until the grain gets a good start and at the same time kill off a sufficient number to make possible the task of holding them in check, which otherwise would have appeared hopeless.

Rain Still Chief Need Of Prairie Provinces

Dry weather with high winds has caused considerable top soil drifting throughout the Prairies. Wheat seeding is practically completed and that of coarse grains well advanced. Grasshoppers are beginning to hatch in some districts, but elimination measures are well in hand. The northern empire of the Peace River reports conditions and prospects are excellent, according to the weekly crop report of the Department of Agriculture, Canadian National Railways.

In Manitoba, high winds and some frost have been generally experienced, but on the whole the crops are not doing too badly. Good warm rains are required, however. In Saskatchewan, practically all seeding is completed. Wheat is making fair progress but the dry weather and some soil drifting is causing damage. Alberta, in common with the rest of the West, requires rain, but little damage is reported to date.

Coarse Grain Seeding Generally Well Advanced

Wheat seeding, according to the Canadian Pacific Railways weekly crop report submitted by the Agricultural Department, is nearing completion in Manitoba. In, Saskatchewan, says the report, 88 per cent is shown and in Alberta 95 per cent is the estimate. Apart from fairly heavy rains and some showers in Alberta, there has been no effective rainfall elsewhere during the week.

Sowing of coarse grains is general and varies from a comparatively small percentage in northern areas to practical completion in the south. Farmers in many districts are waiting to cultivate weed growth while others await moisture. In the three provinces it is estimated that 65 per cent of the oats are underground and 58 per cent of the barley for the season.

Ontario Needs Rain; Fields Generally Backward

Rain is the chief need in almost all parts of Ontario, according to the weekly report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture dated May 21. The severe weather has resulted in considerable damage to winter wheat and the acreage of spring grains will be increased as many of the winter fields have been ploughed over.

Severe frost on May 11 in the Essex County area resulted in damage to grain and early vegetable crops and fruit buds. Seeding of spring grains is reported to be practically completed throughout the province.

EARNINGS DOWN, PRAIRIE CITIES OIL MAY CUT CAPITAL

Directors Believe Worst Years of Depression Over in West

Prairie Cities Oil Co., Ltd., showed a net loss of $52,181 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, compared with a net loss of $155,832 for the corresponding period in 1932. Before interest and depreciation, however, the actual operating surplus of $69,173, compares with $107,827 in 1932.

In order to wipe out the accumulated deficits of the last four years, which now amount to $456,791, and to provide a reserve, the directors propose a reduction in capital. This reserve would be carried in a special surplus account against which would be charged any future losses or reserves for doubtful debts.

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCT. Years Ended December 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net earnings	69,173	107,828
Less: Deprec.	63,999	83,471
Bond interest	34,329	39,797
Other int.	24,333	26,697
Org. exp. w/o	1,693	1,693
Bad debts res.	....	112,060
Net loss	52,181	155,832
Add: Prev. deficit	404,610	248,779
Deficit forward	456,791	404,611

The directors state that in their opinion the year just closed probably represented the worst of the depression and that there are already indications of an improvement in general business throughout the Western Provinces in which the company operates. The bank loan which amounted to $298,905 at the end of December, 1931, was reduced to $108,027 in 1932 and now stands at $100,000. Accounts payable rose sharply to $667,894, compared with $586,393 at the end of 1932 bringing the total current liabilities, including accrued interest, up to $770,553 compared with $697,451 for the same period in 1932.

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	662,082	653,299
Current liabilities	770,553	697,451
Working capital*	108,471	44,152
Ratio	0.86—1	0.94—1

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

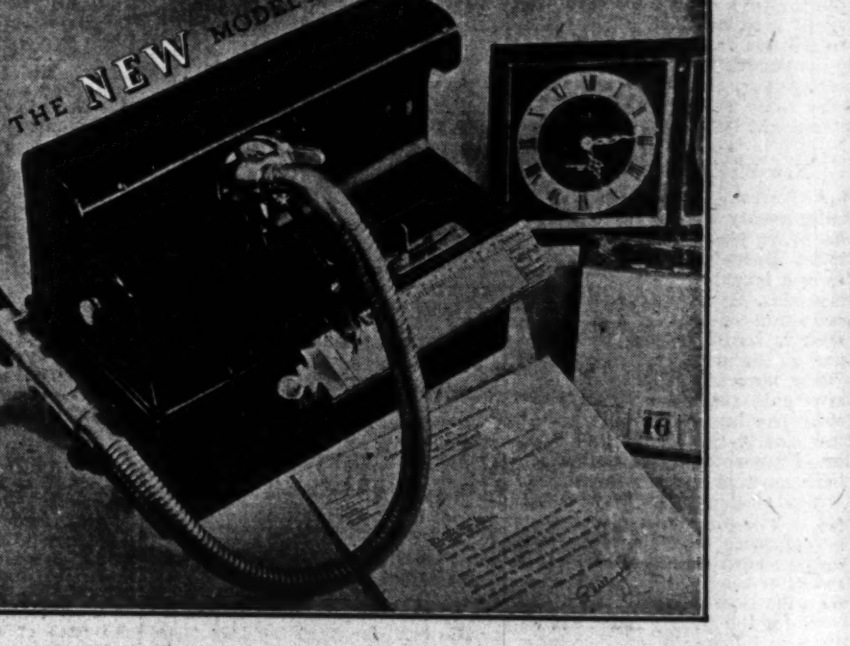
During the year bonds of a par value of $68,500 were redeemed, bringing the total redeemed and cancelled to $159,000, leaving $491,000 outstanding. While current assets are slightly larger than a year ago, amounting to $662,082 against $653,299 for the previous year, current liabilities have increased sharply from $697,451 to $770,553 in the same period, thus again showing a deficit in the place of working capital.

Beique Named to Post On Tramway Commission

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Paul A. Beique, civil engineer, has been promoted to the position of vice-chairman of the Montreal Tramways Commission, succeeding the late John S. Archibald. This completes the personnel of the commission, W. I. Bishop having been appointed last week as a member.

DICTAPHONE



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Fixed Trust Securities Have Checkered History

Originated by Wall St. Promoters to Capitalize on Unpopularity of Management Trusts Following Stock Crash

Unlike the management trust, which, on this continent at least, was developed on a bull market foundation, the fixed trust, as an American phenomenon, was organized on what was thought in 1930-1931 to be the bottom of a bear market. Developed to meet the immediate needs of the investor at the time, and capitalizing the current reaction against management trusts, these new semi-speculating devices met with enormous success. In slightly more than two years almost $700,000,000 worth of these securities were marketed in the United States and Canada.

While popularly referred to as investment trusts they do not, according to accepted standards, possess many of the necessary features. Management, the basis of the established British trust, finds little or no place in a fixed trust. While usually formed by a depositor corporation it is not a corporation in itself but merely a creature of contract. Investments, while diversified, are usually in common stocks only, and different types of share capital are naturally not to be found. Their growth in Canada, while sensational, in no way compares in number or capital with the management trust.

Have Popular Features

While differing essentially from management trusts they do possess a number of popular investment features which were developed to fit in with the investor psychology of the period. They were said to offer an excellent opportunity to share in the future prosperity of the country's leading industries. They appeared simple and easy to understand, were low in price, and offered no inducement to marginal buying. Sponsored by hundreds of moderate sized investment firms throughout the nation, many of which were in drastic need of a new sales stimulant, the fixed trust soon became the sensation of the investment market.

The success won by these institutions in the United States was an invitation for Canadian promoters to form similar concerns. Slight consideration was given to any of the underlying factors of the domestic market and Canada's fixed trusts differ from the original American type in name only. It would be difficult to find an organization in Canada which exhibits the results of American influence and imitation more than the fixed trust. Wall Street led the way and all North America followed.

In a fixed trust a certain unit composed of purchased common stocks is converted into a far greater number of share claims, each participating equally in dividends and extras accruing to the deposited securities. Against each block of the specified list of preselected shares there is issued a specified number of trust certificates. The securities composing the unit are deposited with a bank or trust company which acts as trustee.

It is the work of the depositor corporation to create the investment fund in the first instance, look after any management if it exists, and market the trust cerificates. The trustee's function is principally that of custodianship while a secondary matter is the authentication of the certificates which are issued. In Canada the Royal Trust Co., Trusts and Guarantee Co., and Toronto General Trust Corp. have been the leading trustees for fixed trusts.

An American Development

The brunt of the battle of introducing this new device to the Canadian investor was largely borne by about 20 leading American fixed trusts which marketed a large volume of their shares in Canada from July, 1930, to September, 1931. Sold through branch offices of American investment firms in Canada, by specially organized Canadian distributing syndicates, and by mail direct from New York issuing houses, they exerted a considerable influence on the domestic investor. But the drop in the Canadian exchange, resulting from England's withdrawal from the gold standard in September, 1931, proved a blow to sales in Canada.

Canadian fixed trusts, while direct imitations of larger American models, total only ten in number, eight of which are distributive and two cumulative. Generally speaking the number of securities carried is slightly less than that found in the United States because of the smaller fund which they have to invest. Administrative charges have varied, with some keeping to a normal rate, while others have levied fees somewhat out of proportion to services rendered. Selling agents have usually been prominent brokerage houses rather than investment bankers with the result that distribution on a national scale has not been nearly as great as that given to the management trusts. A list of Canadian fixed trusts is given in the following table:

Fixed trust	Year	Trustee	Type	Sh. per Unit	Total Shares	Companies	Maturity
All-Can. Com. St. Tr. Shs.	1930	Royal Tr. Co.	Dist.	1,000	315	24	1940
Across-Can. Tr. Sh.	1931	Chart. Tr.	Dist.	1,250	...	25	1936
*Basic Invts. of Can.	1929	Tor. Gen. Tr.	Dist.	1,000	172	33	1949
Can.-America Tr. Sh.	1930	Royal Tr.	Dist.	2,000	120	30	1950
Candn. Gold Tr. Sh.	1933	Tr. & Guar.	Dist.	1,250	1,250	24	1943
Candn. Int. Tr. Sh.	1930	General Tr.	Dist.	2,500	295	25	1955
First-All Candn. Tr. Sh.	1931	Capital Tr.	Dist.	1,000	134	25	1942
Grouped Inc. Shs. "A"	1931	Tor. Gen. Tr.	Cum.	2,000	202	30	1951
London-Int. Tr. Shs.	1931	Canada Tr.	Cum.	1,000	114	20	1936
Trans-Can. Sh. "A"	1933	Royal Tr.	Dist.	1,000	255	16	1953

*Now inoperative.

Stocks in Portfolio

The average number of stocks in a Canadian fixed trust portfolio usually runs from 30 to 40. Diversification is commonly made on the basis of the "big four;" rails, oils, utilities and industrials. Specialized fixed units, which were sold in volume in the United States, did not appear in the Canadian field, although Canadian Gold Trust Shares came on the market in 1933 to take advantage of the favorable situation in the gold mining industry. While a few fixed trusts in Canada have their entire portfolio composed of domestic stocks it is usual to find the majority having 60 to 75 per cent invested in American securities and the balance in Canadian.

Diversification, which is a key factor of operation in fixed trusts as in management, is usually worked out in a scientific manner. A table showing the method of spreading the risks is given below:

Diversification Table

Groups	Cos. No.	Shs. No.	Total Inv. $	% of Total Inv. %
Railroads	4	25	1,895	14
Utilities	8	61	3,899	28
Industrials	16	162	8,029	58
Total	28	248	13,823	100

The Loading Charge

The loading charge, which is likely the least understood feature of fixed trust operation, is the fee levied for raising capital and covering incidental costs. But exact compilation of these costs is difficult in the majority of cases and the investor is forced to accept the figure set by the sponsors as being accurate and fair. It has varied from 5 to 12 per cent in Canada with an average figure around 8 per cent. This charge varies widely among fixed trusts and sometimes includes odd-lot brokerage commissions as well as the amount held in the accumulation fund, and, in some trusts, the reserve fund. Charges for the issuance and deposit of the underlying securities are also usually included. Recent exposures in the United States have shown a number of fixed trusts to have substantial hidden profits in the loading fee such as excessive brokerage commissions, savings from odd-lot commissions, and other like factors.

But the loading charge, like the elimination features, has undergone drastic revision in the last year or two to meet the changed conditions and can now be said to be more accurate and moderate. The way in which the loading charge and other incidental costs are included in the final price of the fixed trust share are shown in the following table:

How Price of Share in Unit is Determined

Total investment in unit	$20,498.32
One share, 1/3000 of unit	6,83277
6¼% loading charge for profit, etc.	.42704
	7.25981
Insurance charge	.25000
	7.50981
Accumulations	.04244
	7.55225
Price per share	7.55

Cumulative vs. Distributive

The majority of fixed trusts in Canada are of the distributive type as contrasted with the cumulative. In the former all regular cash dividends as well as proceeds from sale of stock dividends, rights, or split shares are returned, usually semi-annually, to the investor. In the latter all accumulations are retained in the trust giving it a greater break-up value on termination as shown by the following comparative table:

Comparison of Cumulative and Distributive Fixed Trusts

	Cumulative $	Distributive $
Original inv't., June 30, 1920	12,000	12,625
Value of unit, June 30, 1930	44,875	9,876
Total distrib. to date	13,601	21,506
Value of unit, June 30, 1930, plus distrib. rec.	58,746	31,381
Value of unit, June 30, 1930, had all distrib. been invested	79,273	82,155

Securities on Tap

Fixed trust securities are always on tap and for each trust cerificate issued a corresponding sum in securities or cash goes into the fund. Market price of fixed trust shares depends on current prices of underlying securities, and, on this basis, naturally fluctuates daily. Usually there is no limit as to size of fixed trust and they are built up, unit by unit, as sales are made.

Marketability, tax advantages, and simplicity of capital structure have been three outstanding features of these securities. The market is stabilized somewhat for fixed trust shares by the redemption or conversion of the shares according to the indenture, which usually stated that the share can be exchanged into the underlying stocks in the portfolio. A market is also maintained for a number of these issues by large sponsoring houses.

Fixed trust securities, usually in denominations of five and up, are issued in bearer form with coupons attached. While a number of distributive trusts had reserve funds in 1930-1931 to stabilize their distributions these have now passed away and a reserve policy for fixed trusts is now considered somewhat impractical. The usual length of life for a trust of this type is 20 years, although this can be extended in some cases if so desired by the certificate holders. A holder of these securities escapes double taxation and the trust itself pays no tax as all income is deductible. Nothing is concealed as to the holdings in the portfolio and total shares held, companies invested in, and prices paid are available to shareholders at any time.

High Pressure Selling

The most widely used selling feature to push the sales of fixed trusts was to give the figures, in a retrospective fashion, of a hypothetical trust former 10 or 20 years previous. But it is an established fact that past performance is not necessarily an indication of future progress. Success of the fixed trust is largely dependent on the skill and foresight shown in the selection of the original stocks in the unit. Importance must also be given to base year selected to purchase the portfolio holdings and also the date on which they have to be liquidated. Liquidation in a depression market would probably mean disaster for practically any fixed trust no matter how strong the original portfolio.

In a fixed trust funds are safe from exploitation by a dishonest manager but they lack scientific and astute management. Evidence indicates that substantial profits cannot be won by merely placing money indiscriminately in a list of well-chosen securities and then forgetting about them hoping, in 20 years, to gather a considerable profit from the original outlay.

Some Recent Changes

Fixed trust operation in the last few years has shown that too rigid a unit cannot successfully operate under present market condtions. Many trust indentures have been changed recently and now practically all the original fixed trusts are of the semi-fixed variety with a fair amount of managerial power. The old unit type, which characterized the fixed trust in its beginning, appears to have almost passed out of the picture. The fixed trust is gradually remodelling itself so as to operate more consistently in a period of rapidly changing economic conditions.

This is the fourth article of a series on investment trust experience in Canada. The next article will appear in an early issue.

Rackets

Racket: "A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line of business or action."—Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

Stock Settlement Racket

THE "stock settlement racket" is being revived in the U. S., and while no cases have come to attention in Canada, it is only to be expected that operations of the racketeers will sooner or later creep across the border. Forewarned by activities in U.S., Canadian investors can be forearmed against this particular type of crook.

The gang, by various means, ascertain the names and addresses of shareholders in companies which are defunct or have been inactive for a number of years, the shares having no marketable value. The stockholder is visited by a brisk young man who usually claims to be a representative of the dormant concern. He spins a plausible yarn about the company being re-financed by private interests, who hope to bring it into profitable production. They seek to acquire control of the shares, and are paying shareholders par value or approximately par value, minus, of course, 10, 15, or 25 per cent commission.

Since the shareholder has been for years toying with the thought of making paper battleships out of his stock certificates, he is usually only too anxious to talk business, and when a "certified" cheque for the full par value of his shares is shown him, he, nine times out of ten, takes it gleefully, paying the visitor the commission in cash. In one case in U.S. an investor paid $880 "commission" to a swindler who gave the name of A. J. Barrett, in return for a $16,000 cheque, ostensibly certified by a federal bank.

ANOTHER form of the racket involves a swindler who claims to represent a creditors' association. He proposes to undertake the collection of an amount represented by stock which the victim held in a certain company, asking only 14 per cent. commission. His preliminary build-up is usually conducted over the telephone. Later he telephones to say the case will have a court hearing in a distant city. In order to cover his added expenses, would the stockholder agree to a 25 per cent. commission?

The stockholder usually does. Several days later, the victim receives another telephone call and is informed he is to receive several hundred dollars in settlement, and that the court had drawn a cheque for this amount to the victim's favor. This cheque would be certified, and brought around to the stockholder's address by a personal representative of the Blank Creditors association. In a day or two a gentleman presents himself, delivers the cheque, and collects his 25 per cent commission—in cash. The cheque is, of course, bogus.

Many hard-headed business men who ordinarily wouldn't dream of cashing even a certified cheque for a total stranger, have their judgment clouded by the very elaborateness of these schemes. A bad cheque in the hands of an amateur is fairly easily spotted, But when garnished with all the details of such schemes as those described above, they are swallowed all too easily by executives.

Enquiries

Ontario Bakeries

Would you please give us some information with respect to Ontario Bakeries, 6 per cent 1946 bonds. When did they last pay their interest? How are chances for them doing so? What are the bonds worth?

Ontario Bakeries passed the interest on the 6's of 1946 on Jan. 2, 1931, so that no interest has been paid since July 2, 1930.

In December, 1933, the company's remaining assets were sold for $65,000 to George Weston Bread and Cakes, Ltd. In purchasing the company's assets the purchaser did not assume any of the company's liabilities. In view of this, there appears to be no possibility of Ontario Bakeries paying interest and the bonds are only worth their liquidating value, which will be very small after expenses of sale are deducted. There are some $900,000 of the bonds outstanding and the sales price would indicate that only a few cents on the dollar will be paid. Previous assets sold would not change this situation materially.

Manitoba Power

I would appreciate whatever information you might be able to send relative to Manitoba Power Co. 5½s due Jan. 1, 1951. In this set up are the Winnipeg Electric 6's due 1954 the refunding bonds that are actually junior to the Manitoba Powers?

Winnipeg Electric Co. and Manitoba Power Co. are two separate institutions. But Manitoba Power Co. is controlled by Winnipeg Electric Co. through ownership of over 90 per cent of the common stock.

Winnipeg Electric 6's of 1954 are secured by mortgages on all the properties of Winnipeg Electric Co., subject to the 5's of 1935, and rank equally with the 5's of 1954. Manitoba Power 5's of 1951, on the other hand, are secured by a first mortgage on hydro electric plant; transmission lines; on stock of Winnipeg River Railway Co., and on contracts with Manitoba Pulp and Paper Co. and with Winnipeg Electric Co. Thus, the Manitoba Power 5½'s are the senior obligation of that company and are subject to Winnipeg Electric's affairs only in so far as the latter company may be unable to live up to its contract for power. Therefore, the entire funded debt of Winnipeg Electric Co. is in a junior position as far as Manitoba Power's assets are concerned.

In the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, Manitoba Power showed its bond interest earned 1.38 times before depreciation and 1.19 times after. Winnipeg Electric showed its entire interest earned 1.91 times before depreciation and 1.37 times after this charge.

Banque Canadienne Nationale

Will you please give me a sketch of the past record and current position of Banque Canadienne Nationale, which appears to cater for French Canadians? I am considering making an investment in Canadian bank shares, and on examining the stocks of all chartered banks, I find that this particular bank, though one of the smaller, has strong reserves and a very good yield at the current price of 143.

Banque Canadienne Nationale has 241 branches, 209 of which are in Quebec, and maintains 300 agencies in Canada, the majority in Quebec, and has correspondents in most of the large cities of the world. The bank was established in 1873 as the Banque d'Hochelaga, and absorbed La Banque Nationale in 1924. The latter bank had 262 branches when absorbed, capital stock of $3,000,000 and assets of $50,400,000, and was bought by Banque d'Hochelega for $1,500,000 in stock, one share for each two old shares held.

On the occasion of the absorption the Province of Quebec authorized the issue of $15,000,000 of provincial bonds bearing 5 per cent, redeemable 1964, all of these bonds being assigned to the Banque d'Hochelaga. The bank has agreed to pay annually, but only out of net profits, after 10 per cent dividends to shareholders, $125,000 for forty years.

The present name for the bank was adopted in 1925. The bank has a paid up capital of $7,000,000 and a reserve of $5,000,000 after transfer in 1933 of $2,000,000 to special reserves. Dividends have been paid continuously from earlier than 1890 and stock rights were offered to shareholders in 1899, 1902, 1907, 1912, 1913 and 1929.

The bank had deposits of $101,000,000 at November 30, 1933, and had immediately available liquid assets of $35,000,000, current loans of $44,000,000, government loans of $12,000,000 and securities and call loans of over $20,000,000 in addition to the immediately available quick assets.

Dominion Coal

Among my holdings are a few shares of Dominion Coal preferred stock. I have held this security for some time and notice that it has increased in value of late months. Can you let me know the reason for the increase in the value and whether or not the outlook of the company justifies the holding of the stock?

Over the past four months, Dominion Coal preferred stock showed a steady appreciation in value. This was in anticipation of a favorable report on 1933 operations. Shareholders were not disappointed, as the statement showed that the company had earned more money than for many years past, while the balance of net earnings available for the preferred stock was more than sufficient to cover dividend requirements. The preferred stock of this company, however, is in arrears of dividends for several years. It is likely that the management will attempt a compromise with the preferred shareholders before attempting to resume dividends. Meanwhile the output for the company during 1934 is very encouraging, and prospects are that earnings again will be on a comparatively high level.

The uncertainty in respect to this stock lies in what action the directors will take in respect to the arrears of dividends, which now amount to approximately 70 per cent. At the same time the calling of this stock would also constitute a problem, for the call price is 125. There is a possibility, however, if business continues to improve, that some steps may be taken to retire the stock. Such an offer might appeal to the majority of the preferred shareholders, who in return for 125 would be willing to forego their rights to the arrears of dividends. The whole matter is simply a conjecture at this point, but if the improvement continues, it is reasonable to expect that some action will be taken by the directors.

Canadian Securities

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Dominion Guaranteed
Provincial Government
and
Municipal Bonds

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CANADA DRY SPARKLING WATER

When the foursomes gather after the match, and the orders go in for the long, tall drinks ... notice how often you hear the request—"Make mine with Canada Dry."

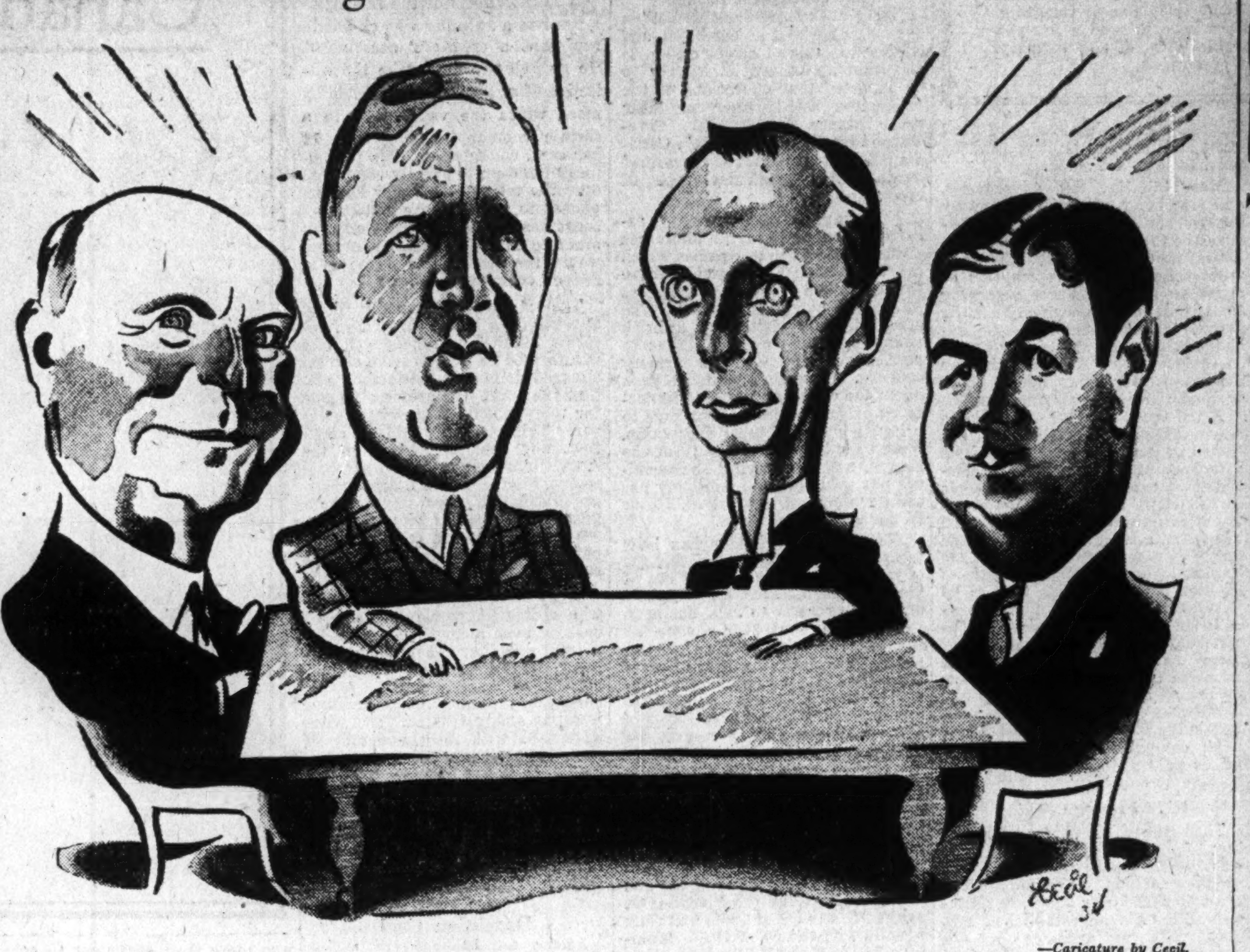
For where can you find the equal of Canada Dry? Ever sparkling ... subtly dry ... as mellow as a vintage wine. Of course, it makes a difference. In a long, tall drink or in a refreshing glass all alone, it must be Canada Dry. Try the family size of Canada Dry's Sparkling Water if you like an extra-lively "Soda" with long-lasting sparkle.

"It must be Canada Dry"

Is It Suicide to Be a Cabinet Minister?

In Which Is Discussed the Charge That Portfolio is a Passport to Cemetery: What About Big Business Executives?

By A. GRANT DEXTER



—Caricature by Cecil.

One of the toughest jobs at Ottawa is that of Minister of National Revenue. But it would be a more difficult one yet if the department has not been reorganized to divide the work of collecting $350,000,000 annually of tax money among three commissioners, each one a sort of deputy minister. These three commissioners, with their minister, are seen here, reflecting little of the serious burden of responsibility that falls on each one of them. We name them in order from left to right:

Hon. R. C. Matthews has been minister for only a few months, long enough, however, to learn that delegating responsibility to his deputy chiefs is not as easy in politics as it is in business due to antiquated departmental regulations and still more antiquated notions as to the personal responsibility of the minister for every postage stamp used in his department.

Hugh D. Scully, Commissioner of Customs, got his business experience in association work, manufacturing and investment banking. For a while he was Commissioner of Excise and a few months ago succeeded R. W. Breadner as Commissioner of Customs. He has spent a great deal of his time since decentralizing the authority in his branch. No longer is the entire customs business of Canada carried around in one man's head as it was in the régime of Mr. Breadner.

C. Fraser Elliott, Commissioner of Income Tax, is a lawyer who won his spurs as chief counsel for the department of National Revenue. He is one of the few men in Canada who knows all there is to know about the income tax. Possibly that is because he makes most of the rulings. He has a reputation for justice in his decisions.

David Sim, as Commissioner of Excise, has become the No. 1 taxgatherer of the country. Since incomes and imports dwindled, emphasis has been laid upon excise taxes as chief source of governmental revenue. His appointment was the result of a flash of genius on the part of the prime minister. He was a Liberal and came to Ottawa as private secretary to a former Liberal Minister of National Revenue. He rapidly reached a position of indispensability in the department and Mr. Bennett, who knows ability when he sees it, had to over-rule vehement party protests to give Mr. Sim his present post.

Do we kill our public men?

Is a major portfolio in the Dominion Government a passport to the cemetery?

Is there need for drastic reorganization of the Dominion Government, both as to departments and as to methods of administration—in order that political service may not demand sacrifices far in excess of what the country has any right to expect?

Ministers of Finance

Consider these facts.

Since the war, there have been seven ministers of finance. Two are dead. Two held office for brief periods. Of the other three, one was compelled by broken health to retire when the prime ministership was almost within his grasp. That leaves Hon. E. N. Rhodes and Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. Mr. Rhodes has been carrying the load for two years and on several occasions has been compelled to take a holiday to recover sufficient strength to continue in office. Mr. Bennett has strained his physical resources to the limit in his country's service.

In the same period there have been ten ministers of National Revenue. Of these four are dead: four held office but a few months each. Of the other two—Hon. W. D. Euler and Hon. R. C. Matthews—the former's strength was equal to the task while the latter has been in office only a few months.

Handed Death Warrants

The record of political leadership at Ottawa, put simply, is this: that our outstanding public men are promoted to the highest posts in the gift of the nation and with this honor they, often, are handed their death warrants.

In the past decade at least four cabinet ministers have given their lives in the service of Canada just as surely as if they had died on the battlefield. What is more, all of them knew what they were doing and chose to risk death rather than to be "quitters."

First there was George Boivin, Liberal, thrown into the breach in 1926, when Hon. Jacques Bureau was retired from the department of National Revenue. The customs investigation had shocked the country, a general election was inevitable, and the Liberal party had to clean up the customs mess in order to justify its existence. It was Boivin, not Euler, who did the bulk of the work. For several months he worked night and day and for days on end he did not go to bed. His administrative day began at 11 p.m., when he would struggle to unravel the almost hopeless tangle of departmental administration. From 3 p.m., until 11 p.m., he fought in parliament, advancing reform legislation and warding off the persistent assaults of his opponents. Never robust, Boivin died while the 1926 election was under way—aged 44 years.

Load of Responsibility

Then there was Hon. Gideon Robertson, who, at Mr. Bennett's express wish, tackled the unemployment relief problem in 1930. Mr. Robertson was not, perhaps, a first class business executive but he was a man of unquestioned sincerity and of broad human sympathies. Politically he was a tower of strength to the Bennett Government; administratively the task now seems to have been beyond his capacity. But he shouldered the paralyzing load of responsibility long after he knew his only hope of healthful old age was immediate retirement. His powers definitely failed months before he died but the prestige of his name and the value of his general supervision were such that he was persuaded to stay on and a cabinet sub-committee was appointed to assist him. He died from sheer mental and physical exhaustion and at least six months before his death he knew exactly what the consequences must be. Foolishly or otherwise, he refused to "quit" so long as his services were desired.

Robb and Ryckman

The third was Hon. E. B. Ryckman who strove to handle the toughest portfolio in the ministry—next only to the premiership—and who was told months before he resigned that his only chance of life was retirement and rest. He too, chose to continue as Minister of National Revenue. He would not "quit."

Finally there was Hon. J. A. Robb who died at Toronto, broken in health, in 1929. Mr. Robb, again, continued to serve long after medical advisers had declined to be responsible for the consequences of further service. And the manner of his death bears testimony to the cause thereof. Mr. Robb died after several days of delirium, during which he thought he was presiding at the Treasury Board. On his death bed he was fighting persistently, doggedly, for economy.

One might cite a fifth in W. S. Fielding, the "little grey man" from Nova Scotia.

Take these men. Most of them died at 60 years or more. A few were cut down at the zenith of their power. Some, like Boivin, Robertson and Ryckman, were in such a state of collapse that their physical power simply vanished. Others were obviously run down but still in possession of latent strength. Fielding had the vitality to remain bedridden for several years. Robb burnt out after several days of raging fever. In most cases a diminution of responsibility would probably have yielded years of life.

Bennett's Great Physique

It may be pointed out that Mr. Bennett, since 1930, has carried a greater load than any other public man in our history, with the possible exception of Sir Robert Borden (who retired a physical wreck after the war). That is true. But Mr. Bennett is an extraordinarily well-equipped public man. He is a skilled lawyer and a highly experienced business executive. In addition, he has phenomenal physical strength and knows, better than any other public man of his time, how to conserve his vitality.

Yet Mr. Bennett clearly shows the strain of office and none knows better than himself the price he may have to pay. On more than one occasion Mr. Bennett has carried on despite the imperative commands of his medical men to the contrary.

Salary is Little

A glance at the record of those who have died in the public service will prove that they were not actuated by selfish motives. To most of them, the ministerial salary meant nothing at all. Most of them could earn much more in private business than they were paid by the state. This goes, of course, for the key men in the present cabinet. There are always exceptions—men who can earn more in politics than they could earn outside.

The fact is that if the country is to retain experienced political leadership, a change in methods of government is inescapable. Cabinet portfolios as a rule crown a long political career. Politicians cannot hope to reach the treasury benches until they are well advanced in life—say between fifty and sixty. Their physical powers are on the decline.

To be appointed a Minister of Finance, at this age, involves direct responsibility out of all proportion to the strength of the man. He must supervise, personally, the expenditure of between 450 and 500 million dollars per year. While this money is spent by the various departments, the finance minister is finally responsible for every cent of it and must defend the accounts in Parliament. In addition he is, in a broad way, in control of the chartered banks. An act of one Minister of Finance, in recent years, let the taxpayers in for more than $2,000,000. The case was that of the Home Bank.:

Responsible to Parliament

The Minister of National Revenue is responsible for the collection of some 350 millions per year. And he, also, must account to Parliament for the discharge of his duties, even to an item of a dollar or two.

Indeed, the past policy with respect to the collection of public revenues is simply incredible. Prior to 1918, collection of taxation was divided between two departments—Customs and Inland Revenue. This division was made because one department was regarded as too heavy for a single minister to handle.

But the union government decided that greater efficiency would be obtained by amalgamating the two and this was done under Hon. Arthur Sifton who, according to government officials, was one of the ablest administrators to sit in cabinet in modern times. The war, of course, brought an enormous increase of work. New taxes were devised—the income tax, the sales tax and the so-called nuisance taxes.

Responsibility is Personal

It seems that in order to lighten the burden on the minister an attempt was made to place more responsibility on his senior officials. But this attempt was promptly abandoned when one of them accepted a note from a private company for tax arrears—without so much as consulting the minister. Decentralized control continued in the customs service until 1926. After the disclosures of that year, the act was tightened up and direct responsibility placed upon the minister.

Even a casual reading of the taxation statutes will show that the minister is made personally responsible for practically every decision that is made. Parliament has seen to it that the minister must answer for everything that is done. He cannot plead ignorance, nor can he pass off the blame to a subordinate. In the last few years changes have been made in the income tax act giving officials more authority. These changes have lifted considerable work off the back of the minister and it is probable that further steps in the direction of decentralization will be taken. Perhaps it affords one way out of the present problem.

Continuing the story of taxation, the Liberals added to the burdens of the portfolio by enacting the first seasonal tariff legislation. The labor involved in figuring out "seasonal" tariffs is very great.

Then, in 1930, came the flexible tariff, arbitrary valuations, vastly enlarged powers to impose dump duties, exchange dumps and so forth. The minister's job was changed from that of an administrator of a statute to the author as well as the administrator of a protective system. The power to make tariffs passed from Parliament to the cabinet and the minister, and the minister had to take the responsibility not only for refusing higher duties to industry but of granting them.

Enormous Volume of Work

Enquiries at the National Revenue department indicate the volume of work which has to be done in the course of a year and this will also serve as an example of what is involved in handling any one of the major portfolios.

Some 200,000 letters were dealt with last year and of these some 1,000 per week passed under the eye of the minister. Many of them carried his signature. That works out at about 140 letters per day (Ministers, other than Mr. Bennett, seldom take a Sunday off). In addition, the minister managed to hear about five or six delegations per day and attended cabinet meetings lasting from four to five hours, three or four days in each week. For five months of the year Parliament was sitting which engaged his attention most afternoons and evenings.

These activities were interspersed with trips about the country, attending dinners, making speeches, meeting the public.

Private Business Executives

At this point the reader has probably been interrupted by an insistent small voice within him that has been clamoring for attention. "What about Mr. Beatty? What about Sir Herbert Holt? What about the head of any large private business institution?" the interrupter is asking.

The questions are fair ones. The head of any very large corporation has under him as many employees and he directs a business as complex in detail as the busiest governmental department. Yet big business executives carry on and do not regard their promotions as passports to the pearly gates. They have time to run their companies, to sit on the directorates of many other companies, to take part in public affairs and philanthropic activities, to play golf or to ride, and even to attend their wives' social functions.

If the big business executive isn't killed by overwork why should the cabinet minister bend under his comparatively smaller load?

Jobs Are Different

The political observer replies that to compare a cabinet minister with a business man is scarcely fair. If some of the leading business men of Canada were drafted for cabinet service they would probably meet the fate foretold by a leading British politician — be strung up from lamp-posts within a fortnight. For efficiency in matters of administration, ability in the fashioning of policies are only part, and a small part, of the equipment required for success in public life.

The cabinet minister must be, first of all, a man with a pleasing personality. He must be able to fashion policies which will not only be efficient but popular with the public. He must be a good debater and a convincing platform performer. And instead of having to be mindful only of a large and often semi-silent body of shareholders he must face the gruelling, microscopic examination of an opposition with nothing to do but criticize. All his good acts will be passed over, never mentioned. The slightest slip will be magnified into a major indiscretion and trumpeted far and wide.

And in addition to running his department to the best of his ability he must be prepared, at all times, to deal with those who believe he should adopt different methods—the advocates of half-baked, often silly policies. And he must point out exactly why such policies are impossible of adoption without unnecessarily wounding their sponsors and that part of the general public which believes in them.

And he must always realize that everything he says either in or out of Parliament is carefully preserved (permanently preserved in Hansard if he makes the statement in Parliament) and will be dug out and used against him if occasion offers.

The solutions to the problem of governmental administration are difficult to find. Many, both within and without the cabinet, believed that Canada could adopt, with profit, the British system of under-secretaries. It was tried at Ottawa during the war and was abandoned as a failure. But it might well be tried again. An under-secretary, a member of Parliament, could take over part of a minister's responsibilities and defend both himself and the department in Parliament. He could meet delegations, deal with correspondence. He could represent the minister at various social functions.

Reorganize Departments

Failing a revival of the under-secretary system, it might be possible to reorganize the departments, suppress some of the sinecures (like the present Interior department) and make a more even distribution of work. Or, and this seems the most probable, the statutes could be amended placing

(Continued on page 11)

United Steel Corp. Ltd. To Complete Purchase

Because nearly 75 per cent of the common shares of Standard Steel Corp. have been deposited in response to the offer of purchase by United Steel Corp., Ltd., officials of the latter company state this is a sufficient amount to make it possible for them to carry out the deal.

Announcement is made, however, that the expiry date of the United Steel offer has been extended from May 15 to June 15, 1934, to permit other shareholders of Standard Steel to deposit their holdings to take advantage of the offer.

Improve Swine Production

Southern Alberta farmers advanced another step in swine improvement with the arrival at the Lethbridge stockyards the other day of thirty select type bred gilts. These gilts are all Yorkshire or Yorkshire grades and are being distributed to farmers.

HOTELS

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A Modern Fireproof Hotel of 350 Rooms
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COFFEE SHOP
HOTEL LONDON
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Manager: H. F. Struckett

Winnipeg's Newest Hotel
The Marlborough
In the Heart of the City
Fireproof Construction
European Plan
Rates in Keeping with the Times
220 Rooms

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ELY LIMITED
Clothier & Furnisher
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Latest development in paper manufacture
"Sampson White Envelope"
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Wales Shoes are made for men who travel all roads and give little thought to weather. Their sturdiness is presented with the smartness of Master Craftsman styling .... they have superb quality and incomparable value.

Note the medium round toe ... trim heel fitting with plenty of room at the ball of the foot. Wales models of famous Astoria Shoes give complete foot freedom and comfort.

Made by Astoria Master Craftsman, Wales models are smartly correct and very moderately priced.

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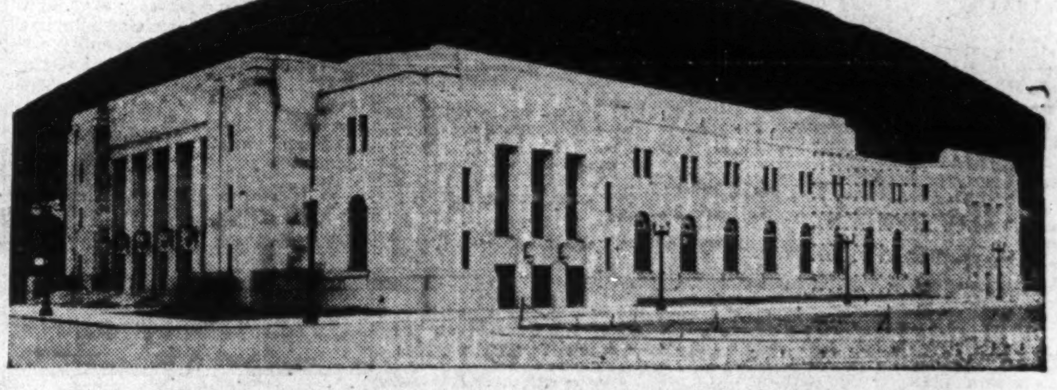
Astoria
SCOTT AND McHALE LIMITED
LONDON CANADA

The 70th Year

Year	Total Assets
1873	$1,200,000
1883	2,500,000
1893	5,900,000
1903	8,000,000
1913	15,200,000
1923	26,800,000
1933	45,900,000

London
Toronto, Hamilton
Windsor, Chatham
St. Thomas, Winnipeg
Regina, Edmonton
Vancouver, Victoria

The Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION



Winnipeg Auditorium, Winnipeg, Man.
Owners—City of Winnipeg.
Architects—Board of Architects, Winnipeg, Man.
Roofer—Western Steel Products Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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Bank Chat on Current Topics

Historic Banking Document

ECONOMIC Intelligence Service of the League of Nations has just published a "memorandum of commercial banks," 1925-1933. This is an important historical document for bankers, and gives comparable figures on banking in some 40 countries for the post-war boom-depression period.

One of the striking revelations is the change in total deposits. At the end of 1925 these totalled $70 billions, gold, and at the end of 1929 stood at $82.5 billions, gold. At the end of 1932 this had declined to $60 billions, gold.

The gradual freezing of credit throughout 1931, and the growth course of that year's financial crisis is traced to its climax, Britain's abandonment of gold. The subsequent developments in 1932 and 1933 also come in for comment, and it is stated that the credit contraction subsided in 1933.

In addition to examining the recent tendency of commercial bank profits, the work deals with money rates during the depression and recent cheap money policies in various countries; the extent to which official and market rates of discount have been lowered in different parts of the world; the relationship of these reductions to the long-term yield on capital, and the rates charged by banks on loans to customers are also considered.

Details are given of the direct financial assistance granted by governments to banks to avert collapse or to aid in their reorganization; of the new legislation to which commercial banks in different countries have been subjected; and finally, on the recent growth of central banking in South America and the British Dominions.

Retire on Pension

The Royal Bank of Canada announces that the following managers are retiring on pension: W. C. Hazen, manager at Yarmouth, N.S., T. H. Pringle, manager at Prescott, Ont., and R. S. Hodge, manager at Baldur, Man.

Staff Changes

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following changes in staff:

D. BURES to be assistant manager at Havana, Cuba.

M. L. GORDON, fomerly manager at Vegreville, Alta., to be manager at Red Deer.

J. STILL, formerly manager at Granum, Alta., to be manager at Vegreville.

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

R. J. LEACH, formerly manager at Aylmer, Que., to be manager at Cookstown, Ont.

W. R. FILLMORE, formerly manager at Guysboro, N.S., to be manager at Digbsy, N.S.

H. T. ROSS, Jr., formerly accountant at Brantford, Ont., to be manager at Welland, Ont.

E. H. O. THORNE, formerly of head office, to be assistant manager at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

R. H. LOCKWARD, formerly manager at Digby, N.S., to be manager at Liverpool, N.S.

L. J. GAY, formerly of Saint John, to be manager at Harvey Station, N.B.

E. C. WILSON, formerly manager at Liverpool, N.S., to be manager at Yarmouth, N.S.

J. STEVENSON, formerly of the supervisor's department, Vancouver, to be accountant at Hastings and Homer Sts. branch, Vancouver.

R. G. HUGHES, formerly manager at Harvey Station, N.B., to be manager at Guysboro, N.S.

G. J. G. SINCLAIR, formerly manager at Perdue, Sask., to be manager at Craik, Sask.

Want Apple Control Board

Creation of an apple control board for the Province of Nova Scotia is favored in a resolution passed by the executive of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers recently in session at Kentville.

Current Events in Banking World

NORMAN G. HART TORONTO MGR. ROYAL BANK

Maritimer With Exceptional International Experience

Norman G. Hart, manager of the Paris, France, branch of The Royal Bank of Canada, has been appointed manager of Toronto branch, where he will take charge Aug. 1, 1934. He succeeds B. L. Mitchell, who was recently appointed supervisor of Ontario branches. Mr. Hart's position as manager of the office at 3 Rue Scribe in the French capital will be filled by Ed. Groning, formerly an assistant manager at the Paris branch.

Mr. Hart has had an exceptionally wide international experience with the Royal Bank. Previous to his appointment to the Paris managership in 1928, he was manager of the bank's Barcelona office for seven years. He has also been stationed at London, England, and New York.

NORMAN G. HART

The new Toronto manager is a Maritimer by birth, a native of Guysboro, N.S., and started his banking career with The Royal Bank of Canada at Antigonish, N.S., in 1905. He later held positions in Sydney, Halifax, Montreal and Toronto, before the start of his extensive European experience.

Dominion Note Circulation $171,516,833 at April 30

Circulation of Dominion notes dropped to $171,516,833 at April 30, compared with $172,617,921 at the end of March. The reduction was entirely due to a decline in Finance Act advances from $40,144,000 to $38,944,000.

Gold holdings of the Minister of Finance at April 30, stood at $71,875,454, compared with $71,703,785 at the end of March, and the excess over statutory requirements totalled $547,329, an increase of $79,618 for the month. It should be noted that these gold values are at the statutory par of $20.67 an ounce. Gold holdings were as follows:

Gold Held By Minister of Finance As at April 30, 1934

Against P.O. savings (10% on $22,552,909)	$2,255,291
Against Dominion notes	69,072,834
In excess of statutory requirem'ts	547,329
	71,875,454

Cap-de-la-Madeleine to Pay May 1 and June 1 Coupons

Coupons of the City of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Que., due on or prior to May 1, 1934, may now be presented for payment, the Quebec Municipal Commission advises.

Coupons dated June 1, 1934, many also be presented for payment on or after that date, it is stated, arrangements having been made for payment.

Banks Will Be Required To Give More Information

W. C. Pitfield States Case for Bond Dealers' Use of the Term "Investment Bankers"

Canadian chartered banks will have to submit considerable additional detailed information of their affairs to the Dominion Government in the next 10 years. Statistical data of various kinds will be requisite by amendments that have been made to the Bank Act by the banking and commerce committee of the House of Commons.

At the sitting of the committee on May 15, several amendments requesting statistical data and other information were adopted. Ward C. Pitfield was the principal witness of the day, stating the case of the Canadian Investment Bankers' Association for the use of the term "investment banker."

Summary of Evidence

The Financial Post continues its day by day summary of the official proceedings and evidence taken by the committee. The Bank Act proceeded through committee on May 15, as follows:

Section two, concerning interpretations and definitions, was adopted after minor amendments.

An amendment was propsed to Section 29, concerning bank employees, salaries and so on, requesting banks to file detailed lists of bank employees, salaries, ages, additional compensations and pensions, and so on. After discussion, it was decided that the motion should be redrawn for consideration at the next sitting.

Section 55, concerning auditors, was further considered. The amendment by Mr. Duff, reported previously in The Financial Post, and permitting bank auditor to make an investigation at the request of the directors of the banks, was adopted.

Sub-section 6 of Section 64, setting the rate of interest on the circulation fund at three per cent, was adopted.

Section 75, concerning the business and powers of a bank, was amended to prevent a bank from allowing its name to appear on prospectuses or advertisements for securities, except those issued by the Dominion, provinces, cities or municipalities, or semi-public companies, the rates of which are approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Amend Section 88

Section 88 was amended so that any person desiring to ascertain whether intention or release had been registered by any person in connection with Section 88 may make enquiry by prepaid telegram or other written communication to the assistant receiver and that the assistant receiver, without fee, shall be obliged to make the necessary inspection, and to send the information by return at the expense of the enquirer.

Section 166, concerning the use of the title "bank" was considered at length, and W. C. Pitfield, president, Canadian Investment Bankers Association, testified, and was questioned.

Mr. Pitfield said that in the early days of the investment business issuing houses were generally known in Canada as bond dealers. Said he:

"As business in securities increased between Canada and the United States, it became evident that the term 'bond dealer,' which was not used in the United States, was sometimes understood there as referring to a dealer or issuer of indemnity or guarantee bonds, rather than a person dealing in investments, and the term 'investment banker,' which was in general use in the United States to designate an issuing house or dealer in investment securities, as distinct from a stockbroker, gradually came into use in Canada, with the same significance." As a result of the increasing use of the term investment banker, the Investment Bankers Association adopted the present name.

Reasons for Name

"I should perhaps add," said Mr. Pitfield, "that one reason for giving up the use of the term 'bond dealer,' was that it was not descriptive of the actual business carried on, for investment securities of all kinds, shares and stocks as well as bonds, were commonly underwritten or bought by financial houses."

"The Investment Bankers Association," he said, "through its executive committee and eight sub-committees, performs a useful public function in protecting the interests of investors, as well as investment houses," "The term, investment banker," he said, "has acquired a definite meaning in this country in distribution and sale of investment securities."

"It is difficult to see how there can be any real danger of confusion between the term, 'bank,' and the term, 'investment banker'," he said. "I have been engaged in the bond business for 25 years, and I honestly do not know of any case in which the business in which we are engaged has been confused with the business in which the banks are engaged," he added.

In response to questions, Mr. Pitfield said:

"A bond dealer or investment banker, I should say, gentlemen, is an underwriter of securities in that he guarantees a subscription sometimes of a given issue by the public. He is a purchaser of securities because he makes a definite bid for an issue of securities and pays for them; in other words, he is a broker."

Geo. Coote asked Mr. Pitfield to support the idea that the investment business is a banking business. The latter replied, "I should think it is a banking business, Mr. Coote, because there are different kinds of banking business. You have savings banks and in some countries you have mortgage banks and land banks. I should say our business is decidedly a banking business."

Value of the Term

George Coote asked whether a great part of the public are more apt to trust the security dealer's judgment, because of the use of the word "banker." Mr. Pitfield replied, "No, I frankly do not. I think perhaps at one time the word 'bank' or 'banker' may have conveyed a feeling of a great deal of trust, Mr. Coote, but I gather after reading the testimony arising out of the investigations in the United States, that the use of the word 'bank' or 'banker' perhaps has not got the same standing that it had."

Mr. Coote: "Do you consider that it is of value to the members of your association to be allowed to use the word?"

"I do not think the word 'banker' would help us in the least," said Mr. Pitfield...I think the words 'investment banker' have been in such constant use for such a length of time and in so many markets in which Canada must deal...that the use of the word is worth something to us."

Mr. Pitfield acknowledged that his association had no legal power to discipline its members, but felt that its business conduct committee can establish as much good as could a committee or company that had legal power.

Mr. Coote asked whether, since the public had suffered severely from the drop in value of securities in the last few years, the investment banking business ought not to be regulated. Mr. Pitfield answered that the business is regulated by blue sky laws, by statutory law and by common law and, he felt, is regulated sufficiently. "You cannot legislate a person into heaven, and you cannot legislate against people taking a loss in securities," he said.

The banks have made no complaint about the use of the term "investment banker" to his knowledge, Mr. Pitfield testified.

Amendments Deferred

Mr. Geary moved an amendment to allow the use of the words "investment bankers," "savings bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association" or "banking institution." Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett suggested that this section be held in abeyance until considered by the committee of the whole house. The amendments, therefore, were withdrawn and section 166 adopted.

An amendment to Section 113, requiring banks to make an annual return showing name and address of each director, with a list of the banks, firms and companies of which he is a director or partner, was adopted.

Mr. Coote gave notice of a proposed amendment to Section 114 requiring a bank once each year to make a return of deposits classified according to those payable on demand, or on notice, and classified as (1) deposits under $1,000 (2) over $1,000 to $5,000 (3) over $5,000 to $25,000 (4) over $25,000 to $100,000 (5) deposits in excess of $100,000. This amendment was adopted.

Penalties for Abuses

Important amendments were made to Section 151. A penalty up to $500 was provided for banks engaging in business or dealing in shares of the Bank of Canada; and penalties not exceeding $5,000 were set for making advances in excess of five per cent of paid up capital to a director, or to any company or corporation in which the chief officers or directors of a bank are partners or shareholders. Penalties were provided if any bank director is present or votes at a meeting of the board when loans or advances to himself or any of his firms are under consideration. A penalty not exceeding $500 was provided for any manager or other bank official acting as agent for any insurance company, and for any bank which exercises pressure upon any borrower to place insurance for the security of such banks in any particular insurance agency.

An amendment was adopted to Section 29 requiring banks to return, as part of the annual statement, a list of (1) managers (2) assistant managers (3) accountants (4) assistant accountants (5) ledger keepers (6) tellers (7) women clerks and stenograhpers (8) junior and other clerks; and information as to the number in each classification with maximum, minimum and average salary, and other compensations; maximum, minimum and average ages; restrictions upon marriarge by age or salary, and employees' contributions to pension funds.

Fertilizer Mills Active

Saint John fertilizer plants are now at the height of their activities with 300 men employed and around 1,300 tons of fertilizer being exported each day to all parts of the Maritimes and the State of Maine.

SECOND STANDARD SHOWS INCREASE IN ROYALTY LOSS

Low Oil Prices in 1933 Blamed — Higher and Steadier Now

A net royalty loss of $25,089 for 1933 as compared with $16,675 in 1932, is reported in the consolidated statement of Second Standard Royalties and Standard Royalties of Canada, Inc. During 1933 the price of oil was very low, dropping at one period to 25 cents per barrel, President E. M. Proctor states, with an average of 66⅛ cents compared with 91½ in 1932. Toward the end of 1933 values advanced to around a dollar where they have remained since. Proration is still heavily applied to the production of oil wells in the area, this control naturally reflecting on the revenues of the company.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net royalty loss	25,089	16,675
Less expenses:		
General administ.	15,088	19,773
Add: Int. earn. & prem. on U.S. funds	7,709	21,234
Net oper. loss	32,468	15,214
Income tax	5,000	....
Net loss	37,468	15,214
Less appropriations:‡		
Pref. dividends	84,388	112,517
Deficit for period	121,856	127,731
Add: Prev. deficit	806,254	12,289
Comm. paid for purch. of oil royalties	1,150	42,014
Prov. for inc. tax not needed	....	56,532
Less: Addit. prov. for depletion	....	‡789,358
Adj. of oil produced	1,899	....
Deficit carried forward	927,361	808,254

A "Wasting" Enterprise

Oil produced and sold from Royalty interests amounted to $83,013 but the cost of production was estimated at $108,102 thus involving an operating loss of $25,089 to which had to be added approximately $15,000 for general administration expense. The net loss for the year was estimated at $32,468 and the deficit, when $84,388 had been paid in dividends, is reported as $121,856. This was added to the previous total deficit of $806,254 which has been accumulating from the latter part of 1931.

The 1933 dividends are paid under a special by-law of the company, as the assets are of a "wasting" character. Cumulative dividend arrears to date amount to $872,007 and cash disbursements to $931,788. These are made up of $620,125 in dividends and the remainder payments of sinking fund.

Current assets of $76,677 are considerably down from the 1932 total of $107,339 and although the current liabilities have also been reduced there is over 25 per cent shrinkage in working capital from $102,078 in 1932 to $75,904 in 1933.

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	76,677	107,339
Current liabilities	773	5,261
Working capital	75,904	102,078
Ratio	99.19—1	20.40—1

During the year the company purchased the royalties on 315½ acres, of which 87¼ are now producing oil, at a total cost of $81,547. Total revenue from these properties amounted to $33,974, Mr. Proctor reports. Total cost of oil royalties to date is placed at $2,370,308 to which is added $70,362 for commission, making a total $2,440,669. From this $1,962,715 has been written off as estimated cost of oil produced and sold, leaving only $477,955 shown on the books.

The company reports a settlement with the Dominion Government regarding income taxes with $5,000 paid to cover all taxes due to the end of 1932. Tax dispute with the State of Oklahoma is before the courts.

STARR CO. ASSETS TO BE AUCTIONED BY COURT ORDER

Maritime Skate Producer Unable to Meet Obligations

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Assets of the Starr Manufacturing Co. will be put up for public auction at Halifax on June 23, under the terms of a judgment handed down by the Supreme Court following inability of the company to maintain the terms of the trust deed securing the first mortgage bond issue dated February 1, 1928.

Starr Manufacturing Co., producer of ice and roller skates and other metal products, became of public investment interest at the beginning of 1928 when H. R. Bain and Co., of Toronto, made a public offering of $300,000 of first mortgage bonds. Two months later the same investment banking house offered $125,000 of general mortgage bonds, which with 6,470 shares of no par value common stock constituted the total outstanding capital of the company.

No statement on earnings has been published by the company since it undertook public financing. The financial statement for the year ended March 31, 1930, indicated bank loans of $175,000.

Early in 1931 the property was taken over by the Nova Scotia Trust Co. which took over the property as trustee for the bondholders. A plan of reorganization was submitted in April of that year and ratified by the bondholders. Since that time there has been no material improvement in earning power. Following the application for foreclosure by Nova Scotia Trust, the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia issued the necessary order on May 9 last.

IS IT SUICIDE TO BE A CABINET MINISTER?

(Continued from page 10)

more responsibility upon senior officials.

Possibly the best solution would be a combination of all three. First, to give the ministers undersecretaries, chosen from among the brighter young men in Parliament, to look after the more routine matters going through the House. Second, to give the deputy ministers, who are the salaried permanent officials, greater authority in strictly administrative matters. Thirdly, to redistribute the work of the departments more evenly.

There is still another possible solution, which would be a little difficult to fit into the concept we have in Canada of responsible government. This would be to adopt the American cabinet system; to let the ministers be purely administrative and to be represented in Parliament by chairmen of committees. This is possible in Washington because the legislative and the executive branches of government are separate. In Canada, the government assumes responsibility not only for devising the laws and seeing that they are passed but for enforcing them.

In any event, reform cannot long be delayed. It speaks well of the patriotism and the courage of our public men that they have stood up to their work without whimpering or complaining. As a body of men, they are not to be envied. Leadership in politics certainly has its rewards but it also carries desperate penalties.

Foreign Exchange Markets

BEHAVIOR of the pound sterling, and the Canadian and American dollars and the French franc since early February indicate that at least tentative stabilization of these leading currencies has been effected. Whether or not this is conscious control is another matter.

British commentators are apparently convinced that sterling is being linked to the franc through the British equalization fund. This means that sterling is nearly stabilized with gold, which, in fact, is evident from a chart of relative currency values, and the London bullion price. The at least temporary establishment of a gold bullion standard in the United States indicates stabilization of the dollar in terms of gold. And there is no reason to believe that American equalization fund is trying to combat this. The Canadian dollar is following the American unit. Whether by accident or design, a stabilization de facto exists.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

	Par $	May 15 $	May 16 $	May 17 $	May 18 $	May 19 $	May 21 $
U. S. dollar, High	.5906	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]
Low	.5906	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99¾	.99¾	.99[illegible]
1933 High	1.000	1.14½	1.14¾	1.15½	1.14[illegible]	1.15	1.15¼
Low	1.000	1.14⅛	1.14¼	1.14⅝	1.14[illegible]	1.14 3/16	1.15
U. K. pound	4.8665	5.11	5.10½	5.10¼	5.10	5.10	5.10
Argentina	.9648	.2340	.2343	.2321	.2339	.2345	.2344
Australia	4.8665	4.0646	4.0626	4.0608	4.0560	4.0553	4.0560
Austria	.1407	.1904	.1903½	.1901	.1905	.1907	.1900
Belgium	.1892	.2341	.2339	.2344	.2336	.2337	.2340
Brazil	.1963	.0902	.0902	.0901	.0900	.0898	.0910
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0417¾	.0417	.0417	.0417	.0418	.0418
Denmark	.2680	.2280	.2281	.2283	.2276	.2277	.2277
France	.0392	.0660	.0660	.0660	.0660	.0661	.0660
Germany	.2382	.3958	.3956	.3958	.3948	.3952	.3953
Greece	.013	.0095	.0095¼	.0095¼	.0095¼	.0095¼	.0095¼
Holland	.4020	.6786	.6784	.6789	.6779	.6780	.6783
Hungary	.1749	.2978	.2983	.2974	.2982	.2979	.2982
India	.3650	.3902	.3902	.3897	.3890	.3893	.3865
Italy	.0526	.0850	.0849	.0851	.0850	.0850	.0850
Japan	.4985	.3063	.3058	.3054	.3052	.3054	.3052
Jugoslavia	.1929	.0228½	.0228	.0228	.0228	.0228½	.0228
New Zealand	4.8665	4.0808	4.0788	4.0770	4.0721	4.0714	4.0721
Norway	.2680	.2565	.2568	.2565	.2562	.2564	.2562
Poland	.1122	....	.1104	.1102	.1905	.1906	.1900
South Africa	4.8666	5.0993	5.0968	5.0945	5.0884	5.0875	5.0884
Spain	.1929	.1370	.1370	.1370	.1368	.1368	.1369
Sweden	.2680	.2638	.2634	.2633	.2629	.2631	.2629
Switzerland	.1930	.3251	.3252	.3253	.3248	.3249	.5252
Hong Kong	.5422	.3647	.3633	.3693	.3666	.3693	.3690

Weekly Bank Clearings

	May 17 1934 $	Change year ago %	May 10 1934 $
Halifax	2,114,105	+ 8.6	2,309,152
Saint John	1,662,073	+40.4	1,821,364
Moncton	687,616	+46.3	691,210
Sherbrooke	694,813	+11.9	618,103
Quebec	4,236,396	+15.2	3,665,746
Montreal	91,622,968	+12.2	80,400,233
Ottawa	4,220,944	+14.8	4,781,221
Kingston	521,263	+10.8	578,381
Peterborough	610,834	+29.1	584,849
Toronto	120,215,585	+12.7	118,658,188
Hamilton	5,083,260	+55.0	3,595,676
Kitchener	1,021,640	+27.2	953,239
Brantford	838,296	+ 5.4	782,954
London	3,014,482	+41.6	2,371,775
Chatham	415,484	+10.2	406,196
Windsor	2,683,848	+ 0.2	2,316,688
Sarnia	388,704	+14.1	434,433
Sudbury	705,113	+47.5	643,365
Winnipeg	74,837,871	+60.7	59,976,990
Brandon	274,182	+ 2.7	312,842
Regina	3,262,018	+ 0.5	4,596,112
Moose Jaw	403,989	—20.8	519,744
Saskatoon	1,119,521	— 1.3	1,271,406
Pr. Albert	262,507	+15.9	276,760
Edmonton	3,614,967	+18.8	3,486,583
Calgary	4,480,726	— 4.7	3,986,695
Medicine Hat	201,949	+34.3	215,979
Lethbridge	355,871	+21.0	353,028
N. W'minster	498,840	+29.3	489,571
Vancouver	14,046,222	+11.4	14,358,067
Victoria	1,381,457	+ 5.4	1,520,793

Conditioned Air

Makes Your Own Weather

IN OFFICE or home, store or restaurant, you *can* control the weather, Summer or Winter, for your own comfort, for better work from employees, for the pleasure of your guests, for better business from your customers.

With the snap of a switch, man may now trade the distress of a heat-ridden day for clean, cool air as comfortable as that of a breeze-laden night. Eternal spring holds sway in his office, factory, store or home. Frigidaire has made a major contribution to modern business and to human health.

There is Frigidaire air-conditioning equipment for one room, a whole floor, a whole building. Ask your Frigidaire dealer for figures, or write to Frigidaire Corporation, 35 Fraser Ave., Toronto.

● *True Air Conditioning performs all of these six functions: 1. Cools the air, when too warm. 2. Warms the air, when too cool. 3. Humidifies the air, when too dry. 4. Dehumidifies the air, when too moist. 5. Cleans and filters the air. 6. Circulates the air. You can get Frigidaire equipment that performs any one or all six of these functions.*

Frigidaire
A Product of
General Motors

MORE TONS ARE HAULED ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND...
GOODYEAR

THE MUTUAL LIFE AND CITIZENS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Chief Office for Canada — 455 Craig Street West,
MONTREAL

The Forty-Seventh Annual Report for the year ended
31st December, 1933

Total Assets Exceeded $107,105,000
Income for the Year Exceeded 15,052,000
Ordinary Branch New Business for 1933 Exceeded 19,806,000

THE RATIOS OF EXPENSES TO PREMIUMS:—
Ordinary Branch, 13.28% of Premium Income;
Industrial Branch, 33.89% of Premium Income.

RATES OF INTEREST EARNED
Ordinary Branch, 4.962%; Industrial Branch, 4.625%.

ACTUARIAL VALUATION
The actuarial valuation of the Ordinary Branch assumes a future earning of interest at the rate of 3 per cent, that is the rate actually earned is 1.962 per cent higher than the rate assumed.

BONUSES TO POLICYHOLDERS
The rate of bonuses allotted to Ordinary Branch policyholders is the same as for the previous year.

TWENTY YEARS' PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Year	Income	Assets
1913	over $ 6,900,000	over $ 42,600,000
1933	over 15,052,000	over 107,105,300

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

Owning and operating mills at

Beaupré, Que.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.

Daily Capacity 2,200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp
News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Insurance For Buyer and Seller

APRIL LIFE SALES GAIN 5 PER CENT OVER YEAR AGO

Four Months Figures Only Equal 1933, However

Life insurance sales continue to show steady expansion, the April total being 5 per cent greater than in April a year ago and the highest monthly total of the year to date, according to figures of ordinary life insurance sales in Canada and Newfoundland of 19 companies having 91 per cent of total business in force in these countries, compiled by the Seals Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

It is interesting to note, however, that total sales for the first four months of the year are only approximately equal to those for the same period of 1933, although individual companies report increases ranging from 20 to 30 per cent under the same comparison.

Down in Ontario

Only Manitoba and Ontario failed to show improvement in sales in April as compared with the corresponding month of 1933, the decrease in both cases being small. Compared with March, 1934, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec showed slight declines, while small increases are recorded for the other provinces and for Newfoundland.

Sales in the United States are reported to be 25 per cent greater in April than in the corresponding month last year and to show a gain of over 16 per cent for the first four months. It should be remembered, however, that financial conditions were disrupted in the United States in 1933 due to bank closures so that sales in the first four months of that year were comparatively small.

Comparative figures for previous years and for individual provinces are shown in the accompanying table.

(A) By Months, 1932-34

	1932 $	1933 $	1934 $
Jan.	39,289,000	31,114,000	27,925,000
Feb.	40,636,000	28,776,000	29,493,000
March	39,858,000	32,046,000	32,966,000
April	35,922,000	31,666,000	33,296,000
May	33,653,000	32,938,000	......
June	43,912,000	35,217,000	......
July	36,720,000	33,006,000	......
Aug.	31,138,000	30,846,000	......
Sept.	27,974,000	28,335,000	......
Oct.	32,918,000	34,534,000	......
Nov.	37,417,000	32,067,000	......
Dec.	32,852,000	41,481,000	......

(B) By Provinces and Newfoundland

B. C.	2,106,000	1,924,000	2,160,000
Alta.	1,329,000	1,238,000	1,244,000
Sask.	1,075,000	962,000	913,000
Man.	1,622,000	1,676,000	1,646,000
Ont.	14,086,000	14,089,000	14,134,000
Que.	10,640,000	9,681,000	10,675,000
N. B.	879,000	781,000	790,000
N. S.	1,152,000	1,113,000	1,100,000
P. E. I.	124,000	38,000	102,000
Nfld.	283,000	164,000	202,000
	33,296,000	31,666,000	32,966,000

Total sales:	
Four months, 1934	123,680,000
1933	123,602,000
	+78,000
Increase, per cent	.06
Incr. Apr. '34 over Apr. '33	5.1

Figures represent new paid for ordinary business by 19 companies having in force at Jan. 1, 1934, 91 per cent of the total business in force in Canada. Figures represent both Canada and Newfoundland and are prepared by the Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

Heads Underwriters

A. D. POITRAS

Who this week was elected chairman of the Montreal chapter of the Chartered Life Underwriters' Institute of Canada.

Life Companies Administer 12 p. c. of Invested Capital

Advent of Life Insurance Week Draws Attention to Immense Strength of Life Companies Doing Business in Canada

Over 3,000,000 life insurance policyholders in Canada have an immense estate of over $1,800,000,000 invested in the Dominion by Canadian, British and foreign life insurance companies and fraternal societies. In other words, nearly 12 per cent of the total capital invested in the Dominion is administered by life insurance companies for their policyholders.

It is obvious from these facts that the value of life insurance to industry is extremely large. But it is to the stability of the companies operating in the business and their material assistance in lessening the ravages of the four years of depression through which Canada has passed, along with the rest of the world, that the companies and all those connected with them point with pride.

Pay $500,000 a Day

During those four years of depression, life insurance companies in the Dominion paid out approximately half a million dollars a day —a total of $700,000,000. They stimulated employment and national development by investing hundreds of millions of dollars in federal, provincial, municipal, and public and corporate undertakings. And during this time of financial stress they met all obligations promptly and in full; in fact, in the 65 years that life insurance in Canada has been operating under federal jurisdiction, not one policyholder has ever lost a penny.

The fact that the people of Canada, per capita, are among the highest holders of life insurance in the world reflects not only the aggressive manner in which Canadian companies have been conducted, but the fact that Canadians appreciate the value of this form of investment and protection, an investment which is always worth 100 cents on the dollar and a form of protection for dependents which is unique and infallable.

Renew Lapsed Policies

Next week Canadians will be urged to stop and consider their life insurance needs, to attain "Financial Independence Through Life Insurance," the week from May 28 to June 2 having been set aside by life insurance for this purpose. It is hoped this year not only to interest men in the attainment of financial independence through a balanced life insurance programme but women also.

While it is true, as already pointed out, that the per capita life insurance holdings of Canadians rank with the highest, it is also true that there are still hundreds of thousands of men and women who lack individual or family protection. Four years of heavy policy lapses have also shown that there are many persons who have been unable to maintain their insurance through the depression. A large part of the propaganda of Life Insurance Week will be directed at this class, urging them to renew their lapsed policies.

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column. Other enquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Unlicensed Life Insurance

Advertisements have been appearing in local papers advertising "life protection at actual cost" through the Liberty Mutual Benefit Association of Phoenix, Arizona. These people claim to sell $1,750 of mutual life protection for $7, although this is qualified by stating that the approximate total cost is $13 per year.

Other claims for this policy are that it is non-medical, applies between ages 5 to 75 to all races, and that dues are waived after 50 years. It is claimed the policy has disability waivers and loan and withdrawal values.

To our knowledge, the Liberty Mutual Benefit Association of Arizona is not licensed to do business either at Ottawa or in any of the Canadian provinces. We consistently advise readers against insuring with any organization that does not comply with Canadian laws and register or obtain a license in this country, except under very special circumstances.

There are so many first rate companies operating now in Canada on a proper basis that it is not necessary for any one to go outside Canada for life insurance protection.

We do not know specifically the rating of the Liberty Mutual Benefit Association but from the tone of this advertisement, it would seem probable that this is some type of assessment association. This type of business has been outlawed in practically every province of Canada in recent years.

Ontario Equitable Plans Aggressive Sales Campaign

An aggressive campaign for new business has been started by the Ontario Equitable Life, the first move being to add to agency staffs. At a recent meeting of managers at the head office of the company, further plans were discussed for expansion of the company's business.

Decreases in terminations, expenses and claims were announced at the meeting by M. J. Smith, general manager, while investments were reported to have shown a nice appreciation.

C. I. P. REVENUE FOR PAST YEAR RECORDS GAIN

Net Revenue Insufficient to Take Care of Interest

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Though consolidated operations of Canadian International Paper Co. were on a broader scale in 1933 than was the case in 1932, net operating income was not sufficient to take care of interest charges on securities outstanding in the hands of the public.

Production of the mills controlled by the company last year totalled 554,372 tons of newsprint and 141,111 tons of bleached sulphite pulp. This compares with 493,433 tons of newsprint and 119,251 tons of pulp in the previous year.

Despite a rather unfavorable market situation, gross revenues increased from $30,227,721 in 1932 to $31,881,847 in 1933. The net operating profit of $4,341,424 was nearly $1,000,000 greater than in 1932.

Part of the profit and loss account figures follow:

	1933 $	1932 $
Sales	31,881,847	30,227,721
†Costs	27,540,422	26,864,478
	4,341,424	3,363,243
‡Profit	337,111	286,554
Totals	4,678,536	3,649,798
Deprec.	1,828,193	1,854,291
Depletion	565,106	525,228
Sub. inter.	2,032,384	2,232,239
1st mtg. & prior liens int.	1,459,016	1,495,931
Other int.	1,979,126	2,061,565
Debt. exp.	171,242	175,065
	d3,912,831	d4,624,522
*Dividends	506,116	600,000
Reserve	a1,865,080	....
Prev. surplus	46,981	5,341,503
P. & L. bal.	d5,730,920	46,981

†Cost of sales and expenses less other income.
‡Profit on bonds and debentures redeemed. d—Debit. *Accumulated divds. a—Reserve against investment in stock of Newsprint Bond and Share Co.

One Offsets the Other

Some improvement is noted in the balance sheet position of the company, which at the end of 1933 shows consolidated assets totalling $169,988,951. This compares with $175,638,238 in 1932.

The funded debt of the company has been reduced from $93,563,857 to $89,701,541, while bank loans declined from $3,494,000 to $1,324,000.

The improvement in respect to funded debt and bank loans is offset to some extent, however, by an increase in the amount due to International Paper from $2,941,169 to $5,954 078. The amount owing to affiliated companies shows a slight increase at $782,235.

Other changes among the liabilities are unimportant, while among assets the property account remains practically unchanged at $143,292,670. Investments have declined from $2,535,515 to $652,950, largely because of the writing down of the company's interest in the Newsprint Bond and Share Co.

Cash on hand shows an increase from $399,232 to $857,214. Receivables from International Paper advanced about $1,100,000 to $2,788,626, while accounts receivable from others are down slightly over $200,000 to $1,747,064.

Inventories show a contraction of approximately $4,500,000 at $13,407,735.

Deferred assets and expenses aggregate $7,228,258, or slightly less than reported in 1932.

Firestone Group Plan Placed With Sun and Zurich

Over 500 employees of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada are now insured under a comprehensive group plan, including both life and accident and sickness insurance, William H. Funston, Jr., president, announces. The life insurance contract has been placed with the Sun Life while the Zurich General Insurance Co. will handle the accident, sickness and hospitalization benefits policy.

Small monthly payments will be made by the employees while the Firestone Co. will pay a substantial part of the premiums. It is stated that 99 per cent of the employees have taken advantage of this opportunity to obtain this complete line of protection.

Owen Elected Director Guardian Assurance Co.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—J. V. Owen, manager for Canada of the Guardian Assurance Co., of London, has been elected a director of the Guardian Assurance Co. of Canada in place of Betram E. Hards, resigned.

One-Way Agreement Solves Knotty Insurance Problem

When One Partner Wishes to Sell His Business Interest at Death and the Other Does Not, One-way Plan is Solution

By R. M. HAULTAIN

A man often builds a business on a shoe-string plus perspiration and courage. He arrives at the point where he takes in a partner. They each have a peg on the wall for their coats and collars and they build a healthy business.

Time marches on. Each man has sons who go in for other things, but who get caught in their first depression experience before they are established. The business then looks good to them. One by one they join it.

Brothers usually stand together in a pinch. Here we have two sets of brothers in the same business. A situation devoid of cold blooded commercial discipline.

Down to Receivership.

The extra salaries, coinciding with depression shrinkage, drain the business, with the result that it is half way toward receivership before anyone realizes it. The memory of the last depression had faded and no one thought this one was going to be so severe.

There is, however, an infallible cure for this situation which fits into our scheme of things. The cure resembles the Chinese system of preventive medicine. Consider the following cases:

FIRST CASE

"When I was twenty years old a man of forty-five looked like a man of advanced years to me."

So said a man of forty-five the other day when expressing his doubts about pulling successfully with his partner's three sons, should his partner die. His partner holds control and naturally looks forward to handing his business interest on to the boys. The eldest boy is now fifteen.

He wants a solution for this problem.

Ask Two Questions

The first step is to ask your partner these two questions:

1. Has he ever thought that if he dies before his eldest boy is capable of taking hold and if you have to carry his dead-weight interest through a depression, his family would stand a poor chance of getting dividends? In fact, it would stand an excellent chance of losing the business altogether, via the receivership route.

2. Would he like his wife to be free from the worry of business hazards in the event of his death before the boys are old enough to take hold? Troubles multiply in most businesses after a partner dies if no arrangement has been made to buy in his interest.

These two questions may cause him to agree with you that you would both be wise to have a friendly written agreement under which the survivor buys the interest of the first to die. The agreement can cover the boys' dependency period and can be changed as they get older.

When Sons Grown Up

On the other hand, when your partner's sons have reached the age where they are capable of taking his place and he is not open to sell his business interest, then a one-way agreement would fit your case whereby he buys your interest in the event of your death but you do not buy his if he dies. This means that your wife and family will not be dependent on your partner's sons for their bread and butter, and that your partner's sons will be relieved of that embarassment.

To finance that one-way agreement your partner insures your life for the value of your interest, plus your share of the firm's goodwill.

SECOND CASE

Black (aged 46) and Brown (aged 42) are business partners, each with an equal interest. Black has three sons (aged 14, 12, and 10) and Brown has two daughters (aged 12 and 9).

Black looks forward to his sons carrying on the business. Brown realizes that his interest should be sold when he dies. What is the solution?

The Answer

At least a one-way agreement that Black will buy Brown's interest if Brown dies, so that Brown's wife and daughters will not be dependent on Black's earning and declaring dividends.

Consider also the point. Even though Black wants his business interest held for his boys the wisdom of charging Brown with that responsibility is questionable owing to the boys' ages. Brown might have to carry a silent interest through a depression period. And a silent interest is not silent when dividends stop.

In this case Black agreed that that gap should be bridged and a reciprocal agreement was drawn, to be reconsidered when his eldest son is 21. To finance the agreement each man insured the other's life. When Black's eldest son reaches 21 the agreement will probably be redrawn on a one-way basis stating that Black will buy Brown's interest but Brown will not buy Black's. The insurance on Brown's life will be all that is then required to finance the one-way agreement, and any disposition desired can be made of the policy on Black's life. It will probably be transferred to the firm as a credit stabilizer to ease the bump if Black dies, or to provide the partners with ready cash when they outlive their usefulness.

This is article twenty-four of the double series of twenty-five on Business Insurance written for The Financial Post by R. M. Haultain. These articles will appear in book form after publication of the next article. All rights on these articles are reserved.

Torontonians Big Holders Bank of Toronto Shares

Barclays Bank (Canada) Owned in London, Directors Having Only Qualifying Shares; Caisse d'Economie French Canada Owned

The Bank of Toronto's largest shareholders are Torontonians, and among the names those of the Gooderham family are most prominent. There is a substantial list of prominent Montreal names on the registry of shareholders for that city. These facts are disclosed in The Financial Post's compilation of the list of holders of 100 shares or more in the bank.

Barcalys Bank (Canada) shares are held almost entirely by the parent banks in London. Other shareholders are directors who hold only 30 shares each, the minimum for qualification under the Bank Act.

The list of holders of 100 or more shares in La Caisse d'Economie de Quebec includes distinguished French-Canadian names, covering Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Hon. H. G. Carroll, Sir George Garneau, and others.

Barclays Bank (Canada) is owned as follows:

Barclays Bank (Canada)

There are 5,000 shares, par value, $100 each.

Barclays Bank, London, 2,638; Barclays Bank, British Colonial and Overseas, London, 2,122.

Eight others hold 30 shares each—Sir Robert Borden, A. B. Purvis, Premier L. A. Taschereau, A. A. Magee and C. S. Macdonald of Canada; and W. O. Stevenson, H. P. Alton and J. S. Crossley, of London.

The large shareholders of La Caisse d'Economie de Quebec are shown below:

La Caisse d'Economie de Quebec
10,000 shares

Estate Hon. George Amyot	597
Lt. Col. J. D. Brousseau	204
Mrs. M. D. Brousseau	200
Miss A. Caron	412
Hon. H. G. Carroll	104
A. N. Drolet	144
P. B. Dumoulin	172
H. Dupre	136
J. P. E. Dussault	150
J. H. Fortier	100
Mrs. A. D. Fremont	100
Sir George Garneau	110
Gustave Giroux	140
Miss R. S. Joseph	180
C. J. Magnan	100
L. C. Marcoux	200
J. L. Morency	113
Mrs. N. D. Simard	150
Estate L. P. Sirois	148
Mrs. M. Z. R. Tache	206
Hon. L. A. Taschereau	100

Holders of 100 or more shares in The Bank of Toronto are as follows:

The Bank of Toronto
60,000 shares
Ontario Registry

C. W. Beatty, Toronto	253
Mrs. Harriet V. Blackstock, Toronto	850
W. M. Bright, Niagara Falls	200
Mrs. A. M. Brock, Toronto	146
W. H. D. Brouse, Toronto	136
Brouse, Mitchell and Co., Toronto	430
James, Margaret and Alexander Cameron, Collingwood	120
A. H. Campbell, Toronto	100
Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto	250
Canada Trust Co., in trust, Toronto	175
T. W. Carlyle, Inglewood, Ont.	234
Mrs. C. V. Cassels, Toronto	100
Chartered Trust and Executor Co., Toronto	120
Colonial Investments Ltd., Chatham	100
Confederation Life Association, Toronto	500
Mrs. K. L. Cossett, Brockville	109
Duncan Coulson, Toronto	100
Dart Union Co., Ltd., Toronto	150
Dominion and Anglo Investment Corporation, Woodstock	150
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Co., Toronto	120
Dominion-Scottish Investments Ltd., Toronto	200
C. H. Easson, Toronto	100
T. Eaton Life Assurance Co., Toronto	100
Mrs. G. M. K. Cawthra-Elliott, Lakeview, Ont.	177
Empo Co. Ltd., Duhamel Ouest, Que.	229
David Fasken, Toronto	240
Mrs. Elizabeth Farley, Belleville	120
Eugene O'Keefe, Toronto	294
H. E. McSloy, St. Catharines	120
Joseph Henderson, Toronto	300
Henry Gooderham, Toronto	404
George Gooderham, Toronto	544
George Gooderham, Toronto	924
George Gooderham, Toronto	547
Henry Covert, Toronto	168
G. J. Cook, Toronto	100
W. A. Finlay and J. K. Patterson, Toronto	200
Miss Hattie Fraser, Brockville	132
J. Gill Gardner, Brockville	120
W. G., A. E., G. H., and M. R. Gooderham, in trust for Eleneor G. Acheson, Toronto	1,341
W. S. Gooderham, Toronto	1,505
M. S. Gooderham, Toronto	120
Mrs. M. R. Gooderham, Toronto	480
M. R. Gooderham, Toronto	683
Mrs. Margaret Gooderham, Toronto	444

TORONTONIANS BIG HOLDERS
(Concluded)

E. G. and C. C. Gooderham, trustees, Toronto	190
A. E. Gooderham, trustees, Toronto	108
A. E. Gooderham, Jr., Toronto	130
Col. A. E. Gooderham, Toronto	786
Mrs. J. S. Grant, Port Hope	171
Mrs. A. L. Grant-Suttie, Toronto	247
H. B. Henwood, Toronto	180
Major E. A. Hethrington, Toronto	120
Mrs. E. G. Huestis and H. F. Gooderham, in trust, Toronto	420
Imperial Life Assurance Co., Toronto	375
Ipswich Investments Ltd., Toronto	225
Miss Ann Laidlaw, Toronto	100
Margaret C. Laidlaw, Toronto	100
J. R. Lamb, Toronto	100
F. H. Leach, Victoria, B.C.	142
London and Western Trust Co., in trust, Toronto	241
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Toronto	263
K. R. Marshall, Toronto	250
Mrs. Eva C. Mitchell, Toronto	150
Lt. Col. G. G. Mitchell, Toronto	100
F. K. Morrow, Toronto	583
Mutual Life Assurance Co., Waterloo	100
P. J. Myler, Hamilton	150
National Trust Co., Toronto	320
National Trust Co., Toronto	112
Mrs. A. G. Nesbitt, Toronto	400
North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto	500
Northrop-Strong Securities Ltd., Toronto	381
Oldworth Trading Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	120
Richard Dashby, Toronto	400
C. N. Pirie, Kitchener	100
Mrs. N. L. H. Richmond, Hamilton	120
C. S. Robertson and E. T. Reburn, Toronto	702
Royal Trust Co., Toronto	200
Sigmund Samuel, Toronto	419
Mrs. Adeline Smith, Toronto	148
Sterling Northern Ltd., Halifax	483
William Stone, Oakville	130
A. W. Taylor, St. Catharines	100
Herbert Tooley, Winnipeg	149
Toronto General Trust Co., in trust	867
Toronto General Trust Co., in trust	69
Toronto General Trust Co., in trust	826
Toronto General Trust Co., in trust	144
Toronto General Trust Co., in trust	150
Toronto General Trust Co., in trust	99
Mrs. H. R. Wood, Toronto	120
T. H. Wood, Toronto	500

Montreal Registry

The Art Association of Montreal	140
Mrs. I. McC. Black, Montreal	150
Miss Alice Caron, Quebec City	167
R. H. Clerk, Montreal	127
G. W. Cook, Montreal	120
Miss E. S. Crawford, Westmount	326
Crown Trust Co., in trust, Westmount	127
Miss Jessie Dow, Montreal	240
Estate W. H. Barrett, Montreal	100
Estate C. S. Hope, Montreal	115
Estate Sarah C. Judah, Montreal	170
Estate Robert Meighen, Montreal	120
Estate J. F. Moat, Toronto	188
Estate Hugh Quinlan, Montreal	100
Estate W. J. Whithall, Montreal	108
Mrs. M. Farley, Quebec City	132
Col. W. I. Gear, Montreal	400
Mrs. M. A. Greenshields, Montreal	300
John Hamilton, Quebec City	110
Mrs. B. G. Harding, Montreal	252
A. Hollander and Son, Ltd., Montreal	210
Kenneth G. Nairn, Vancouver	125
Hon. Donat Raymond, Montreal	150
Angus Robertson, Ltd., Montreal	100
Mrs. M. G. Robertson, Montreal	102
Lady A. R. Roddick, Montreal	132
Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, Montreal	272
Royal Trust Co., Montreal	180
Mrs. A. C. Young, Westmount	122
John Watterson, Montreal	266
S. B. Townsend, Montreal	306
G. H. Townsend, Westmount	264

Fruit Growers Empire Countries Meet in London

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA—For the first time an effort is to be made to rationalize Empire fruit growing and marketing.

A conference of Empire fruit growers has been called for June 5 at London by an organization known as the British Empire Producers' Association. The Horticultural Council of Canada has been invited to send delegates and, while no decision has been made, it is probable that this Dominion will be represented.

It is important to note that the conference has not been called by governments and that the conclusions arrived at will not be binding upon any unit of the Empire. It is a conference, primarily, of producers.

The tentative agenda which has been received at Ottawa details 10 subjects for discussion, as follows:

1. Production and distribution of Empire fruits.
2. Organized development of fruit growing within the Empire.
3. Co-operative inter-Dominion and Empire advertising.
4. Cold storage.
5. Transportation — carriers' protective service in so far as ocean freights are concerned.
6. Standardization of packages.
7. Constitution.
8. Standardization of grade nomenclature.
9. Standardization of intra-Empire currency or a standard basis of currency exchange.
10. Legislation to bring about orderly marketing.

Insurance Inklings

Hamilton Life Underwriters' Association is holding a one-day summer sales clinic on May 25 in the Royal Connaught Hotel. Addresses will be delivered by prominent field service men and underwriters.

ARTHUR F. LEGGATT, Jr., has been appointed agency manager at London for the Ontario Equitable Life.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, president of the Metropolitan Life, spent last week in Canada, conferring with managers and agents at Montreal, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.

R. L. DENISON, of Smith, Fess and Denison, was recently re-elected president of the Insurance Agents' Association of Winnipeg.

C. H. CYR, C.L.U., has been appointed branch manager for South Alberta of the Excelsior Life Insurance Co. Mr. Cyr was formerly connected with the Canada Life in Calgary.

Does your wife understand your business?....

Could she learn in a few weeks what it has taken you years to learn?

Could she run your business successfully? Is it fair to make her try?

By *Business Insurance* you can provide for the orderly liquidation of your business interest upon your death, thus protecting yourself, your wife and your business associates.

Consult your Life Insurance Adviser.

This Company acts as Trustee under Business Insurance Trust Agreements.

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Vice-Presidents:
W. S. MORDEN, K.C. JOHN J. GIBSON and Gen. Mgr.
Secretary: E. W. McNEILL

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SEATTLE WASHINGTON
BRANCH OFFICES
Toronto
Ottawa
Vancouver
Victoria
Edmonton
Calgary
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WRITING FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE AT COST. ASSETS $46,164,497.0
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50 Years of Service with Security

PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY

Founded in 1884—still adheres to its original sound insurance practice—adequate protection at fair rates, supported by ample resources.

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE Mutual Insurance Company
Portage la Prairie, Man.

TORONTO VANCOUVER EDMONTON MONTREAL
75

LIQUIDATING BUSINESS INTERESTS

We have found in the past, that many estates contain a business interest on which it has been impossible to realize a fair price.

Whereas if business life insurance had been employed to finance the sale of the interest to the deceased's business partner, difficulties and financial loss would have been prevented for all concerned.

We recommend that you examine the question with your life underwriter, of arrangements whereby the surviving partners in a business purchase the interest of the first to die.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
YOUR PROTECTION
61 YONGE ST., TORONTO
HEAD OFFICE
511 PLACE d'ARMES, MONTREAL

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $4,500,000.

Established 1869

Strength• Stability•

Assurances in Force (Dec. 31, 1933) $518,521,336.00
Assets $138,912,508.00
Surplus Funds and Contingency Reserves $11,917,520.04

A Purely Mutual Company

Every dollar of surplus earnings belongs to policy-holders and is either actually paid or allotted as cash dividends or held in trust for future distribution.

THE MUTUAL LIFE Assurance Company OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.

How Thrifty is Provident?

Forty years ago, John Provident was newly married, his pay was $35.00 monthly. He resolved to save regularly 5% of his income, not quite $2.00 monthly. Today Mr. and Mrs. Provident are living carefree on their savings, he made the resolution and both of them kept it.

It is easier today for people to copy John's example because Consumers Savings Certificates provide the means to carry out just such wise resolutions.

You can do as John did because $10.00 saved monthly now and increased by $5.00 monthly every five years for 30 years, will grow to over $15,000.00 at 5% per annum.

Consumers Finance Limited
TORONTO 159 Bay St.
OTTAWA 107 Sparks St.

"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"
The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE—WAWANESA, MAN.
Operating in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia
FIRE WINDSTORM SPRINKLER LEAKAGE AUTOMOBILE
LIABILITY DOCTORS AND DENTISTS LIABILITY PLATE GLASS
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NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
Solid as the Continent
Head Office: Toronto, Canada
ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

Check up on yourself financially

PROFIT, as business firms do, by taking stock of your affairs regularly.

Your responsibilities and your liabilities may be increasing faster than you realize.

Your assets should be sufficient to—
Provide for your wife as long as she lives
Educate your children
Retire any mortgage on your home
Furnish income for your old age
Meet all charges and taxes against your estate without reducing the income you plan for dependents

This is a big program. To most men, it is possible only with the help of Life Insurance.

The London Life earnestly recommends that you take time to review your financial position with a representative of this or some other Life Insurance Company.

Field men of The London Life have won high regard for service of this type. You may consult them without any obligation.

Established 1874
London Life Insurance Company
"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"
HEAD OFFICE - LONDON, CANADA
1874 - Diamond Jubilee - 1934

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TORONTO — MONTREAL

FIRSTBROOK BOXES HAD $63,863 LOSS IN 13 MONTHS

Wood Box End of Business and Reorganization Are Blamed

Firstbrook Boxes Ltd. in the first annual report since the company was taken over by the Robert Gair Co. Inc., shows a deficit of $63,863 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933. Before reorganization a profit of $52,504 was shown for the year ended Jan. 3, 1931. The accrued bond interest which now amounts to $32,121 may be deferred at the Company's option until Dec. 15, 1935.

George W. Brown, president, in his statement to shareholders states that the operating results were largely attributable to reorganization and adjustment and the failure of the wood box division of the company to bear its proper share of expenses, conditions in that field being highly competitive. Since the close of the fiscal year the wood box division has been shut down and will not resume operations until prices and demand improve. But efforts will be concentrated on the more profitable paperboard division.

Income and Surplus Account
From Nov. 24, 1932 to Dec. 31, 1933

	$
Gross profit	109,579
Less: Selling & admin. exp., less sundry rev.	108,234
Net earnings	1,345
Less: Bank interest	5,800
Bad debts reserve	3,000
Depreciation	24,287
Bond interest*	32,121
Net loss for period	63,863

*Payment of which may be deferred to Dec. 15, 1935.

Working Capital

	1933 $
Current assets	266,952
Current liabilities	169,145
Working capital	97,807
Ratio	1.58—1

Current assets consisted mainly of accounts receivable $98,819 and inventories $167,583, while the current liabilities at the same date were bank loans $115,707, and accounts payable $53,438, leaving $97,807 for working capital compared with $102,518 at the end of Dec., 1932.

WINNIPEG ELEC. AFFAIRS CAUSING SPECIAL SESSION

Provincial Gov't May Push Solution of Utilities Commission

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The bill for regulating the affairs of the Winnipeg Electric Co. will be the principal business transacted at the adjourned session of the provincial legislature, which is now expected to commence, in spite of earlier reports, on June 5. It is understood that the government intends to push the project already announced in accordance with the recommendation of the public utilities commission. This would enable the street railway business to be carried on through a new subsidiary of the Winnipeg Electric with much smaller obligations to make payments to the city than are provided for under the existing contract, and also with protection against the importunities of bondholders if sufficient earnings should not be realized.

The City of Winnipeg has objected to the bill but the council is believed to be fighting a losing battle. Some suggestions have been made from the city council that the city might be willing to buy out the whole of the company's undertakings including Winnipeg River power plants for $40,000,000 or sufficient to retire existing bonds, and a little over for preferred and common shareholders but there has been no encouragement from the company with respect to the acceptance of any such offer, if officially made, and it is believed the company would hold out for an arbitrated valuation, to which there is little chance of the city council accepting. Although it is doubtful if the ratepayers of the city could be brought to sanction any purchase, there would be strong support for fixed price project, which would be represented as ensuring the future success of the city hydro.

The other business of the session will be to consider a bill to supplement the Dominion Marketing Bill, as to which various corporative organizations in the province have been making representations to the government.

INV. FOUNDATION SHOW LARGE GAIN PORTFOLIO VALUE

Management Trust Report Better Condition—Revenue at 1933 Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An appreciation in the market value of investments from $1,049,865 to $1,840,974 and the maintenance of income are features of the report of Investment Foundation Ltd. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934.

At no time during the past year was the company a borrower from the banks, bankers or brokers. What income received from dividends and actual interest earned was considered as revenue. Gross income for the year was $74,772 against $75,195 in the preceding year. After deducting expenses, net income available for preferred dividends was $62,940 compared with $62,672 in the 1933 fiscal year.

Show Small Deficit

Comparative profit and loss account figures follow:

	1933-34 $	1932-33 $	1931-32 $
Gross rev.	74,772	75,195	92,366
Expenses	11,832	12,522	18,299
Net inc.	62,940	62,672	74,066
Pfd. divids.	65,954	58,409	53,669
Balance	*3,014	4,263	20,397
Tax res.	120	1,216	2,920
Surplus	*3,134	3,046	17,476
Prev. surp.	37,512	33,914	19,807
Balance	34,378	36,966	37,283
Adjustments	100	551	3,369
P. & L. bal.	34,278	37,512	33,914

*Deficit.

Asset Values Higher

At the end of March, 1934, Investment Foundation's balance sheet showed book assets totalling $2,857,499. Investment securities were carried at $2,808,475 as against a market value of $1,840,974. In the previous report investments were shown at $2,823,720 and the market value at $1,049,865.

Retire Some Preferred

Among the liabilities, the principal change is a reduction in the amount of outstanding preferred stock from $1,668,850 to $1,648,850. Capital profit realizing from the retirement of the preferred shares, together with profit on certain securities sold, more than offset the loss in certain securities which it was deemed advisable to liquidate. The net result was an increase in investment reserve to $106,357 as compared with $98,252 a year ago.

Preferred dividends payable and reserved for income tax amount to about $18,000.

Woods Manufacturing Co. Reports Increased Sales

Woods Manufacturing Co. Ltd. is reported to be experiencing a general improvement in business, largely the result of mining activity. Sleeping bags, tents, outdoor clothing, etc., which make up the chief output of this company are in steady demand by the prospector and the gold and silver miner in the new fields. The subsidiary of Wood Manufacturing Co., Empire Cotton Mills Ltd., is operating night and day and the American subsidiary is said to have noted a substantial increase in the sale of sleeping bags.

GENERAL TRUST OF CANADA
Complete Trust Service
112 ST. JAMES ST., WEST -- MONTREAL

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co.
LIMITED
(Established in 1907)
INVESTMENT BANKERS
3rd Floor, Royal Bank - Toronto, Can.

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING MAY 21

Active Corporation Bonds

(Furnished by Royal Securities Corp., Toronto)
May 22, 1934

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate	Due	Bid Asked May 22	Bid May 15
Beauharnois L. H. & Pwr.	5½%	1973	98-100	96
Beauharnois Power Corp.	6%	1959	66 bid	62
Beauharnois Power Corp.	5%	1973	52-55	50
Bell Telephone	5%	1955	108-110	108
Bell Telephone	5%	1957	108½-110½	108
B. C. Power	5%	1960	97½-100	96
B. C. Power	5½%	1960	102-104	101
B. C. Telephone	5%	1960	103-105	102½
Calgary Power	5%	1960	96-99	95
Canada Northern Power	5%	1953	96-99	94
Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power	5%	1953	109-111	109
Dominion Gas & Electric	6½%	1945	66-70	63
Duke-Price Power	6%	1966	98-100	98
Gatineau Power	5%	1956	94-97	92
Gatineau Power	6%	1941	90-93	87
International Hydro-Electric	6%	1944	62-65	60
Jamaica Public Service	5%	1950	96-99	95½
Maclaren-Quebec Power	5½%	1961	98-100	97
Manitoba Power	5½%	1951	57-61	54
Montreal Island Power	5½%	1957	100-103	99
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1951	109-110½	109
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1970	109-110½	109
Montreal Public Service	5%	1942	106-108	106
Montreal Tramways	5%	1955	81½-84½	81
Montreal Tramways	4½%	1955	75-78	75
Montreal Tramways	5%	1941	100-103	99½
N. B. Power	5%	1937	69-73	65
Northwestern Utilities	7%	1938	100-103	99
N. S. Lt. & Power	5%	1958	96½-99½	96½
Ottawa L. H. & Power	5%	1957	101-104	100
Ottawa Valley Power	5½%	1970	105-106½	104
Provincial Light & Power	5%	1946	106 bid	106
Quebec Power	5%	1968	100-103	99
Rio de Janeiro T., L. & Pwr.	5%	1935	104½ bid	104½
Shawinigan Water & Power	6%	1937	102-104	101½
Shawinigan Water & Power	4½%	1970	92-95	92
Shawinigan Water & Power	5%	1970	100-103	99
Southern Canada Power	5%	1955	103-105	103
United Securities	5½%	1952	86-89	85
W. Kootenay Power	5%	1956	104½-106	104½
Western Power Co.	5%	1949	102-104	101
Winnipeg Electric	5%	1935	92-95	91½
Winnipeg Electric	6%	1954	42-45	40
Industrial and Realty Issues:				
Abitibi P. & P.	5%	1953	40½-43½	42
Abitibi P. & P. C.O.D.'s	5%	1953	37-40	39
Acadia Sugar	6%	1946	101½-103½	101
Alberta Pacific Grain	6%	1946	68-72	72
Algoma Steel	5%	1962	15-18	16
American Sales Book	6%	1939	100 bid	100
Asbestos Corp.	5%	1942	101 bid	101
Atlantic Sugar	5%	1941	94 bid	94
Balfour Building	6%	1943	46 bid	46
Belding-Corticelli	5%	1936	101 bid	101
Bloor-St. George Realty	7%	1946	40 bid	40
Booth Buildings	6½%	1937	97 bid	97
Brandram-Henderson	6%	1936	89 bid	88
British American Oil	5%	1945	103-105	103½
British Columbia Pulp & Paper	6%	1950	65-70	65
Brown Co.	5½%	1946	56-59	52
Burns & Co.	5½%	1948	35-38	38
Canada Biscuit	6½%	1946	27-30	30
Canada Bread	6%	1941	94-97	92
Canada Cement	5½%	1947	93-96	93
Canada Paper	6%	1945	88 bid	87
Canada Steamship	5%	1943	89 bid	88
Canada Steamship	6%	1941	32-35	30
Canadian Canners	6%	1950	102 bid	101½
Canadian Cons. Felt	6%	1940	86 bid	86
Canadian Copper Refiners	6%	1945	107½-109½	107½
Canadian Cottons	5%	1940	100½ bid	100
Canadian Goodrich	7%	1943	43	43
Canadian Internat. Paper	6%	1949	72-75	70
C. P. R.	6%	1942	113-115	113
C. P. R.	4½%	1944	91½-94	89½
C. P. R.	5%	1954	98½-100½	98
Can. Rail & H. Term.	6½%	1951	27½-30	28
Canadian Vickers	6%	1947	56½-59½	63
Cons. Investment	4½%	1959	79 bid	79
Consolidated Paper	5½%	1961	22-25	23
Debenture & Security	4%	1936	74 bid	74
Dominion Canners	6%	1940	106 bid	106
Dominion Square Corp.	6%	1948	56 bid	54
Dominion Tar	6%	1949	91½-94½	92
Dominion Textile	6%	1949	107 bid	106½
Dominion Woollens & Worsteds	6%	1948	52-56	45
Donnacona Paper	5½%	1948	52-55	55
Eastern Dairies	6%	1949	70 bid	69
Eaton, T., Realty	5%	1949	97-99½	96½
Famous Players	6%	1948	90½-93½	90
Famous Players	6½%	1948	76-79	78
Federal Grain	6%	1949	70-74	72
Firestone Tire	7%	1937	100 bid	100
Fraser Companies	6%	1950	48-51	48
French Nat. Mail S.S.	6%	1952	158 bid	156
Galt Brass	7½%	1941	34 bid	34
General Brock Hotel	6%	1948	27-30	27
General Steel Wares	6%	1952	83-86	84
Godfrey Realty	6%	1942	49 bid	42
Great Lakes Paper	6%	1950	40½-43	40
Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine	5½%	1948	81-84	100½
Hamilton By-Products Coke	7%	1943	100½-103½	100½
Int'l. P. & P. Nfld.	5%	1968	90½-93½	89
Inter-City Baking	5½%	1948	84-87	84
Lake St John Power & Paper	6½%	1947	64-68	63
Lake St. John Power & Paper	6½%	1942	28-31	30
London Realty	6%	1950	70-74	68
Lord Nelson Hotel	4%	1947	62-65	62
Maple Leaf Milling	5½%	1949	37-40	38
Massey-Harris	5%	1947	70-73	70½
McColl-Frontenac	6%	1949	102½-105	102½
McKinnon Industries	6½%	1945	100 bid	100
Mercury Mills	5½%	1953	72 bid	72
Metropolitan Building	7%	1944	98 bid	98
Minn. & Ont. Paper	6%	1945	24-27	24
Montreal Coke	5½%	1947	102-104½	102
Montreal Cottons	5%	1943	95 bid	95
Montreal Dry Docks	6%	1948	50-54	50
Northern Electric	5%	1939	108 bid	103
Northern Ont. Bldg.	6½%	1939	94 bid	95
Ontario Building	6½%	1943	40-44	38
Pacific Burt	6½%	1937	100 bid	100
Penman's	5½%	1951	106	104½
Price Bros.	6%	1943	101-103	100½
Prov. Paper	5½%	1947	96-99	95½
Queen's Hotel	6%	1947	72 bid	72
Reliance Grain	6%	1948	85-88	85
Restigouche Co.	5½%	1948	76-78	74
Richmond-Bay Bldg.	6½%	1947	82 bid	82
Riordon Pulp & Paper	6%	1942	100 bid	100
Ritchie Cut Stone	6½%	1948	74 bid	74
Rolland Paper	5½%	1948	95-98	95
St. Lawrence Flour	6%	1941	100 bid	100
Shawinigan Cotton	6%	1949	88-92	88
Simpson's Ltd.	6%	1949	97½-100	98
Smith, Howard	5½%	1953	95-90	95
Steel Co. of Canada	6%	1940	107 bid	107
Stop & Shop	6%	1947	89-92	88
Toronto Carpet	6%	1944	100 bid	100
United Amusement	6%	1942	89 bid	89
United Corpns.	5%	1953	79-82	79
United Gas & Fuel	5½%	1948	86-90	87
United Grain Growers	5%	1948	81-84	81
Wabasso Cotton	6%	1947	94 bid	94
Wabasso Cotton	7%	1942	94	94
Windsor Hotel	6½%	1943	69-72	68
Woods Mfg.	6%	1943	84 bid	84

Dividends Declared

	Present Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Acme Glove, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	June 15	May 28
Agnew-Surpass, pref.	$7	$1.75	July 3	June 15
Andian National, c. (11)	$2	$1	June 1	May 15
Belding-Corticelli, pref.	$7	$1.75	June 15	May 31
Bk. Can. Nationale	$10	$2.50	June 1	May 15
Bank of Montreal	$8	$2	June 1	Apr. 30
Bank of Nova Scotia	$12	$3	July 3	June 15
Bank of Toronto	$10	$2.50	June 1	May 15
Borden's, c. (97)	$1.60	40c	June 1	May 15
Bright, T. G.	30c	7½c	June 15	May 31
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	June 15	May 31
Bulolo Gold Dredging	...	60c	June 30	June 4
Can. Hydro Elec. 1st pref.	6%	1½%	June 1	May 1
Can. Bank of Commerce	$8	$2	June 1	Apr. 30
Canadian Oil, pref.	$8	$2	July 1	June 20
Canada Malting (26)	$1.50	37½c	June 15	May 31
Cons. Diver. Std. Secs., pfd.	50c	25c	June 15	June 1
Crow's Nest Coal	$4	$2	June 1	May 10
Can. Canners, 1st pfd.	6%	1½%	July 3	June 15
Do., convert., pfd.	30c	7½c	July 3	June 15
Can. Cottons c	$4	$1	July 4	June 15
Do., pref.	$6	$1.50	July 4	June 15
Can. Silk Products A	$1.50	37½c	May 31	May 15
Dominion Bank	10%	2½%	July 3	June 20
Dome Mines	$2	50c	July 20	June 30
Do., bonus	..	$1.50	July 20	June 30
Dominion Textile, pref.	$7	$1.75	July 16	June 30
Do., com.	$5	$1.25	July 2	June 15
Falconbridge Nickel	..	5c	June 29	June 15
Ford Motor, A & B	...	50c	May 28	May 8
Grouped Income Shs. A	...	7c	May 31	May 15
Hamilton Un. Theatres, pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 30	May 31
Howey Gold Mines	...	3c	July 2	May 31
Imperial Oil (41)	50c	25c	June 1	May 15
Do., extra	...	15c	June 1	May 15
Inter. Proprietaries A	$2.60	65c	June 15	May 23
Inter. Nickel, com.	..	10c	June 30	May 31
Inter Petroleum (41)	$1.12	56c	June 1	May 15
Do., extra	...	44c	June 1	May 15
Do., pref.	$1.12	56c	June 1	May 15
Do., extra	...	44c	June 1	May 15
Inter. Milling, 1st pref.	$7	$1.75	June 1	May 19
Do., A pref.	$6	$1.50	June 1	May 19
Lake Shore Mines	$2	50+50c	June 15	June 1
Laura Secord	$3	75c	June 1	May 15
Loblaw Grocet., A & B	$1	25c	June 1	May 14
Do., extra	..	15c	June 1	May 14
Montreal Cottons, pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 15	May 31
McIntyre-Porcupine	$1	25c	June 1	May 1
Do., extra	50c	12½c	June 1	May 1
Do., bonus	...	12½c	June 1	May 1
Monarch Knitting, pfd.	...*	$1	July 3	June 15
Montreal Loan & Mtge.	$3	75c	June 15	May 31
McColl-Frontenac, c.	80c	20c	June 15	May 15
National Biscuit, pref.	$7	$1.75	May 31	May 17
National Biscuit c.	$2	50c	July 14	June 15
New Method Laundry, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	June 1	May 21
Niagara Wire Weav., pfd.	$3.00	75c	July 2	June 15
Do., on arrears	...	$1.50	July 2	June 15
N. S. Light & Pr., pfd.	6%	1½%	June 1	May 16
Ogilvie Flour, pref.	$7	$1.75	June 1	May 22
Photo Engravers, c.	$1	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Pioneer Gold	60c	15c	July 3	June 2
Provincial Bank	$6	$1.50	June 1	May 15
Reliance Grain, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	June 15	May 31
Royal Bank	$8	$2	June 1	Apr. 30
Royalite Oil	..	50c	May 31	May 18
Rolland Paper, pfd.	6%	1½%	June 1	May 15
Southern Can. Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	July 16	June 20
Siscoe Gold Mines	12c	3+1c	June 30	June 15
Sylvanite Gold Mines	20c	5c	June 30	May 26
Toronto Elevators, pfd.	$7	$1.75	July 16	July 3
Tuckett Tobacco, pfd.	$7	$1.75	July 15	June 30
H. Walker—G. & W., pfd.	$1	25c	June 15	May 25

*On arrears.

Dividend Rate Increased—
Dome Mines, July 20, $1 to $2 per annum.
Dominion Textile, com., July 2, $4 to $5 per annum.
McColl-Frontenac, c., June 15, 60c. to 80c. per annum.

Dividends Resumed—
Photo Engravers 50c. Sept. 1. Last paid June 1, 1932.
Acme Glove, pref. 81¼c June 15. Last paid Dec. 15, 1930.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers, Toronto.
May 22, 1934

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	2.75	3.25
Acadia Sugar pfd.	4.30	4.80
Allens London pfd. bonus c.	34.00	....
Allens St. Cath. pfd. bonus c.	34.00	....
Allens Toronto pfd. bonus c.	21.00	....
Andian National ex. div.	33.50	35.50
Atlan. Sugar pfd.	88.50	93.50
B.C. P. & P. pfd.	5.50	9.50
Burns pfd. bon. c.	7.10	8.50
Can. Dom. Sugar	45.00	46.25
Can. Machinery c.	1.60	2.10
Can. Machy. pfd.	13.00	17.00
Canada Packers c.	37.00	40.00
Can. Packers pfd.	100.00	102.50
Can. Starch c.	7.25	....
Can. Starch pfd.	76.00	....
Can. W. & Cable pfd. WW	79.00	81.75
Can. Indust. A	161.00	....
Can. Indust. B	160.00	165.00
Can. Indust. pfd.	136.00	140.00
Can. Westing'se	46.00	48.50
Chase pfd. bon. c.	18.00	....
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. Units	4.50	6.50
Comm. Fin pfd. bonus c.	9.50	....
Copeland Fl. Mills Units	5.00	6.50
Dom. F. & Steel c.	9.50	11.00
Dom. F. & Steel p.	67.00	71.00
Dom. Woollens c.	2.75	3.50
Dunlop Tire pfd.	65.00	70.00
East. Dairies pfd.	10.50	13.00
Easy Wash. pfd. (New)	....	8.00
Dom. Manufac. pf.	65.00	....
Fed. Grain pfd.	14.50	18.00
For. Power Sec. pf.	10.50	13.00
Gen. St. Wares pf.	26.75	28.50
Goderich Elev. & Trans.	7.15	8.50
Greening Wire pf.	65.00	70.00
Guelph Carpet pf.	80.00	82.00
Guelph Carpet c.	10.00	12.50
Harding Carpets Units	20.50	....
Hayes Wheels pfd.	8.00	12.00
Highland Dairy c.	5.00	8.50
Highland Dairy p.	64.50	....
Inter City Bak. c.	13.00	15.00
Inter. Paints pfd.	15.00	18.00
Inter. Propriet. A	34.75	36.50
Langley's pfd.	50.25	55.00
Loew's Lond. pfd.	3.15	4.25
Loew's Toronto p.	70.00	80.00
Mansfield Thea. p.	27.00	30.50
Massey-Harris pf.	16.00	20.00
Nat. Grocers c.	4.65	5.00
Nat. Grocers pfd.	103.00	112.00
New Meth. Laund. pfd.	33.00	....
Para. Kitchener c.	34.50	....
Para. Oshawa pf.	42.50	....
Perfection Pet. pf.	15.00	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	85.00	88.50
Reliance Grain pf.	48.00	53.00
Rob. Consol. Cone	7.25	8.50
Rolland Paper pfd. WW	74.00	78.00
Ruddy, E. L. pfd.	15.00	....
Serv. Stat. A pfd.	53.00	57.50
Stand. Fuel pfd. bonus	88.00	91.00
Supersilk pfd.	57.50	65.00
Supertest Pet. B pfd.	23.50	25.00
Thayers com.	6.00	7.00
Thayers pfd.	40.50	42.00
United Corpns. A	13.00	14.25
United Corpns B	4.35	5.25
West. Grain pfd. bonus	5.25	7.00
Willards Choc. pf.	6.00	10.00
Wood, Alex. & J. pfd.	20.00	25.00

Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer. Assce.	29.00	35.00
Canada Life	434.00	....
Canadian Fire	56.00	59.50
Confed. Life 20% pd.	121.00	127.00
Cont. Life 20% pd.	37.00	42.00
Crown Life	102.00%	....
Dominion Fire	85.50	....
Dom. Life 50% pd.	165.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	100.00	105.00
Empire Life 25% pd.	10.00	12.50
Excel. Life 30% pd.	74.00	79.00
Federal Fire 25% pd.	36.50	....
Great-West Life	330.00	350.00
Guar. of N. A. fully paid	201.00	225.00
Guar. of N. A. 20% pd.	40.50	....
Imperial Life	288.00	....
Manufac. Life	223.00	228.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	18.00	22.00
National Life 25% pd.	50.00	60.00
Sov. Life 25% pd.	14.00	18.50
Sun Life	400.00	415.00
Traders Fin. A pf.	41.00	44.00
Western Assur. c.	29.00	33.00
Western Assur. p.	33.00	....
Western Life 20% pd.	9.00	12.50
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtge. & Tr.	131.00	140.00
Chartered Trust	65.00	70.00
London & West. Trust	....	41.00
Premier Trust	37.00	....
Sec. Loan & Sav.	101.00	....
Sterling Trust	....	46.00
Trusts & Guar.	40.00	44.00
Vic. Tr. & Sav.	120.50	130.00
Waterloo Tr. & Savings	77.00	....
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	5.60	5.90
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. Units	20.75	....
Can. Invest. Fund	3.30	3.45
Can. Invest. Corp.	5.50	6.50
Cons. Div. Stand. pfd.	12.00	13.50
Debenture & Sec. 5% pfd.	22.00	....
Dom. & Anglo Inv. Units	190.00	....
Dom. Scottish Inv. Units	22.50	26.00
Invest. Foundation Units	40.00	45.00
Sec. Holding Un.	9.00	12.00
Power Issues:		
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	89.50	92.00
Can. W. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd.	89.50	92.00
Can. L. & P. com.	23.00	28.00
Gt. Lakes Pr. pf.	35.00	45.00
Inter. LH&P pfd.	2.00	....
Marit. T. & T. pf.	11.65	13.00
N. B. Tel. com.	9.65	10.25
N.S. L&P. com.	32.50	....
N.S. L&P pfd.	84.00	....

Recent London Quotations:	
Brit. Col. Tele., pfd.	$100
Brew. & Distillers	6s. 6d.
Can. & For. Secs.	5s. 6d.
Can. Collier, A. inc. stk.	38
Do., B	7½
Can. N. W. Land	£1½
Can. West. Lumber	1s. 9d.
Hudson's Bay	26s. 3d.
Do., 5% pref.	102s 6d.
Internat. Holdings	$1½
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stock B 5½%	103
Tor. Sub'an 4½% deb. stk.	20
Trust and Loan (15s. pd.)	11d.

Dominion and Provincial Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto
May 23, 1934

			Bid	Asked	Appr. Yield
*†Dominion	5	1 Mar., 1937	107.35	107.75	2.12
†Dominion	5½	1 Dec., 1937	110.12	110.37	2.45
Dominion	5½	1 Nov., 1934	101.20	101.40	2.30
Dominion	3½	15 Oct., 1935	101.50	102.00	2.04
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1935	102.00	102.50	2.20
Dominion	5	15 Nov., 1936	105.65	106.00	2.51
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1939	103.25	103.75	3.24
Dominion	4½	1 Sept., 1940	106.00	106.50	3.32
Dominion	5	15 Nov., 1941	108.60	108.90	3.63
Dominion	5	15 Oct., 1943	109.15	109.40	3.80
Dominion	4½	15 Oct., 1944	106.15	106.50	3.74
§Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1943-45	102.50	102.75	3.65
Dominion	4½	1 Feb., 1946	106.15	106.50	3.80
§Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1947-52	102.40	102.65	3.75
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1946-56	105.40	105.75	3.91
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1947-57	105.40	105.75	3.95
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1948-58	105.40	105.75	3.97
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1949-59 (with talons)	105.75	106.00	4.01
Dominion Guaranteed Bonds					
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Sept., 1951	108.25	108.75	3.81
*Can. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 July, 1957	106.75	107.25	4.02
Can. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Feb., 1954	111.75	112.25	4.10
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4¾	15 June, 1955	110.50	111.00	3.98
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Feb., 1956	108.25	108.75	3.90
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Dec., 1968	106.75	107.25	4.11
§xCan. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Oct., 1969	113.50	114.00	4.00
§xMontreal Harbour Cm.	5	1 Nov., 1969	113.50	114.25	3.98
Provincial Government Bonds					
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1956	89.00	90.00	5.26
Alberta	6	1 Mar., 1947	102.00	103.25	5.62
*British Col.	4½	1 Oct., 1953	87.00	88.50	5.47
British Col.	5½	1 Feb., 1945	96.50	97.50	5.31
British Col.	6	15 Feb., 1947	99.50	101.00	5.88
xManitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	96.00	97.50	5.18
Manitoba	5½	1 Oct., 1955	97.25	98.25	5.64
Manitoba	6	1 Apr., 1947	101.25	102.25	5.75
*N. B.	4¾	15 Apr., 1960	105.50	107.00	4.30
N. B.	5	2 July, 1963	110.00	112.00	4.28
N. B.	5½	15 May, 1950	110.50	112.50	4.40
N. Scotia	4½	15 May, 1943	103.25	104.25	3.94
*N. Scotia	5	1 Mar., 1960	111.50	112.50	4.20
xOntario	4	1 June, 1962	101.25	102.00	3.88
xOntario	4½	1 Sept., 1944	107.25	108.25	3.53
Ontario	4½	1 June, 1950	105.25	106.75	4.01
xOntario	5	2 Dec., 1960	114.75	115.25	4.06
Ontario	5½	1 July, 1946	112.75	113.75	4.08
§Ont. H. C.	3½-4-5	1 Oct., 1952	98.25	98.75	3.96
xOnt. H. C.	4	1 Aug., 1957	101.00	102.00	3.87
Ont. H. C.	4¾	1 Jan., 1970	107.50	108.50	4.28
Quebec	4¼	1 Aug., 1958	104.00	105.00	3.93
Sask.	5	1 Aug., 1958	90.00	91.00	5.68
*Sask.	5	1 Nov., 1959	90.00	92.00	5.59
Sask.	5½	1 Oct., 1952	96.00	97.00	5.77
Sask.	6	15 Mar., 1952	99.50	100.50	5.96
Municipal Bonds					
*Calgary	5½	2 June, 1944	91	94	6.29
*Edmonton	5½	1 Nov., 1945	91	93	6.37
*Halifax	5	1 July, 1961	107½	109½	4.40
Hamilton	5	1 May, 1950	108½	110	4.14
Montreal	5	1 Mar., 1945	102½	104	4.53
Ottawa	4½	1 July, 1945	104½	106	3.83
*Quebec	5	1 June, 1959	102½	104½	4.69
Regina	5	1 July, 1944	83	87	6.75
St. John	5	15 Dec., 1950	106	108	4.33
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	104½	106	4.07
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	90	94	5.72
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	94	96	5.52

† Tax Exempt Issues. *Payable in Canada and New York.
x Payable in Canada, New York and London. Yields are calculated on offering prices.
§Yield at call price.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions for week to May 16)

Div. Rate in $	Yield in %		Sales	High for week	Low for week	Close May 16
..	..	Forty-Four	100	8.75	8.75	8.75
..	..	Gabrielle	200	.48½	.48½	.48½
..	..	Island Lake	3,600	.12½	.12	.12
..	..	Smelters Gold	500	.27	.27	.27
..	..	Wallace Lake	3,000	.15½	.15	.15½
..	..	Wingold	100	.39	.39	.39

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	100	Pelissiers	¼	..
Beaver Lumber, pfd.	..	63	Do., pref.	..	23
Do., com.	..	3½	Sov. Life 25% pd.	..	17
Can. Fire Ins.	56	60	Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	2½	3
Federal Grain pref.	15	..	Can. Inv. Fund	..	3.45
Home Investment	20	..	Fundamental Ser. A	..	4½
Monarch Life	..	20½	Fundamental Ser. B	3½	..
Northern Trust	10	..	Grouped Inc. shs.	..	4.15

* Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending May 21, 1934

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1934 High	Low
Asbestos	5	1942	...	102½	102½	...	102½	...
Mtl. L.H.&Pr. debs.	3	1939	...	46½	47	46½	47	43½
Unlisted								
Canada Cement	5½	1947	6.26	...	93½	...	93½	...

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

(Complete Mining Quotations on page 27)

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad, $1.75. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads payable in advance.

POSITION WANTED

as Junior Executive, Accountant or Office Manager

Canadian, Ex-Service man, married, 36 years of age. Varied experience in accounting, costs, credits, office management, etc., as well as four years service with Toronto firm of Chartered Accountants. Now available due to merger of companies. Very anxious to make immediate connection with reputable concern. Best of references.

Box 308, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Partnership Wanted

OWNER AND ENGINEERING executive of promising engineering business will consider active partnership, or affiliation with manufacturer of welded sheet steel products, or foundry desiring new line. No competition at present time. Box 306, Financial Post, Toronto.

Representatives Wanted

Old established British Company of Steel Merchants and General Exporters requires services of Representatives in chief towns in Dominion, who are capable of introducing new business from steel users and Wholesale Hardware Stores, etc. Remuneration on commission basis. Apply, stating area for which representation can be undertaken, to Box No. 207, MacLean's, 2 Cockspur St., London, Eng.

For Sale

WILD DUCK EGGS (MALLARD) FOR sale for hatching, also young ducklings, for country estates. W. G. Neave, Crieff Hills Farms, R.R. No. 2, Puslinch, Ont.

WANTED

Used Wide Carriage Typewriter in First-Class condition. Must be 18" or larger. Give make and serial number to Box 304, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Business Wanted

FIRM WITH LONG AND SUCCESSFUL manufacturing and selling experience is in a position to add a new line capable of national and export development. Will invest in or buy outright; preferably in old established business of high repute where owners are thinking of retiring. Address in confidence. Box 222, The Financial Post.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 189

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May, 1934, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th April, 1934. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 20th April, 1934.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1934, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1934, to shareholders of record of the 20th June, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

DUDLEY DAWSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th May, 1934.

Lake Shore Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 57 — BONUS No. 18

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of fifty per cent, together with a bonus of fifty per cent, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of June, 1934.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED,
SECRETARY.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
May 15th, 1934.

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND No. 26.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the quarter ending May 31st, 1934, at the rate of 6½% per annum, will be paid on June 15th, 1934, to all preference shareholders of record at the close of business on May 31st, 1934.

By order of the Board.

A. W. GIBB,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, May 9th, 1934.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of One and Three Quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven per cent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1934.

By Order of the Board,

HUGH A. WILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, May 17th, 1934.

Mass Buying Enquiry

Little Chance Seen for Report or Legislation This Session as Committee Takes on More and More Work — Future Course Uncertain

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The Mass Buying committee continues to become more deeply entangled in its investigation into business methods and practices. This week the committee opened with a brief survey of the fertilizer industry and then switched to the rubber manufacturers.

Little Action This Session

As the committee continues to take on new enquiries, with prorogation of Parliament not more than one month distant, the prospects of a definitive report and a substantial body of reform legislation recedes into the background. It is thought unlikely, now, that the government will attempt legislation of a kind that might trench upon the constitutional rights of the provinces. This kind of legislation is more than likely to be deferred until 1935 and, in the meantime, the government may be able to make some progress with the provinces regarding a revision of the British North America Act.

Two statutes that are very likely to follow the report of the committee are said to be:

1. A law which will compel packers to publish the quantities of meat they have on hand each day, and
2. A law providing that tobacco shall be sold by public auction rather than by private arrangement between buyers and growers.

Future Uncertain

The future course of the committee is uncertain. It is the intention to get back to the chain and departmental stores as rapidly as may be but this may not be possible next week.

The Financial Post continues its chronological summary of the evidence:

Former Buyer Questioned

Francis R. Gregory, of Leamington, Ont., was the first witness on May 14. The witness, who was formerly chief buyer for the Imperial Tobacco Co., explained the changes in the system of buying which had taken place since he resigned in 1931.

Mr. Gregory stated that under Mr. Lea's aegus they were told to go out and bring in a certain amount of tobacco at a fixed average price. He did not believe that tobacco buying could be done on this basis.

Witness cited a number of cases where extremely low prices were offered for high-grade crops.

Auction System Better

Questioned by counsel, Mr. Gregory stated that he thought that in the long run the auction system of buying was better than the barn method used in Ontario, but as there were a number of things to be worked out, he thought that the barn system should be continued for two or three years anyway.

He thought that the trouble with Canadian tobacco as far as both the export market and the Canadian market were concerned was that it had always been considered an inferior grade of tobacco which, in fact, it was not. In Great Britain it was advertised as Empire tobacco and most people preferred the Virginia type imported from United States, although there was really not very much difference.

Mr. Gregory said that he was in favor of the fixed average price for tobacco so that farmers would know where they stood.

Under the present system, Mr. Gregory felt that the growers were being gradually dragged down to the slavery under which the negro workmen in the Carolinas found themselves.

Gray Miller Again

Gray Miller, president of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada appeared before the committee again on May 14. Witness filed a statement showing the changes in price in important brands of cigarettes and tobacco during the past few years.

From the statement it was seen that change in the price of package and popular brands was small, but that there was some reduction in price of smoking tobacco.

Mr. Miller stated that the Imperial Tobacco Company was controlled absolutely within Canada and not controlled in its policy or in its practice from the United States. Mr. Somerville suggested, however, that not only is its policy controlled, but the appointment of its officers came by way of suggestion from the United States. Mr. Miller said that this was wrong.

Replies on Price Changes

Questioned regarding changes in prices of tobacco and cigarettes, Mr. Miller stated as follows:

"I might point this out: it is not, in our opinion, always good business, to take every brand every year, because there is a change in the price of tobacco, and reduce the price of all those brands; and the next year because the price of tobacco goes up, increase the price of those brands, or change them around continually. You have got the units of different sized packages of tobacco, you must generally sell in even nickels five, ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five-cent packages. The public don't like nine cents, eight cents and 11 cents—odd cents. They don't like that."

Witness stated that he could not give proportions of imported and Canadian tobacco used in different brands with the exception that Dominion Fine Cut had 100 per cent Canadian along with Rose Bud and Picobac. He stated that the company had spent $400,000 on Picobac trying to develop it as a particular Canadian product.

Canadian Tobacco Used

Witness filed a statement showing the quantities and grades of Canadian grown flue-cured leaf tobacco used during the 12 months ended March 31, 1930-1934. This showed that the amount had increased from 4,783,567 pounds in 1930 to 8,158,449 in 1934. A similar statement was submitted to the committee for Canadian burley tobacco used showing a change from 6,577,000 in 1930 to 6,243,000 in 1934.

Witness explained the items which made up the price of cigarettes, explaining on the basis of a thousand cigarettes at $10. The government gets $4 in excise tax, 90 cents government duty on imported leaf, 44 cents in sales tax, or $5.34 altogether. Dealers get $2.19, and the manufacturer $2.47. In the United States the manufacturer gets $2.26 against the Canadian figure of $2.47, witness stated.

Questioned regarding the statement that there was overproduction in Canada, Mr. Miller gave his views as follows:

"There are two ways of overcoming the problem, one is restriction of production, and the other is, creation of an export market. We have planned to send Mr. Buell and probably Mr. Townsend over to England this summer with the idea of doing our best to sell the Imperial of Great Britain the idea of using Canadian flue-cured tobacco. I do not know whether we will have to get permission to do this. The producers here think we can help. We told the Ontario Department of Agriculture that some little time ago and we intend to do it. In addition, Mr. Buell is going over to Holland to interview the cigar manufacturers there."

Imperial's Sales Policy

Earl Spafford, vice-president in charge of sales and advertising, Imperial Tobacco Company, was the next witness on May 14. Witness was asked to explain briefly the company's policy with regard to sales.

Dealing with the method of jobbing and retailing, witness said:

"Our preference is to have the distribution of our products handled by jobbers, as indicated by the fact that 75 per cent of our business goes through this channel, while 25 per cent is done direct with the retail trade. There are approximately 57,000 retail stores in Canada handling tobacco products. Approximately 5,000 buy direct from us—the jobbing trade serves the balance."

The question of whether a retailer shall enjoy the privilege of buying direct from a manufacturer is generally answered by one or more of the following reasons:

1. Merchandising ability.
2. Size of community to be served.
3. Class of establishment maintained.
4. Advertising possibilities.
5. Financial responsibility.

Mr. Somerville and members of the committee referred to cases which had been brought to their notice where it was alleged that Imperial Tobacco had discriminated against a retailer, taking him off the free direct list, or refused to put him on this list. The usual reason given for this discrimination was that the retailer would not co-operate and give Imperial Tobacco all of his display space, or place his goods on a prominent section of the counter. Mr. Spafford stated that this was not according to his company's policy, and wished to be advised of the specific cases in mind.

Examination of Mr. Spafford continued on May 15.

Mr. Spafford stated that the dealer who buys direct gets 23 per cent profit, while the retailer who buys through a jobber operates on 13 per cent. There was great competition, naturally, to become a direct dealer.

Speculates in Leaf Tobacco

Charles W. Thomas, a buyer employed by Canadian Leaf Tobacco Company was the next witness on May 15. Witness stated that his company had been operating in the Ontario tobacco area since 1928. Up until 1933 they had usually purchased on orders from manufacturers, chiefly British ones. In 1933, however, owing to the lack of demand they decided to purchase a considerable amount of leaf from farmers as a speculation.

Farmers were advanced about eight cents a pound on the leaf and it was processed by his company. None of it had yet been sold, but they hoped to be able to make a profit out of the transaction. Questioned, witness stated that the company took a five-cent-a-pound handling charge for processing the leaf and returned the balance to the grower.

Favors Price Maintenance

John Hughes, secretary-treasurer of L. O. Grothe Limited, was the next witness on May 15.

Witness stated that his company was absolutely in favor of price maintenance. He said that he would not like the impression to become known among the trade that because the big competitors expressed themselves on that behalf, that Grothe are opposed to it, because the contrary is the truth.

Witness stated that their merchandising practice was much the same as that of Imperial, the direct retailer getting 23 per cent and the indirect retailer 13 per cent, with the balance of 10 per cent going to the jobber. In the case of some cigars and cut tobacco goods, the profit is slightly greater.

Questioned regarding reduction in price of cigarettes witness stated that their brands had been reduced by the amount of the decline in the excise tax, that is $2 plus the consequent reduction of 13 cents in sales tax. This was the same as Imperial Tobacco.

Brings Cream of Crop

Witness took exception to the statements made on many occasions during the probe that Imperial purchased the cream of the crop. He stated that his average price of purchases would indicate that they had not been buying poor tobacco. His company gave specific instructions to the Canadian Leaf and Consolidated Leaf to buy the cream of the crop.

Witness stated that in addition to being in favor of price maintenance, he would like to add that he was also more or less in favor of the present method of distribution as used in connection with the tobacco trade in general.

Imperial Attacked

Witness took exception to the alleged practice of the salesmen of rival companies who on their route around the stores would take the liberty to switch merchandise display of his company to the back and bring their own out in front and because of the size of these other companies, the retailer dare not say a word.

Mr. Hughes claimed that his company found it extremely difficult to get any window display space at all because retailers had contracted to this for Imperial Tobacco Company.

Finds Imperial Dominates

H. C. Fortier, tobacco distributor of Montreal was the next witness on May 15. He stated that he distributed the products of the Macdonald Tobacco Company.

Asked to enumerate the practices which he had found were interfering with the development of independent manufacturers in Canada in the sale of their tobacco products, witness stated that this was difficult, but he had found that where his concern had put up a sign for a man that the sign would be no sooner up than the Imperial Tobacco Company would come along and say, "We sell you direct. We are sorry now you have put up this sign and we can't sell you direct any more." That had happened in quite a few cases.

Thinks Retailer Starved

August C. Picard, vice-president in charge of sales of the Rock City Tobacco Company was the next witness on May 15. He stated that Spud and Master Mason were his company's chief brands.

His prices to the jobber and direct buyer, and the reduction in price following the change in the excise tax were the same as those of Imperial Tobacco Company.

Witness stated that he approved of price maintenance 100 per cent. But he said that he did not think that the retailer was getting a large enough profit nor the jobber, for that matter. He stated that the tobacco retail business of Canada was in a very, very dangerous condition.

He stated that he had to admit, as a manufacturer, that the profit to the retailer was certainly very unreasonable.

Independent Cannot Expand

A. G. Munich, president of Benson and Hedges, Canada, Limited, was the next witness on May 15.

Witness confirmed the opinions of the previous three witnesses that operations of Imperial Tobacco were such that they could not obtain sufficient display space in stores or window displays and that retailers handling their goods were discriminated against, or in fear of being discriminated against, by the Imperial Tobacco Company.

Cabinet Minister Says No

Honorable C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, Ottawa, and **Honorable R. C. Matthews**, Minister of National Revenue, Ottawa, appeared before the committee on May 16 to reduce charges made by William Stewart, of Macdonald Tobacco Company that certain tobacco companies had advance information of the change in the excise tax on tobaccos in 1932 and that this enabled them to close down their plants for a few days prior to the change becoming effective.

Surveys Export Possibilities

Professor Archibald Leitch was the next witness on May 16. Witness' evidence concerned the export business to Great Britain.

Witness was asked regarding his observations of the use in Great Britain in the early months of 1934. He stated that unfortunately he had been unable to obtain the various kinds of leaf used. He knew, however, that in England there was still used a considerable quantity, around 2,000,000 pounds dry weight. He stated that the imports of Canadian tobacco into the United Kingdom increased from 4,850,000 pounds in 1931 to 8,974,000 pounds in 1933. Imports of Rhodesian tobacco increased from 7,000,000 to 8,600,000 pounds. There is a constant premium of from one to four pence a pound in favor of Canadians.

Professor Leitch reiterated his evidence of a previous appearance before the council when he stated that the large majority of Canadian tobacco going to Great Britain was for production of cigarettes to sell at ten for four pence in competition with the popular brands offering premiums. Now that these premiums have been done away with he felt that the demand for Canadian tobacco would fall off.

Challenges Competitors

Earl Spafford, of Imperial Tobacco Company, was recalled on May 16. Mr. Spafford appeared to challenge what he termed the wild statements made by some of Imperial Tobacco Company's competitors.

He stated that the charges that Imperial Tobacco tore down signs of other companies was greatly exaggerated and that, in fact, Imperial were the worst sufferers from this practice. He produced evidence from district supervisors to support this statement.

More Countercharges

John Hughes, of L. O. Grothe, was the next witness. He stated he wanted to reply to statements made on the previous day by Mr. Spafford.

Questioned, Mr. Hughes stated that he would be willing to get together with other manufacturers if he thought the results of such a conference would be satisfactory. He agreed that his complaint was that by weight of influence the Imperial Tobacco have used their efforts to control advertising space in retail shops, and also to influence the purchase of their goods to the detriment of purchases of independent goods and that that condition militates against free trading.

Says Imperial Admits Wrongs

A. G. Munich, of Benson & Hedges, was the next witness on May 17. Witness referred to the fact that Mr. Spafford stated that he would like to have the names of individuals who had submitted complaints. Mr. Munich said that he had no objection to this but, he said, he was convinced that Mr. Spafford was not ignorant of the situation as numerous complaints had been talked about at meetings between executives of different companies.

Fruit and Vegetables

M. M. Robinson, chairman of the Ontario Growers' Markets Council, Burlington, was the next witness on the 17th.

Mr. Robinson presented a brief on behalf of the growers on the relationship of canners, jam manufacturers, chain store systems and fertilizer companies to the fruit and vegetable industry of Ontario. The brief stated in part as follows:

For the purpose of keeping within the nature of this enquiry, we propose to confine our brief to three activities:

1. Activities of canning companies and jam manufacturers;
2. Chain store methods as they affect our industry.
3. The set up maintained by the fertilizer companies.

Quebec Canners a Menace

Referring to the canning practices in Quebec, witness stated that the canning licenses were issued to small farmers with large families who all worked at canning. Labels were not put on by the individual farmer but by the chain store of a large distributor. The same label goes on the product of probably 100 to 300 homes, he said.

He stated that the canning companies would not publish statistics of stocks on hand but always told the growers when negotiating for the purchase of a new crop that they had a large surplus on hand. He stated that the time had come for a recognition of the growers' claim that all canning companies should be forced to provide the government with the nature of the carryover of each year's pack.

This year the canners contend that they have on hand a large supply of tomato products. The growers, frankly, refuse to believe it. They were told the same yarn a year ago and yet last fall witnessed the most frenzied rush for tomatoes in the memory of any native.

No Profit in Tomatoes

Witness produced figures to show that growers could not produce tomatoes to make a profit at prices being paid.

It is a recognized fact, witness said, that the canning industry in Ontario is over-equipped to the extent of 300 or 400 per cent and canning companies are endeavoring to meet competition carrying this load. To further aggravate this condition, small home canning outfits are springing up at an alarming rate throughout Ontario.

The chief trouble as far as the grower is concerned is that he lacks proper information in order to negotiate for a price from the canning companies.

Referring to the effect of chain store and department store selling on the growers, witness stated that with the coming of the chain and department stores demand was made on the manufacturer for lower-priced jam so that these stores could undersell the small stores. At first many manufacturers shaved their prices to meet with the demand and started cutting the price to the grower for his fruit where possible. Then they began buying and importing cheap jam pulp grown and put up in foreign fruit producing countries and in some cases government subsidized products, such as from Trinidad.

Market Narrowed

One result of this demand for a cheaper product was that growers were not finding the same market for their fruit. With only two-thirds to three-quarters of the quantity of fruit and the same amount of jam the growers largest market had been greatly curtailed and prices were reduced due to the fact that there was a surplus.

Use of fresh fruit and vegetables as a "loss leader" was another complaint made by witness.

Grower Complaints

L. B. Reynolds was the next witness on May 17. Witness stated that he was a fruit grower and gardener and manager of the Co-operative.

Witness stated that with strawberries at 10 cents in a good year a good grower ought to break even but in a bad year he will lose heavily and any price below that is ruinous. Witness stated that his personal loss last year was something like $1,300.

Witness stated that one manufacturer told him that it took 4,000 crates of strawberries to manufacture his jam a few years ago and that last year it took 900 crates to manufacture the same quantity of jam owing to the inclusion of pulp.

Canners on Stand

E. M. Smart, of Smart Brothers, Collingwood, was the last witness on May 17. Witness stated that he was manager of the canning plant of that concern.

Witness gave evidence regarding the ingredients in jam manufactured by his concern. Witness stated that he knew that there was a practice going on of using a small quantity of pure fruit and considerable quantities of fruit pulp, etc., purchased either in Canada or elsewhere at considerably lower prices.

New Method Laundry Co. Limited

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend at the rate of 6½% per annum on the preferred shares of the Company for the period ending May 31st, 1934, has been declared payable on Friday, June 1st, 1934, to shareholders on record at the close of business on Monday, May 21st, 1934.

By Order of the Board,

J. P. SHEEDY,
Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL PROPRIETARIES Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Sixty-five Cents (65 cents) per share has been declared on the issued and outstanding Class "A" Shares of this Company, payable on the 15th day of June, 1934, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of May, 1934.

By order of the Board.

J. H. SPENCE,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 17th, 1934.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD.

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarter per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1934, payable July 16th, 1934, to shareholders of record June 30th, 1934.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 16th, 1934.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD.

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1934, payable July 3rd, 1934, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1934.

By order of the Board,

L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 16th, 1934.

St. Hyacinthe

The City Clerk will receive sealed tenders until June 6th, at 4 p.m., for 4½ or 5% semi-annual Municipal Electric Plant construction bonds, to the amount of $310,000.00 due serially in 20 years.

NOTICES

NOTICE

To Canadian Policyholders of the Alliance Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

On June 1, 1933, the Alliance Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., reinsured, with the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., all of its unexpired policies, outstanding obligations and liabilities. On June 16, 1934, application will be made to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities deposited and now held by the Receiver General and any Canadian Policyholders opposing such release should file their opposition with the Minister of Finance on or before that date.

ALLIANCE CASUALTY COMPANY,

FRANK A. EGER,
Secretary.

A NEW POUCH EVERY TIME YOU BUY!
Picobac
Mr. PICOBAC Sketched from Life

"Gentlemen, I want to talk to you about the new Picobac POUCH. It's the very latest idea, in fact, the greatest improvement in tobacco packing ever developed.

"Yes, sir, a special Picobac pouch that seals itself when you fold it up and put it back in your pocket! Holds the flavour. Retains the freshness to the very last pipeful.

"A regular pipe-loading pouch. You put the bowl of your pipe right into it and pack your pipe with Picobac without spilling a crumb.

"Think of it! A new Pouch every time you buy your Picobac!

"And a pouch that fits your pocket as easy as a pocket handkerchief."

NEW SEAL-TIGHT POUCH 15¢
HANDY POCKET TIN 10¢
ALSO IN ½ POUND HUMIDORS

"IT *DOES* TASTE GOOD IN A PIPE"!

Picobac

GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

HANSON BROS
INCORPORATED

ESTABLISHED 1883

Government, Municipal
Public Utility and
Industrial Bonds

255 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
56 Sparks St., OTTAWA / 330 Bay St., TORONTO

KEEP OUT!

says this STELCO FENCE

When the Hydro-Electric Power Commission decided on a new power line installation at Ottawa they planned permanent protection for transformers and other valuable distribution equipment. A Stelco Chain Link Fence was ordered and erected before the electrical installation work was finished. Thus was protection provided, not only for public property but for the public itself against dangerous high voltages.

Stelco Chain Link Fence is manufactured in our own plants from ore to finished product. It is made of strong copper-bearing steel wire heavily galvanized after weaving and is erected by our own construction crews on Stelco scale-free galvanized pipe.

Ornamental Iron Fence, too

We also make ornamental iron fence for every fence purpose.

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Fence Plants — HAMILTON and MONTREAL

Twentieth Annual Government and Municipal Review

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXVIII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MAY 26, 1934 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 21

RELIEF COSTS HERE TO STAY SAYS REALIST

Authorities Urge Early Solution Municipal Bedevilment

SUGGEST DOLE

Economists, Relief Workers and Financiers Find Present System Inadequate

"Relief costs are here to stay," an experienced provincial welfare officer recently commented to The Financial Post. The relief burden, which has been bedevilling Canadian municipalites and Governments for several years, has become one of the chief factors in the legion of unbalanced governmental budgets in the Dominion.

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has indicated that he considers some scheme of contributory unemployment insurance, as a solution for this problem in Canada, as inevitable.

An early and permanent solution of this problem was recently urged by Dr. Horace L. Brittain of the Citizens Research Institute, who asks.

"At the present juncture, when business and industry are on the upturn, is it not the logical time to begin to separate the two types of administration, leaving chronic relief administered under the depôt system to local authorities and putting unemployment administration under a national-provincial administration with adequately supported 'insurance' funds drawn from government (taxpayers), industry and labor, or with accumulated emergency work and relief funds, or with both."

The same viewpoint is held by the provincial officer mentioned above; who characterizes direct relief as morally vicious because it makes many recipients feel that the Government owes them a living. And in the last four years over $300,000,000 of governmental funds is estimated to have been spent on some form of relief.

The view of economists appears to be that some more satisfactory basis for dole distribution should be devised for Canada, and that it should be on a basis that will enable municipal, provincial and federal Governments to balance their budgets. Authorities on municipal finance feel that "relief is here to stay," and that municipalities that continue to fund such expenses are merely hiding their heads in the sand. As yet, there has been no official proposal of a scheme of national unemployment insurance on a basis of solvency, either by bringing the total cost of Government relief down to income, or raising the latter, or a combination of both.

Safeguards Suggested

One clear-thinking financial man puts the case:

"First of all, it is necessary to determine what should be the responsibility of the state. Then the contribution of industry would have to be settled. And the workers should also have to pay. It is essential, of course, that any unemployment insurance scheme should be on a solvent basis. Reserves should be accumulated in prosperous periods to take care of lean years."

There may be grave dangers in a premature national unemployment insurance for Canada, it is stated authoritatively. Unless we first create machinery for confronting the dole recipient with a job, for instance, the actual cost of the dole might be far heavier than preliminary calculations might indicate. This is pointed out by Gilbert E. Jackson, professor of economics at the University of Toronto. Moreover our data on unemployment in Canada is stated to be incomplete, and we also have the problems of wide seasonal variations in employment.

Dr. Brittain appears to envisage a permanent depot system of relief for municipalities, doing away with the merchandise voucher, and the cash voucher, which are said to be expensive and allegedly demoralizing. His proposal for a Dominion-provincial dole system, however, might run into that ever present constitutional obstacle the British North America Act. If the experience of those actually engaged in relief work is of any value, schemes for national unemployment insurance should have as a prime requisite worker-contribution so that the potential dole man would be tax-conscious, and so that workers would be confronted with the alternatives of work, the dole or public charity.

POST INDEX TO G. & M. SUPPLEMENT

Alberta
- Provincial Survey 23, 24
- Funded Debt 24
- Cities 24, 25

British Columbia
- Provincial Survey, Funded Debt and Civic Statistics 24

Manitoba
- Provincial Survey, Funded Debt and Civic Statistics 22

New Brunswick
- Provincial Survey, Financial and Funded Debt Statistics 16
- Cities 16

Newfoundland
- Provincial Survey, Financial Statistics, etc. 18

Nova Scotia
- Provincial Survey 16
- Funded Debt 25
- Cities 26

Ontario
- Provincial Survey 15
- Funded Debt 21
- Cities 20, 21, 22, 25, 26

Prince Edward Island
- Provincial Survey, Financial and Funded Debt Statistics 25
- Cities 25

Quebec
- Provincial Survey 15
- Funded Debt 18
- Cities 18, 20

Saskatchewan
- Provincial Survey, Financial and Funded Debt Statistics and Civic Statistics 23

Municipal Defaults 10.9% Funded Debt

Alberta and Maritimes Records Best; Supervising Defaulters

Some 10.9 per cent of the gross funded debt of Canadian municipalities in the hands of the public was in default at the end of 1933, it is estimated by The Financial Post. Gross funded debt of municipalities in default is estimated at $141,650,000, and total funded debt of all municipalities at about $1,300,000,000.

The proportion of defaults still leaves 89.1 per cent of the municipal bonds of the country in good standing. But the increase in the past year, due largely to the spread of defaults in Ontario, is considered heavy.

Economic significance of the defaults is that deflation of prices, incomes and tax revenues, coupled with relief expenditures have brought financial difficulties to the municipalities least able to meet the strains of the depression. Special situations in the various defaulting areas of default are believed to have had their source largely in the depression deflation. But the more extravagant municipalities, as would be expected, have been among the hardest hit.

Ontario Leads in Debt

Ontario has the dubious distinction of leading all provinces in the amount of total municipal debt and in gross funded debt of municipalities in default. The lead is but also relative, approximately 19.8 per cent of the funded debt of Ontario municipalities being in default, according to estimate made by The Finacial Post.

The three Maritime Provinces have the enviable record of practically no defaults. There have been one or two isolated cases of tardy payments of coupons, but on the whole the default record of the Maritimes is the best in Canada. They are closely followed by Alberta, where there is believed to be about $150,000 of funded debt in default out of a total of nearly $77,000,000, a ratio of less than one-quarter of one per cent.

In Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario, grouped defaults in suburban areas account for the larger totals. The municipal distress in Ontario centres around the suburbs of Toronto, the Border Cities area around Windsor and scattered points. In Manitoba, the difficulties centre around suburban municipalities neighboring Winnipeg. British Columbia's chief municipal troubles have been with suburban areas near Vancouver.

Saskatchewan and Quebec

Saskatchewan municipalities, of course, have faced the problems of severe crop damage, but larger cities have kept their records clean, and difficulties have been confined largely to smaller rural municipalities.

Quebec has been able to confine its defaults to smaller rural communities, consisting chiefly of those dependent on agriculture and paper and lumber industries. As Premier Taschereau has indicated, however, the province has faced threatening situations in some larger municipalities.

Comparative figures on municipal defaults, by provinces, are as follows:

Municipal Defaults by Provinces

Prov.:	Estimated funded debt of defaulters 1933 $	Gross funded debt of municipalities 1932 $	% of fd. debt in default %
Ont. ..	100,000,000	504,765,977	19.8
Man. ..	12,000,000	92,471,255	13.0
Sask. .	4,000,000	46,639,804	8.6
B. C. .	10,500,000	*129,913,890	8.1
Que. ..	15,000,000	392,222,534	3.8
Alta. .	150,000	76,892,413	0.2
Maritimes	nil	54,823,218	nil
Total .	141,650,000	1,297,719,091	10.9

*1931.

How Defaults Are Handled

Because of the spread of municipal difficulties, there have been some significant changes in provincial administration of affairs of defaulting municipalities in the various provinces, particularly in Ontario and Quebec. The various provincial methods of administration are as follows:

Saskatchewan—When a municipality defaults, it is brought under the Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act. The board examines the proposed annual estimates of expenditures and tax rates for the purpose of approving or revising them. This is recognized as a check on expenditure and on any possibility of undertaking obligations other than those absolutely necessary. The board finally tries to determine the municipality's ability to pay, and makes adjustments. In some cases the method has been to postpone payment of principal for five years, and then to place both principal and interest payments on an annuity basis until paid off.

The board has been operating for some 20 years, and has made municipal debt adjustments in the past. It is understood that the board feels it is too early yet to determine on what basis the present defaulting municipalities will ultimately be able to pay.

Manitoba—There are three methods of financial supervision in Manitoba:

(1) Supervision, where a council is required to submit its annual budget to the Manitoba Municipal and Public Utility Board and expenditures are limited to the budget so approved. Municipalities where capital debt is involved are usually under the board's supervision, and where there is no capital debt they are usually under control of the department of the municipal commissioner.

(2) Administration, by discharge of the council which is replaced by an individual having all the powers of

(Continued on page 16)

Ontario

Wealthiest of Provinces Divided Into Southern Farm and Industrial Area and New Northern Empire

Ontario is the wealthiest, the most populous, and one of the largest provinces in Canada. It is divided into thickly-populated Southern Ontario, the most active industrial area in the Dominion, and a forest and mining empire in the north. Southern Ontario is also one of the richest agricultural areas in Canada.

Manufacturing provides most of the production of the province, followed by agriculture and mining. Ontario is much the largest producer of gold of all the provinces, and is one of the leading gold areas in the world. Located on four of the Great Lakes, and with many other lakes and rivers, the province attracts many tourists from the United States.

General Information

The Province of Ontario is bounded by the Hudson Bay and James Bay on the north, Quebec and the Ottawa River on the north and east, a chain of waters, composed of the St. Lawrence, Niagara, St. Clair, and St. Mary's rivers and the Great Lakes on the south and the Manitoba boundary on the west.

The total area of the province is 412,582 square miles, the greatest length from north to south being 1,075 miles, and from east to west 1,000 miles. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 66,866,000 acres, out of a total land area of 232,500,480 acres, or 28.7 per cent available for farm purposes; of this 21,978,000 acres, or 32.9 per cent was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1933 was $10,628,000,000 or $3,097 per capita.

Population

Ontario is the most populous province in Canada. According to the Dominion census of 1931, the province had a population of 3,431,683, compared with 2,933,662 in 1921, and 2,527,292 in 1911. The distribution of population in 1931 showed 61.08 per cent urban and the remainder rural; in 1921 the urban population represented 58 per cent of the total.

Railways

In 1932 there were 10,908 miles of track in operation, and 89.76 miles under construction. The C. N. R. operated 5,911 miles, C. P. R. 3,341 miles, Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry. (owned and operated by the Ontario provincial government) 532 miles, Canada Southern Ry., 379 miles, Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry. 323 miles, Père Marquette Ry. 199 miles, and Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. 104 miles. The remainder is operated by 6 local companies.

Shipping

In 1932-33, 43,728 coastwise and river and lake boats, total tonnage 26,637,305, entered ports of the province. Despite the fact that Ontario's shipping is practically all inland the ports of the province handle a larger number of vessels than the ports of any other province.

An advance in shipping facilities was made in 1930 when the new Welland Canal, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, was officially opened. The canal is 25 miles in length, and has a total lift of 326½ ft.; there are seven lift locks and one guard lock; each lock can be filled in eight minutes. The guard lock, which is at Lake Erie, is 1,380 ft. in length, and is the longest lock in the world.

Manufacturing

The most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, the gross value of Ontario's manufacturing products amounts to 50 per cent of those of the whole of Canada. Ontario has maintained her supremacy in this respect for many years. The province shows great diversity of production, but with the exception of the automobile industry, the five leading industries are dependent upon the primary products of forest or farm. Statistics for total industries in the province in 1932 are as follows:

Number of establishments	9,844
Capital	$2,144,008,857
Number of employees ..	239,231
Salaries & wages paid	$ 256,207,232
Cost of materials	$ 459,910,999
Gross value of products	$1,028,397,654

Agricultural Production

Ontario leads the Dominion in practically all phases of agricultural production. Estimated gross agricultural wealth in 1933 was $1,489,314,000. Field crops are responsible for nearly half the annual revenue, followed by dairy products. Agriculture still remains the most important industry of the province, the revenue from this source in 1933 amounting to $264,762,000. Grains, cattle, cheese, butter, apples, etc., are outstanding items in production, but the province produces practically every agricultural commodity that is native to the country. The following figures show the various items of revenue for the past two years:

	1933 $	1932 $
Field crops ...	124,565,000	116,424,000
Farm animals	31,500,000	21,957,000
Wool	553,000	287,000
Dairy products	70,606,000	69,079,000
Fruits and vegetables .	12,555,000	12,733,000
Poultry & eggs	16,864,000	18,565,000
Fur farming .	693,000	644,000
Maple products	720,000	888,000
Tobacco	4,873,000	5,703,000
Flax fibre ...	159,000	170,000
Clover and grass seed .	1,079,000	615,000
Honey	595,000	619,000
Total	264,762,000	247,684,000

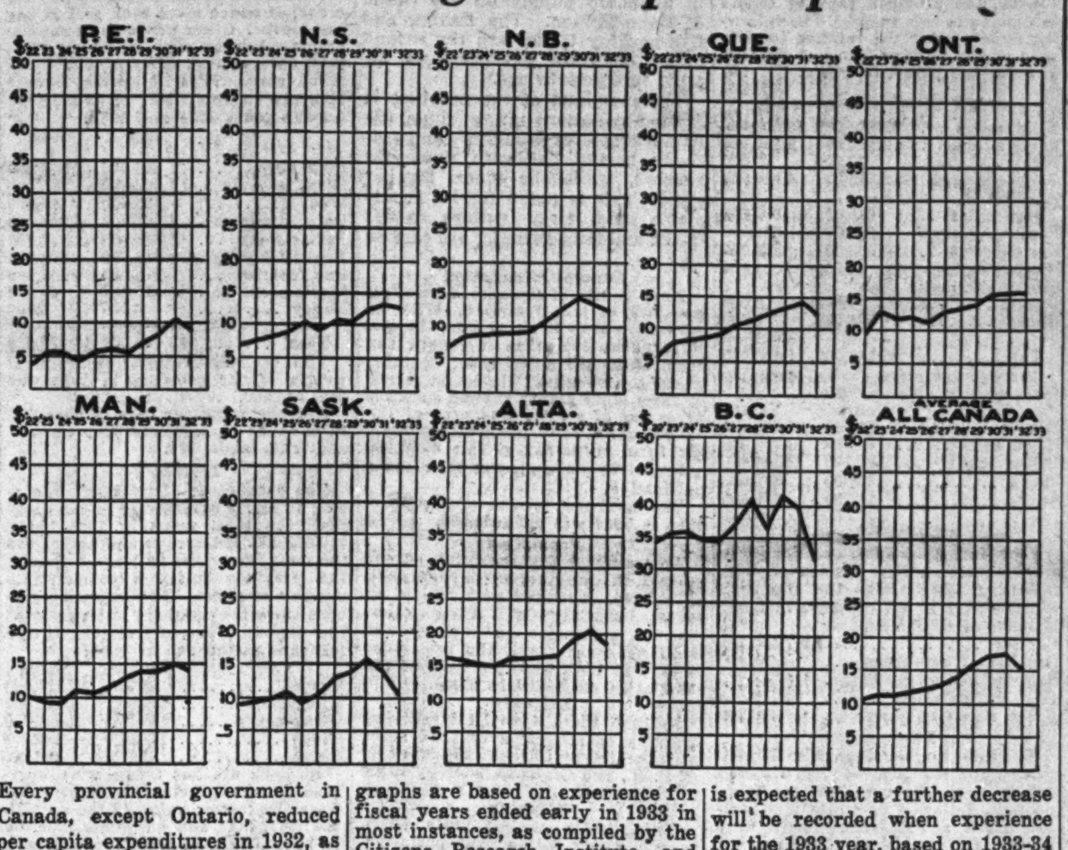
Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1933 was $38, orchard and fruit lands, $89.

Livestock

In cattle, sheep and swine, Ontario leads all other Canadian provinces. At the end of 1933, the total livestock in Ontario was valued at $128,100,000,

(Continued on page 20)

Provinces Reducing Per Capita Expenditures



Every provincial government in Canada, except Ontario, reduced per capita expenditures in 1932, as shown in the above charts. The graphs are based on experience for fiscal years ended early in 1933 in most instances, as compiled by the Citizens Research Institute, and charted by The Financial Post. It is expected that a further decrease will be recorded when experience for the 1933 year, based on 1933-34 data, becomes available.

2 BIG FACTORS CAUSE ADVANCE IN BOND PRICES

Attributed to Few Sales of Securities, Faster Investment

Remarkable advance in prices for the highest grade Government and municipal Government bonds in Canada in the first four months of 1934 can be attributed to two main causes, according to a study by The Financial Post. First, the revival of general business and earnings appears to have resulted in a high relative increase in the rate of new savings and investment. Second, creation of new investments has been proceeding at a comparatively slow pace

Indicative of the rise of prices, and decline of yields, on gilt-edged Canadian bonds, The Financial Post's average price for seven such bonds advanced from 102.32 at Dec. 31, 1933, to 109.23 at May 15. In this period, the average yield dropped from 4.536 to 3.921 per cent.

This improvement in prices, and decline in the cost of money, have brought all the eastern provinces, the Dominion and some eastern municipalities into the money market for funds. But the rate of new municipal borrowing has been the lowest for years. This is shown in the following table, prepared from figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co.

Government and Municipal Financing in First Four Months
(millions of dollars)

				—Municipal—		
Year:	Total	Dom.	Prov.	Ont.	East.	West
1934	89.1	30.0	54.6	3.6	.9	...
1933	29.8	...	19.5	2.5	7.8	...
1932	97.0	...	48.5	20.0	26.0	2.5
1931	210.3	70.0	78.3	27.5	23.8	10.7
1930	103.0	28.1	33.9	19.0	5.4	16.6

Low Rate of Borrowing

Western municipalities have dropped right out of the borrowing picture. Only the provinces (chiefly Ontario with a $40,000,000 loan), and the Dominion, have been increasing the volume of new securities.

As to creation of new corporation securities, it is estimated by The Financial Post that some $3,900,000 of new money has been raised by mining companies. There have been some $24,000,000 of corporation bonds placed on the market, but this did not represent new financing. It was largely a transfer of already existing bonds from one holder to another. Therefore, total new financing in Canada in the first four months of 1934 appears to have been about not more than $93,000,000, combining the Government and mining financing.

Canada has been a small net importer of securities from abroad in the same period. Purchases of Canadian securities in the United Kingdom have been slightly more than offset by American sales. Reliable information obtained by The Financial Post would indicate a net import of about $6,000,000. So, all told, Canadian investors seem to have been purchasers of about $100,000,000 of new securities in the first four months of this year.

While this total is higher than in the same period in 1933, and perhaps 1932, it appears to have been more than offset by the reversal of the business trend in Canada. In 1932 and 1933, Canada was undergoing a rapid deflation of prices, profits and incomes. Although this was cutting our national cost, it was sapping the income available for investment. Also there was a drain on institutional investors by withdrawal of savings to meet the needs of hard times. Thus the rate of saving in 1932 and 1933 was small, and may, at times, have been nil.

The present situation provides a contrast. Some revival of prices has provided an avenue to business profits. The cost-cutting of 1932 and 1933 appears to have made the profits real. A change in the foreign exchange situation has increased export volume, and assisted the increase of earnings. Higher employment has stopped much of the drain on institutional investments.

In brief, the Canadian national income appears to have been increasing appreciably. And apparently a relatively large proportion of the increased income is being saved and invested, either through institutions, or directly by corporations and individuals.

There has been some expectation among security dealers that corporation bonds and lesser governmental securities will follow the upward price trend of gilt-edged governmental issues, if the present trend persists. One interpretation of the restriction of the advance of bond prices to gilt-edged issues is that security is still the prime consideration with investors.

Investors Need Municipal Data

From enquiries received by The Financial Post, there appears to be a growing desire on the part of investors for data on municipal affairs. The average investor does not appear to get information on the municipalities of which he holds debentures, and is at a loss to know the position of public corporations that are in many cases larger than numerous private industrial companies.

Investors use bond dealers, and sources of information like The Financial Post, to get necessary data. One municipal authority has suggested that municipalities should remedy this situation in their own interests, as well as in the interests of investors, by advertising relevant statistics.

BELIEVES WEST SOON TO BE ABLE TO SUSTAIN SELF

Aggregate Budget Position of Four Provinces Has Improved

While the four western provinces of Canada are still borrowing from the Dominion, one authority on government finance suggests to The Financial Post that Manitoba and Alberta may be able to pay their own way within a year. This same authority feels that, within 18 months to two years, British Columbia, and possibly Saskatchewan, also, may be able to stand on their own feet without financial assistance from the Dominion.

The four provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, have effected considerable improvement in their revenue and expenditure positions since 1931 and 1932. It is anticipated that the end of the 1934-35 fiscal year will see even further improvement.

The progress that has been made is shown in an estimate of $1,854,000 as the combined current account deficits of the four provinces for the 1935 year. This compares with $7,465,000 in 1933, $18,024,000 in 1932 and $10,982,000 in 1931.

Money Needs Down

Relief and capital expenditures are expected to bring the total new capital needs to $19,643,000 for the 1934-35 fiscal year. Although this is a large sum, it compares favorably with the record of 1933, in which year new capital needs totalled $33,169,000 and with 1932, $83,498,000 and 1931, $53,920,000.

Despite increasing interest charges on the funded debt, the four provinces have effected a net reduction, by cutting other expenses materially, as is shown below. The following tabular comparison of aggregate revenue and expenditure shows the improvement:

Aggregate Condensed Financial Statement Four Western Provinces

Fiscal Yr.	*1935 $ 000's	1933 $ 000's	1932 $ 000's	1931 $ 000's
Revenue				
Tax rev.	28,067	25,340	22,275	24,910
Other rev. .	36,263	37,678	39,914	44,134
Curr. rev....	64,330	63,018	62,189	69,425
Less: def. subsidy	....	....	2,457	619
	64,330	63,018	59,732	68,425
Expenditure				
Int. on debt	26,398	24,066	20,986	18,995
Debt retire't	257	2,167	3,294	3,112
Other exps. .	39,529	44,250	55,933	57,919
Curr. exps. .	66,184	70,483	80,213	80,026
Curr. acct. deficits ...	1,854	7,465	18,024	10,982
Relief cost.s	14,600	18,600	26,502	3,946
Cap. exps. .	3,189	7,104	38,972	38,992
Total borrowing needs.	19,643	33,169	83,498	53,920

* Estimated: 1934 not yet available.

CIVIC OFFICIALS OWE TAXPAYERS MECHANIZATION

Machine Control Safeguards Workers and Funds

Despite the steady advance in use of modern mechanical equipment by governmental bodies in Canada, Governments, on the whole, are slower to modernize office machinery than big business. Yet the business of Government is one of the biggest in the country. And to think of a large business operating without the latest mechanical aids to accounting and recording is like thinking of modern life without the telephone, the radio or the motor car.

The responsibility of big business is to earn for itself and for shareholders. The responsibility of municipal, provincial and federal Governments is to attain the maximum of accuracy in recording finances for the common weal, and particularly for the benefit of taxpayers. The responsibility of the municipal official and every elected representative is to the taxpayers, just as the business executive is responsible to his shareholders.

Many Canadian Governments, of course, use modern equipment to improve their accounting and taxing records. The Dominion and all the provinces use mechanical equipment in at least some departments. A long list of progressive municipalities are also machine-conscious in handling the taxpayers' money; this includes Edmonton, Hamilton, Victoria, Halifax, Vancouver, Regina, and many others.

Control Advantageous

Control of funds is one of the chief advantages in machine accounting. The exact position can be determined at all times, and on the shortest notice. One of the benefits is that early budgeting, favored by practically every leading authority on municipal finance, is greatly facilitated.

Leaks in money-collecting departments are plugged by adequate mechanical devices. Although misappropriation of municipal funds is not prevalent everywhere, the extent to which it has sometimes gone is surprising. The proof is on the records. Some machine installations for collection of fines and taxes have increased receipts two to three times; not that more revenue was created, but simply that the leaks were plugged.

"The time is coming when a receipt will not be recognized when it hasn't been mechanically recorded," one observer told The Financial Post. The protection in a mechanical recording of a cash receipt is to the benefit of the taxpayer and of the collecting agent. The payer of the money knows that his money has been recorded beyond dispute. The cashier knows that his honesty cannot be questioned. Where machines for billing and receipts are in use, the operators are protected against the weakness of any of their colleagues; the municipality is protected; and so is the taxpayer. An official receipt for payments cannot be given without the municipality having a record of the transaction.

The Financial Post was recently the witness of a noteworthy advantage in machine accounting for municipalities. A record of tax collections was urgently needed from one municipal office. When requested of the treasurer, the necessary information, up to the close of the day's business, was furnished within five minutes. A contrast was provided in the office of another large municipality. A taxpayer stated he had paid no income tax for 1933, and wondered whether he had been billed. The treasurer called in an employee and asked for the information. It was not available within half an hour, and the taxpayer was informed that he would be advised by mail. Since it was the last non-penalty day, the treasurer said he would see that there would be no penalty until the record was traced. The inadequacy of this method of handling municipal finances resulted in wasted time for both the municipal worker and the taxpayer.

Canada Big Spender Of Occidental World

Dominion Jumps Into Class With European Nations

"We are one of the most extravagant nations on the face of the earth," a prominent financier recently said to The Financial Post. He appears to be correct.

Expenses of Canadian Governments amounted to 32.9 per cent of the national income in the 1932-33 fiscal year, apparently one of the highest expenditure ratios in the occidental world.

Taxation by Governments in this country took only 22.0 per cent of the national income; the difference from the expenditure ratio being due to the fact that our Governments received less in taxes than they spent.

The burden of the cost of Government in Canada increased more rapidly during the depression years than the burden in Great Britain, in the United States, in France, or in Germany.

In fact, Canada jumped into the class of the most heavily taxed nations of the western world. This was partly due to a sharp decline in the national income, partly to maintenance of Government expenditures at a high level.

Comparison With U. S., Europe

These are some of the significant facts that emerge from a study by The Financial Post of statistics for Canada compiled by the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, and comparison with similar statistics prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board for the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. In the tabular comparisons below, "1932" is used to designate 1932-33 fiscal years, because the experience relates chiefly to 1932. It is the latest complete information available.

The decline of the national income in Canada, the maintenance of expenditures, and the resultant heavy increase in the relative cost of government, are shown in the following statistics furnished by the Citizens' Research Institute:

Government Expenditures in Canada as Ratio of National Income

Year	Total Expenditures $	National Income $	Ratio of exp. to nat. inc. %
1932 ..	1,016,666,505	3,091,400,000	32.9
1931 ..	1,057,068,884	3,680,000,000	28.7
1930 ..	987,137,829	4,750,000,000	20.8
1929 ..	884,964,441	5,465,000,000	16.2
1928 ..	825,356,401	5,900,000,000	14.2
1927 ..	....	5,600,000,000	...
1926 ..	....	5,100,000,000	...

Taxation, however, is another matter, and only represents part of Canadian governmental expenditures. Canadian Governments took a larger proportion of the national income in taxes in 1932 than did Germany and the United States. And the real burden of taxation, measured in relation to national income, has increased faster in Canada than in any of the countries included in the study, as shown below:

Taxation As Ratio of National Income

Year:	Can. %	U.K. %	France %	U.S. %	Germany %
1932	22.0	*	*	20.3	21.9
1931	17.8	25.7	25.2	17.0	21.4
1930	14.1	22.2	23.5	14.6	20.2
1929	13.4	21.4	22.5	11.8	18.9
1928	12.4	22.8	21.2	11.6	19.0
1927	8.8	22.7	20.9	11.7	19.1
1926	7.9	23.0	19.3	11.0	18.8

* Not available.

It appears improbable from the two foregoing tables that Governments of any of the countries listed spent more in relation to their national incomes than Canada's 32.9 per cent. Comparable figures on expenditures, however, are not available. Britain and France have been cutting expenditures. Germany may be somewhat closer to Canada as a spender when later figures are available. The United States has a Rooseveltian spending programme that will put Canada's profligacy to shame, but this will not show in the returns until the 1934-35 experience is tabulated. So Canada seems to top the heap as a spender of national income.

Per capita taxation in Canada is lower than in Great Britain and the United States. This does not allow for our Government's excess of expenditures over tax receipts, which will eventually have to be paid in taxes. The figures below have been prepared on the basis of old exchange parities, the franc calculated at 3.9 cents, the mark at 23.8 cents. Per capita taxation comparisons follow:

Total Taxation Per Capita

Year:	Can.	U.K.	France	U.S.	Germany
1932	60.77	93.85	*	64.09	37.65
1931	63.13	94.96	54.26	74.96	46.49
1930	65.54	92.68	56.30	83.33	53.97
1929	73.09	90.83	59.47	80.30	54.88
1928	71.68	93.41	54.10	77.94	54.56

* Not available.

Value of the Study

One of the chief difficulties in making taxation comparisons of this kind between different countries is that comparisons are considered of dubious meaning unless they are made on the basis of national income in the various countries. Another statistical difficulty in making national comparisons is the problem of getting complete taxation figures, federal, state, and municipal. Both the national income comparison and the complete taxation figures are contained in the studies of the National Industrial Conference Board and the Citizens Research Institute, from which The Financial Post prepared the foregoing figures. It is believed to be the first comparison of this kind, including Canada, for several years.

Quebec

Ancient French Province Great Manufacturing Centre With Enormous Forest and Mineral Areas

Quebec is one of the leading industrial provinces of Canada. Its pulp and paper, tobacco, textiles and leather industries are the largest in the Dominion. A large agricultural production is led by dairy products, chiefly butter and cheese, and field crops of hay, clover and oats. Nearly 600,000 square miles in area, Quebec has vast mineral, water power and timber resources. In mineral production the province is second only to Ontario.

Most of the population is concentrated in the fertile St. Lawrence Valley. The northern hinterland is an immense area of forest, with several mining areas. The territory is also considered geologically favorable for further mining exploration. Most of the population is French-speaking, and the romantic history and old-world atmosphere of rural Quebec make the province an attractive tourist centre.

General Information

Quebec is bounded on the north by Hudson Bay, on the east by Labrador, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and New Brunswick, on the south by the State of Maine and on the west by the province of Ontario.

Quebec has a total area, land and water, of 594,434 sq. miles; the largest area of any Canadian province. From north to south it extends 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,000 miles. The estimated possible farm lands (1931) showed 43,745,000 acres, out of a total land area of 365,442,560 acres, or 12 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 17,758,000 acres, or 40 per cent, was then under cultivation.

Estimated wealth of the province in 1933 was $8,265,000,000 or $2,875 per capita.

Population

According to the Dominion census of 1931, the province had a population of 2,874,255, compared with 2,360,665 in 1921, and 2,005,776 in 1911. The distribution in 1931 showed that 63.10 per cent of the population was urban, and the remainder rural; in 1921 56 per cent of the population was classified as urban.

Railways

The total mileage of steam railways in the province at the end of 1932 was 4,879 miles, of which 4,564 is operated by the transcontinental lines, and the remainder by nine local companies.

Shipping

In 1932-33, 1,577 sea-going ships, total tonnage 6,021,612, and 9,947 coastwise vessels and lake and river boats, total tonnage 8,801,242 entered the ports.

Agricultural Production

In 1933 Quebec ranked second among the Canadian provinces in annual agricultural revenue, and third in agricultural wealth. Field crops head the list of products from the point of view of revenue, the major items being hay and clover, oats and potatoes. Quebec also has the most important maple products industry in Canada. The total revenue from all agricultural products in 1933 was estimated at $138,221,000 and the gross agricultural wealth of the province $900,506,000. The following table shows the estimated gross annual agricultural revenue for the past two years:

	1933 $	1932 $
Field crops ...	67,524,000	70,382,000
Farm animals	13,868,000	12,496,000
Wool	491,000	332,000
Dairy products	43,193,000	39,193,000
Fruits and vegetables	4,814,000	5,345,000
Poultry & eggs	5,559,000	6,487,000
Fur farming .	716,000	665,000
Maple products	1,268,000	1,727,000
Tobacco	270,000	329,000
Clover & grass seed	70,000	110,000
Honey	448,000	216,000
Total	138,221,000	138,042,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1933 was $36.

Livestock

Quebec ranks next to Ontario in the number of milch cows, the number for the last few years being around one million. Next to milch cows, horses are the most valuable animals. Sheep and swine form an extensive part of the livestock of the province, being second only to Ontario in importance. The following figures show the number and value of the livestock of the province during 1933:

	Number	Value
Horses	267,600	$25,690,000
Milch cows	952,500	27,623,000
Other cattle	807,500	9,690,000
Sheep	666,400	2,666,000
Swine	481,700	5,299,000

Fur Farming

Total value of pelts in the season 1932-33 was $1,558,458, 15 per cent of the total value of raw fur production in Canada. At the end of 1932 there were 2,025 fur farms in the province, 1,790 of which were fox farms. The value of the animals was $1,409,895, land and buildings $1,055,243. The number of fox farms operated has considerably increased during recent years.

Fisheries

The value of the fish marketed in the year 1932 was $1,815,544, compared with $1,952,894 in 1931. The chief product is cod. Dried cod is the most important part of the cod fishery. Lobster is second in importance, followed by herring. The total amount of capital invested in the primary operations in 1932 was $2,379,527, and $425,673 was invested in fish canning and curing establishments.

(Continued on page 18)

New Brunswick

Diversification of Forest Industries, Farming and Fisheries Characterize Largest of Maritimes

New Brunswick has as her most important sources of income, agriculture, forest industries, and fishing. Dairy produce and potatoes are among the most important sources of farm revenue. The pulp, paper and lumbering industries provide about one-third of the industrial production. The fishing industries produce everything from sardines to salmon.

General Information

The province has an area of 27,985 square miles. Compared with Nova Scotia, it has few lakes, but its rivers, especially the St. John, are notable for their length and size. In 1784 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and made a separate province, and in 1867 joined the Confederation of British North American Provinces.

The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 10,718,000 acres out of a total land area of 17,734,400 acres, or 60 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 4,153,000 acres, or 38 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1932 was $788,000,000, or $1,879 per capita.

Population

In 1931, according to the Dominion census, the population was 408,219, compared with 387,876 in 1921, and 351,889 in 1917. The distribution figures in 1931 showed 68.4 per cent of the population rural, and the remainder urban; but little change since 1921.

Railways

In 1932 the province had 1,934 miles of railway track in operation, of which 1,260 are operated by the Eastern Division of the C. N. R., 625 by the C. P. R., and the remainder by three local companies.

Shipping

In 1932-33, 3,805 sea-going vessels, total tonnage, 1,718,471 and 3,025 coastwise vessels, 1,110,038 tons, entered the ports of the province.

Fur Farming

Fur farming in the province consists principally of fox farms. In 1932, 750 farms were operated, of which fox farms were 748. The value of animals amounted to $621,388, land and buildings to $404,237. In the season of 1932-33 the total value of pelts was $593,748.

Fisheries

Fisheries production had a marketed value of $2,972,682 in 1932, compared with $4,169,811 in 1931. Lobsters had a total marketed value of $1,041,845, a decrease of $334,412 over 1931, followed by smelts valued at $492,888. Practically every fish, either fresh or sea, is caught commercially in the province. In 1932 there was $3,651,020 of capital represented in the primary operations, and $2,086,902 invested in canning and curing establishments; 13,411 people were employed in fishing and 2,546 in canning and curing.

Agricultural Production

Field crops constitute the most important item of provincial production, but, unlike most of the other Canadian provinces, most of the revenue is derived from potatoes, hay and clover, rather than from grains. The only grain that is grown extensively is oats. The province produces some dairy products and small amounts of fruit, poultry, livestock, etc. Most of the produce is marketed in the United States.

In 1933 the estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province was $119,704,000, the province ranking eighth in Canada in this respect. The following figures show the relative importance of the various items of production for the past two years:

	1933 $	1932 $
Field crops	12,396,000	12,629,000
Farm animals	2,129,000	2,147,000
Wool	77,000	45,000
Dairy products	4,318,000	4,047,000
Fruits and vegetables	610,000	697,000
Poultry & eggs	998,000	1,062,000
Fur farming	563,000	523,000
Maple products	44,000	44,000
Clover and grass seed	7,000	3,000
Honey	6,000	5,000
Total	21,148,000	21,202,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm land in 1933 was $24.

	Number	Value
Horses	52,880	$4,653,000
Milch cows	110,500	3,205,000
Other cattle	126,100	2,144,000
Sheep	120,300	462,000
Swine	72,700	680,000

Manufacturing

The forest industries dominate manufacture in New Brunswick. The following table shows the statistics of industries in the province in 1932:

Number of establishments	841
Capital	$117,454,168
Number of employees	11,987
Salaries and wages paid	$10,623,685
Cost of materials	20,776,650
Gross value of products	47,472,393

Lumbering

The total lumber production in 1932 was valued at $1,690,464 from 112,314,000 ft. b. m. Spruce is the most important, followed by white pine, yellow birch and balsam. There were 230 mills in operation in 1932 and the capital invested amounted to $6,297,181. The gross value of the products was $2,208,916; net value $904,380. The province was the fourth in the Dominion, in 1932, in value of production.

Mining

The total value of minerals produced in the province in 1933 amounted to $2,069,437, compared with $2,243,879 in 1932, the chief item being coal which is mined in the Great Lake district. The province has large deposits of pure quality gypsum. Grindstones, natural gas, petroleum, and some structural materials are also produced.

Preliminary report for 1933 shows production of 311,972 tons of coal, compared with 211,055 tons in 1932, 618,033 cubic feet of natural gas, compared with 645,010 cubic feet in 1932. The following table gives the value of the principal minerals produced in 1933 and 1932:

	1933	1932
Coal	$1,037,034	$ 789,617
Gypsum	52,100	297,520
Natural gas	302,706	317,603
Stone	142,807	183,918
Clay products	46,917	68,151
Sand and gravel	329,322	450,801
Total, including other minerals	$2,069,437	$2,243,879

Pulp and Paper

Dominion statistics combine the production of pulp and paper products in the province with those of the provinces of Nova Scotia and Manitoba. In 1932, the net value of production in the three provinces was $11,699,198, compared with $13,505,809 in 1931; wood manufactured totalled $9,640,520, compared with $13,003,365 in 1931, and paper manufactured amounted to $12,427,207 as against $14,853,304 the previous year. There were 12 mills in operation, of which 7 were pulp mills, and 5 combined pulp and paper mills. Capital invested in the industry $66,134,119. Of the total production of pulpwood, 239,891 cords valued at $1,978,632 was exported to the United States, and 558,051 cords valued at $4,222,328 used within the provinces.

Water Power

January 1, 1934, the province had developed capacity (turbine installation) of 133,681 h.p., and undeveloped available power at ordinary minimum flow of 68,600 h.p. No new hydro-electric construction took place during 1933. 78 per cent of the developed power is distributed by central electric station plants and 14 per cent by pulp and paper mills. The amount of horsepower developed is equal to 318 h.p. per 1,000 of population. The province has good reservoir facilities for regulating stream flow. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission generates power on the Musquash River and delivers it to various municipalities.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

Current revenue for the year ended Oct. 31, 1933, amounted to $5,169,414, as compared with $5,794,830 in 1932. Expenditure in 1933 was $5,598,933 as against $6,360,893 in the previous year. The principal items of revenue and expenditure for the province for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1933 and 1932, are as follows:

Revenue

Department:	1933 $	1932 $
Dominion subsidy	1,297,452	1,297,386
Attorney-general	20,302	52,331
Agriculture	1,267	7,210
Lands and mines	486,998	669,150
Public works	20,396	16,805
Public health	11,009	10,773
Education	4,158	4,074
Prov. secy.-treas.	995,685	954,940
Liquor control board	545,253	911,540
Prov. hospital	164,019	169,086
Jordan Mem. Sanitor.	48,647	55,699
Boys' industrial home	12,602	11,113
Motor & gas tax, etc.	1,562,628	1,634,720
	5,169,414	5,794,830

Expenditure

Department:	1933 $	1932 $
Public debt	1,788,673	1,734,061
Legislation	65,835	67,400
Attorney-general	165,890	212,398
Agriculture	132,603	201,879
Lands and mines	267,264	273,152
Public works	727,848	886,931
Public health	131,440	136,849
Education	594,292	623,957
Prov. secy.-treas.	174,509	261,264
Executive	12,078	12,597
Prov. hospital	197,878	212,778
Jordan Sanitorium	105,995	144,663
Tuberculosis aid	65,118	64,383
Boys' industrial home	22,338	26,428
Motor vehicle law	1,147,772	1,502,157
	5,598,933	6,360,893

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is located at Fredericton, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 48 members. His Honor, Maj.-Gen. Hugh H. McLean, V.D., is lieutenant-governor, and at the present time, a Conservative government, under the leadership of Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, K.C., is in power.

Executive Council

Premier—Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, K.C.

Provincial Secretary—Hon. Antoine J. Leger.

Attorney-general—Hon. W. H. Harrison, K.C.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. David A. Stewart.

Minister of Lands and Mines—Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, K.C.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Lewis Smith.

Minister of Health and Labor—Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D.

President Executive Council—Hon. George H. I. Cockburn.

Minister without Portfolio—Hon. E. A. Reilly, K.C.

Clerk of Executive Council—H. Lester Smith.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer—W. B. Trites.

Deputy Attorney-general—R. P. Hartley.

Deputy Minister of Public Works—A. W. Barbour.

Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines—G. H. Prince, M.Sc.F.

Other Department Officers

Superintendent of Education—A. S. McFarlane, M.A., LL.D.

Power Commission—Hon. E. A. Reilly, K.C., chm.

Workmen's Compensation Board—J. A. Sinclair, chm.

King's Printer—G. M. Byron.

NEW BRUNSWICK CITIES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton is the capital of New Brunswick, situated on the St. John River, 84 miles northwest of Saint John. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Steamships from Saint John. The University of New Brunswick, and the Provincial Parliament Buildings are located in the city; it is also the seat of the Anglican Cathedral of the province. Numerous industries are in operation, and it is an important outfitting point for hunting and fishing. Centre of lumbering and mining district. Waterworks and filtration system owned by city.

Population: 1932, 8,830; 5 years previously, 8,114. Area, 17,280 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 321,865
Expenditure	320,403

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,278,053
Total debenture debt	920,500

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Schools	$ 261,000	$ 72,719
General	659,500	119,348
Total	$ 920,500	$ 192,067

SAINT JOHN

Saint John is the largest city in New Brunswick, situated on the Bay of Fundy, at the mouth of the St. John River. It is the winter port of Canada, the harbor being open all the year, and always free from ice. Steamships from all ports of the world connect with the transcontinental railways C. N. and C. P.

The Saint John Drydock is one of the largest in the world. Many other industries are carried on. It is a distributing point for a wide extent of country rich in agricultural, mineral and timber resources.

Population: 1932, 47,514; 1921, 47,168. Area, 13,440 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932
(Latest figures available)

Revenue	$2,386,544
Expenditure	2,680,095
Assessed value for taxation	50,220,000
Exemptions not included	14,698,900

Tax rate, 1932: City, 12.6; country, 9.6; school, 10.2; total 32.4 mills.

Total tax arrears: $607,674, less reserve of $420,679. 1932 levy, $1,866,359; amount uncollected, $332,737.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$12,008,470
Total debenture debt	9,416,172
Total sinking fund	3,170,384

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities:		
Waterworks	$3,568,087	......
Electric light	805,863	$152,372
Other	329,109	......
Local improvements	78,253	......
General	2,256,360	2,469,702
Schools	2,378,500	548,310
Total	$9,416,172	$3,170,384

Public Utilities

	†Net profits
Waterworks	*$2,921
Hydro-electric plant	14,465
Market	2,557

†After deducting depreciation, operating expenses, and interest and sinking fund on debt.

*Deficit, after operating charges only.

MONCTON

Moncton is situated 91 miles northeast of Saint John, on Petitcodiac River, at head of navigation of Bay of Fundy. On C. N. R. Divisional point of C. N. R. City owns water system. It is the centre of a natural gas and petroleum belt, and is surrounded by good farming communities, for which it is the distributing point.

Population: Present, 21,139; 5 years ago, 20,586. Area 2.16 square miles.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,263,436
Expenditure	1,263,436
Assessed value for taxation	22,622,254
Exemptions not included above	12,593,440

Tax rate, 1933: General, $1.55; school, $1.21; county, $0.24; total, $3.00.

Total tax arrears, $138,992; last year's tax levy, $722,357; amount uncollected, $191,571.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$6,935,640
Total debenture debt	4,263,100
Total sinking fund	1,404,357
Bank loans	385,307

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,335,500	$632,174
Schools	746,500	150,372
General debentures	2,181,100	621,811
Total	$4,263,100	$1,404,357

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 64,559	$ 1,535

*After operating charges only. †After operating charges, depreciation, interest and sinking fund charges.

Province of New Brunswick Financial Statement

(As at October 31, 1933)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate)	$200,000
Total funded debt	62,143,919
Less: Sinking funds	6,731,428
Net debenture debt	55,412,491
Self-supporting debt or assets	7,942,000
Ordinary revenue for the year ended October 31, 1933	5,176,468
Ordinary expenditure for the year ended October 31, 1933	5,605,985

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at October 31, 1933)

Maturity		Rate	Amount	Payable*
8 May,	1934-62	5% (Serial) (f)	$580,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
31 Oct.,	1934 36	4% (a)	85,000	F. all paid in 1936.
30 Mar.,	1934-53	4½% (a)	50,000	F. St.J.
1 Jan.,	1934	4%	190,500	F. (G).
15 Jan.,	1934	5%	800,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY.
15 Feb.,	1934	5½%	450,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY.
1 Apr.,	1934	5% (a)	25,787	F.
15 July,	1934	5%	1,161,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
31 Oct.,	1934	5% (a)	14,005	F.
1 Jan.,	1935	4%	26,500	F.
2 Mar.,	1935	4¾%	808,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
1 July,	1935	4¾%	250,000	F. St.J.
2 July,	1935	4¾%	882,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
1 Jan.,	1936	6%	1,750,000	F. St.J. M. T. (G)
15 June,	1936	4¾%	2,792,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
4 Nov.,	1936-7	4%	161,000	F.
1 Aug.,	1937	5%	500,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY.
22 Oct.,	1937	3½%	10,000	F.
1 Jan.,	1938	3%	99,280	M.
1 Jan.,	1938	3%	910,067	M. (2)
1 Jan.,	1938-9	3%	69,000	F.
15 Aug.,	1938	6%	300,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY.
15 May,	1939	5½%	1,500,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
15 Apr.,	1940	4¾%	1,100,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
1 July,	1940	3½%	245,000	F.
1 Dec.,	1940	6%	35,500	F. St.J.
1 Jan.,	1941-7	3%	113,500	F.
1 Sept.,	1941	6%	166,000	F. St.J. M.
1 Oct.,	1941	5%	36,500	F. St.J. M.
15 Jan.,	1943	5%	1,650,000	F. St.J. M. T. (G)
1 Mar.,	1943	5%	60,000	F. St.J.
1 July,	1943	5% (a)	300,000	F. St.J. M. T.
1 Apr.,	1944	5% (a)	250,000	F. St.J. M. T.
16 Feb.,	1945	5½%	818,000	F. St.J. M. T.
1 Nov.,	1945	4½% (a)	25,000	F.
1 Apr.,	1946	4½%	80,000	F.
1 July,	1946	3½%	35,500	F.
16 Aug.,	1946	4½% (a)	250,000	F. St.J.
15 Feb.,	1947	4¾%	640,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
15 Feb.,	1947	4½% (a)	460,000	F. St.J.
1 Dec.,	1947	4½%	1,800,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
1 Dec.,	1947	5¼%		
	Brit. Can. Pkg. Co.		100,000	St.J. (1)
1 Feb.,	1948	4% (a)	244,000	F. St.J.
15 Oct.,	1948	4½% (a)	150,000	F. St.J.
1 Dec.,	1948	4%		
	Woodstock Cold Storage		10,000	W. (1)
1 Jan.,	1949	4% (b)	1,712,429	L.
15 May,	1950	5½%	5,000,000	F. St.J. H. M. T. W. Van.
1 Jan.,	1952	5½%	5,062,000	F. St.J. M. T. W. V.
2 July,	1953	4% (d)	450,000	F. St.J. (G)
15 Oct.,	1953	4½% (a)	185,000	F. St.J.
12 Jan.,	1954	5%	799,000	F. St.J. H. M. T. W. V.
1 Oct.,	1954	4½% (a)	200,000	F. St.J.
1 Sept.,	1955	4½%	100,000	F. St.J.
1 Sept.,	1955	4¾%	2,650,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
16 Oct.,	1955	4½%	200,000	F. St.J.
15 Oct.,	1956	4½% (a)	760,000	F. St.J. M. T.
15 Apr.,	1957	4½% (a)	301,000	F. St.J. M. T.
1 Oct.,	1957	5%	1,850,000	F. St.J. H. M. T. W. V.
15 Oct.,	1957	4½% (a)	400,000	F. St.J. M. T.
15 Jan.,	1958	4½% (a)	20,000	F. St.J.
15 Apr.,	1958	4½%	275,000	F. St.J.
15 Oct.,	1958	4½% (a)	125,000	F. St.J.
15 Nov.,	1958	4½%	2,263,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
1 Oct.,	1959	5%	2,720,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
15 Jan.,	1960	5%	3,358,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
1 Apr.	1960	4¾% (a)	235,000	F. St.J.
15 Apr.,	1960	4¾%	3,150,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
15 Apr.,	1961	4½%	5,215,000	F. St.J. M. T. NY. (G)
23 May,	1962	5% £850,000	2,811,666	L.
1 June,	1962	4%	2,727,977	L. (C)
1 June,	1963	4%	500,000	F. St.J. H. M. T. O. W. V. L. (at $4.86 2/3)
2 July,	1963	5%	2,474,000	F. St.J. H. M. T. W. V. L. (at $4.86 2/3)

*NY., New York. M., Montreal. T., Toronto. F., Fredericton. St.J., Saint John. W., Woodstock. H., Halifax. John. W., Woodstock. H., Halifax. (G), Gold.

(b) This issue takes the form of N. B. Government Stock certificates issued in London in Sterling and payable in London only. The original issue was $2,190,000, but was reduced to the above amount by redemption through Sinking Fund account.

(c) Value at maturity and call price 105. Stock originally issued by St. John and Quebec Railway Co. and guaranteed principal and interest by Province of New Brunswick. Issue subsequently assumed by Province while Province remains obligated to pay this issue, C.N.R. assumed same under purchase agreement executed in 1929.

(d) This issue was made by the N. B. Coal & Railway Company and guaranteed by the Province. The railway, extending from Norton to the Minto Coal Fields, was taken over by the Province and is now operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway under lease.

(f) $20,000 paid each year for thirty-three years.

(1) Formerly guaranteed by Province, now assumed as part of direct debt.

(2) Payable in sterling or in Canadian currency at par of exchange.

Authority: Treasury Department, Province of New Brunswick.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Guarantees

Town of Campbellton	4%	Aug. 1	1951 $100,000	Cp.
Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Co.	6%	June 15,	1943 $ 50,000	Mtn.
Fredericton & Gr. Lake Coal & Rly. Co.	4%	June 1,	1962 $465,000	M.
New Brunswick Cold Storage Co.	4%	Oct. 1,	1947 $ 60,000	St.J. F.
	4%	June 1,	1949 $ 30,000	St.J. F.
*North. N.B. & Seaboard Rly. Co.	4%	Jan. 1,	1940 $297,000	M. NY. L. (G)
Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham	5%	Feb. 1,	1962 $300,000	M. St.J. F. Ch. B. Mtn.
Southampton Railway Co.	4%	Jan. 1,	1942 $155,000	M. L.
New Brunswick Potato Products Ltd.	5%		1934 $ 5,000	

* Province is paying interest charges on the bonds of the Northern N. B. & Seaboard Railway Co., and the Southampton Railway. Callable on any interest date at 105 and interest.

Cp., Campbellton. Mtn., Moncton. Ch., Chatham. B., Bathurst. M., Montreal. L., London. St.J., Saint John. NY., New York. F., Fredericton.

Authority: Treasury Department, Province of New Brunswick.

Eastern Securities Co.
LIMITED
Inc. 1910

Head Office — Saint John, N.B.

Government,
Municipal,
Corporation Bonds

BRANCH OFFICES

Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
Moncton, N.B
Summerside, P.E.I.

Nova Scotia

Extreme Easterly Province a Coal, Iron and Steel Centre — Diversified With Agriculture and Fishing

Nova Scotia is one of the chief centres of the primary steel and iron industry in Canada. Coal is in abundant supply on the island of Cape Breton. The fishing and fish-packing trades are the second most important producers of income in the province.

The mainland of the province is divided by a mountainous ridge, the Atlantic side of which is comparatively barren but with numerous harbors, while the inner, Bay of Fundy, side is noted for its fertile plains and river valleys where mixed and fruit farming are carried on.

General Information

Nova Scotia is the second smallest province in the Dominion. With no part more than 40 miles from the sea, it is about 350 miles in length and from 50 to 100 miles wide; contains 21,428 square miles. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 8,092,000 acres out of a total land area of 13,483,520 acres, or 61 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 4,302,000 acres, or 53 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1932 was $911,000,000.

Population

According to the Dominion census of 1931, the province had a population of 512,846, compared with 523,837 in 1921 and 492,338 in 1911. The distribution of population in 1931 showed 54.83 per cent rural, the remainder urban; in 1921, 56.66 per cent of the population classified as rural.

Railways

In 1932, there were 1,410 miles of track in operation. Over 1,000 miles are operated by C. N. R., 288 miles by C. P. R., and the remainder by three local companies.

Shipping

Nova Scotia has 28 ports which handle water borne transportation. Halifax is one of the two principal winter ports of Canada. In the fiscal year 1932-33, 4,040 sea-going ships, total tonnage 4,698,358, and 12,692 coastwise vessels, total tonnage 3,468,054, entered the ports of the province.

Agricultural Production

Production consists largely of field crops, of which more than half is hay and clover. Other products of considerable value to the province, are potatoes, oats, apples, dairy products and milch cows. The following figures give the various items of production for the years 1933 and 1932:

	1933 $	1932 $
Field crops	11,385,000	9,064,000
Farm animals	1,998,000	1,833,000
Wool	89,000	56,000
Dairy products	4,941,000	5,354,000
Fruits & veg.	3,504,000	2,440,000
Poultry & eggs	919,000	878,000
Fur farming	274,000	254,000
Maple products	27,000	47,000
Honey	6,000	6,000
Total	23,143,000	19,932,000

The estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province in 1933 was $124,055,000.

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1933 was $26; orchard and fruit lands, $75.

Livestock

The production of livestock is carried on fairly extensively in the province, the total value in 1933 being $10,829,000. Milch cows and horses are the most important animals, although the province raises a considerable number of sheep. The following figures show the numbers and values of the various types of livestock in the province at the end of 1933:

	Number	Value
Horses	41,590	$3,327,000
Milch cows	119,600	3,827,000
Other cattle	126,500	2,657,000
Sheep	148,300	584,000
Swine	42,500	434,000

In 1932, 618 fur farms were operated in the province, of which 536 were fox farms; value of the animals $361,461, land and buildings $236,760. In season 1932-33 total value of pelts was $477,742.

Fisheries

Fisheries in 1932 yielded a marketed value of $6,557,943, compared with $7,986,711 in 1931. Lobster and cod fisheries are of chief importance, lobsters yielding $2,711,371 in 1932, and cod $1,282,082. Cod is marketed principally in dried forms, the value of which totalled $452,212. Haddock is another important product, market

(Continued on page 25)

MUNICIPAL DEFAULTS 10.9% OF FUNDED DEBT

(Continued from page 15)

the council to manage the affairs of the municipality, but subject to the jurisdiction of the municipal commissioner's department or the provincial board..

(3) Receivership, where the municipality is disorganized and no longer functions as such. This is somewhat similar to the winding up of an ordinary joint stock corporation, and the receiver's duty is to realize the outstanding assets of the municipality and to pay its debts.

British Columbia — Adopts the policy of appointing a commissioner to administer the affairs of a defaulting municipality. This man becomes council, school board and police commission, but is responsible to the Inspector of Municipalities of the province.

Alberta's System

Alberta—Supervises the affairs of defaulting municipalities through the Provincial Board of Public Utility Commissioners. The board scrutinizes assessments, taxation, and budget estimates, and must approve same before they are valid. Supervision may be provided for municipalities in which a compromise or refunding scheme concerning debt has been arranged.

The provincial board, when default occurs, makes a survey of conditions. In small municipalities, it is frequently found that advice is nearly all that is necessary to rectify the situation.

In cases where municipalities have got into deeper water, the board endeavors to ascertain the municipality's ability to pay, and arranges a compromise with bondholders. Two methods of adjustment may be followed. The first is, with conservative bondholders, to completely refund debentures and arrears, by issuing securities under the annuity plan, providing for retirement of equal installments of principal and interest. The second, designed to handle temporary financial difficulties, provides for consolidation of arrears of principal and interest and of the next two or three annual payments and for issuing of refunding debentures for the amount of this combined debt. The bulk of unmatured debt is not disturbed. These compromises are binding upon all debenture holders when the consent of 60 per cent in value of the debt is obtained. The provision as to supervision of municipalities that have had to refund is only used when it is established that the financial affairs of the municipality are so involved as to require rigid control.

Methods in Ontario

Ontario—Affairs of defaulting municipalities come under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Municipal Board through 1932 statutes. The board appoints a board, usually of five supervisors, to scrutinize the financial policies of the defaulter. The council remains in office, and this has resulted in some friction. All budgeting is done under supervision.

So far, municipal defaults in Ontario have not progressed to the point where debt adjustments have been arranged on a wide scale. It is anticipated that each situation will be handled on its merits. By a new provision in the Ontario Municipal Board Act, 1934, the provincial board now has power to appoint a single individual as inspector instead of a board of five men. This individual would have all the powers of a supervisory board, but so far no such appointments have been announced.

Quebec — The Quebec Municipal Commission by 1932 statutes regulates the affairs of defaulting municipalities in the French province. Its jurisdiction has been confined to Quebec outside Montreal. The board employs inspector-auditors who travel through the province and make periodical inspections of municipal accounts. The commission has very wide powers and may even take a hand in the administration of municipalities before they get into difficulties.

When a municipality gets into default, a local inspector is appointed. The inspector is responsible to the commission and has wide power to regulate the finances of the municipality under his care. If the affairs of a defaulting municipality are brought to a point at which compromise is possible, the commission calls a meeting of creditors similar to those for bankrupt corporations. An important change was made this year in the municipal statutes by which municipalities are compelled to sell land held for arrears of taxes.

Prince Edward Island—There is no default machinery, as such, since there are no defaults.

New Brunswick — The Provincial Secretary's department is in charge of municipal affairs. Municipal financial difficulties have been rare.

Nova Scotia — The government is understood to be considering inauguration of a department of municipal affairs to give greater elasticity to control of municipal finances. Defaults have been almost entirely absent.

Foundation Securities

Canadian Government and Municipal securities provide a strong foundation upon which every investment portfolio should be based. Security of principal and income as well as marketability are obtained to a high degree in such investments.

The following diversified list of Canadian Government and Municipal bonds are suggested:

Security	Rate %	Maturity	Price*	Yield %
Dominion of Canada	4	1947-52	103.00	3.72
Dominion of Canada	4½	1948-58	105.75	3.97
Province of Quebec	4	1949	101.75	3.85
Province of Ontario†	4	1956	102.00	3.86
Province of Ontario†	4½	1965	108.50	4.02
Province of Nova Scotia†	5	1960	112.50	4.20
Province of Alberta	5	1955	96.00	5.31
Province of Manitoba	5½	1955	98.50	5.62
Province of British Columbia	5½	1945	98.00	5.75
Province of Saskatchewan	6	1952	101.00	5.91
City of Toronto†	4½	1958	108.00	3.98
City of London	5	1954	112.94	4.05
City of Winnipeg‡	4½	1960	90.00	5.20

*Plus accrued interest. ‡Payable Canada or New York.
†Payable Canada, New York or London, Eng.

Orders may be telephoned or telegraphed at our expense.

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

THREE CENTURIES OF PROGRESS

Come to Trois Rivieres' Tercentenary Celebration

14th July to 1st September

Aeroplane view of portion of Les Trois Rivières. Note splendid deep water transportation facilities.

TROIS RIVIERES

Ideal Industrial Centre Located Midway Between Montreal and Quebec

Facts on Trois Rivières
Hydro Power
700,000 h.p. now developed in the St. Maurice Valley
Ample Labor Supply
Excellent Transportation Facilities
Half way between Montreal and Quebec
Adjacent to rich U.S. Market
World's Largest Pulp and Paper Mills
Four of Canada's Leading Banks Serve the City
Population 40,000

1634 - 1934

All around advantages for industry are available for industrial success in Trois Rivières.

Labor is noted for its steadiness. Abundant hydro power is at hand. Complete rail connections and deep water harbour facilities give contact with world markets. Educational and residential needs are excellently met.

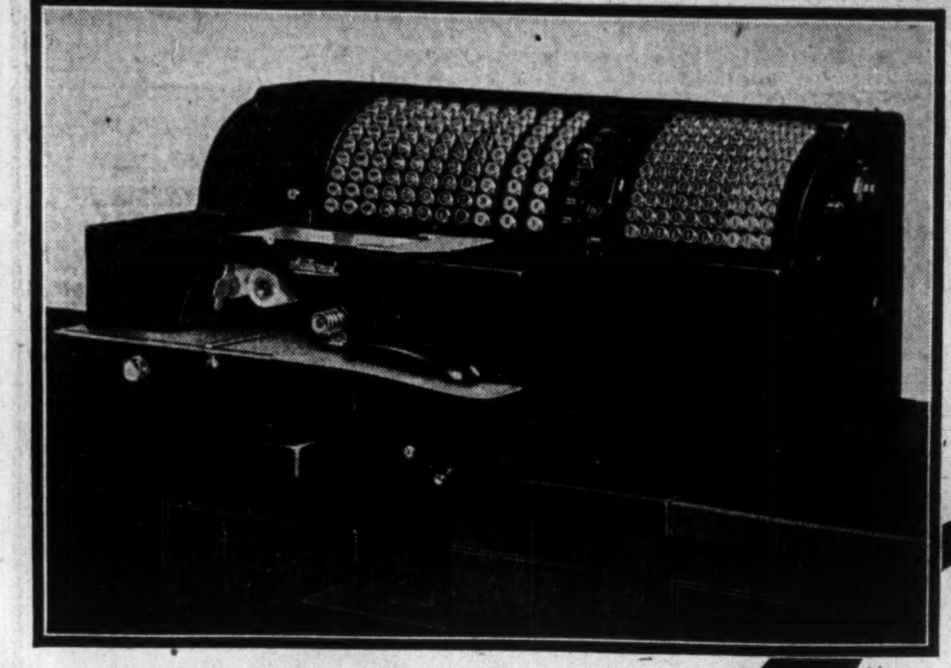
Sound civic administration and stability are evidenced by the following:

Assessment of Taxable Properties		$52,072,000
Bonded Debt		
Serial Issues	$5,554,700	
Sinking Fund Issues	3,521,500	9,076,200
Bonds Issued for Self-supporting Services		
Waterworks	$1,365,025	
Ferry	182,715	
	$1,547,740	
Accumulated Sinking Fund	1,483,320	3,031,060
Net Debt		$ 6,045,140
Sinking Fund Accumulated in Advance		189,312

CURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Years	Current Revenue	Current Expenditure	Gross Surplus	Carried to Reserves	Net Surplus
1930	1,389,279.00	1,358,726.42	30,552.58	28,339.00	2,213.58
1931	1,461,212.10	1,406,590.88	54,621.31	45,200.00	9,421.31
1932	1,849,205.93	1,721,192.80	128,013.13	115,000.00	13,013.13
1933	1,511,651.97	1,410,145.35	101,506.62	99,213.37	2,293.25

For information write City Clerk, Trois Rivieres, Quebec, Canada

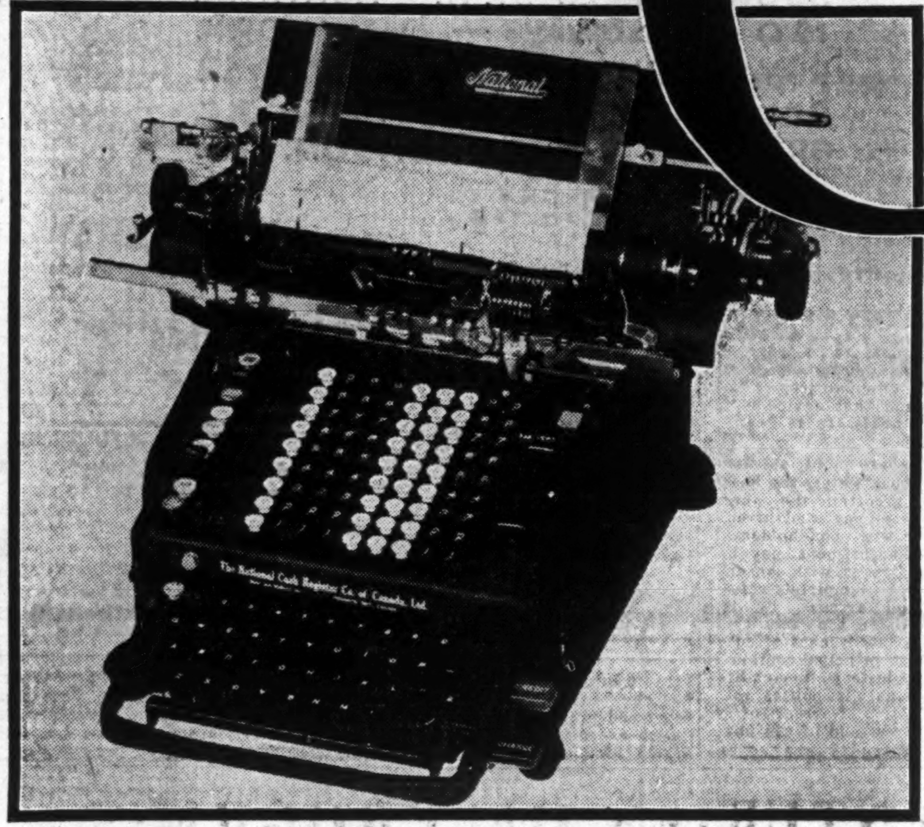


This Voucher Cut-Off National Cash Register provides POSITIVE CONTROL by receipting the main portions of bills, which constitute official receipts, and by receipting, cutting off and depositing the stubs in a locked box.

Collections by Municipalities Demand

Control

This National Typewriting - Bookkeeping Machine applies speed, accuracy and control to work requiring written description as well as posted figures. It is particularly adapted to "Accounts Receivable" Departments, but is also used in "Accounts Payable" and other departments.



THESE 10 DEFINITE WAYS

1 No person can be given an official receipt unless the Municipality has an exact record of the transaction and the money.

2 The totals of the money recorded are kept under lock and key, so that the amount of money each Cashier must account for is known.

3 Printed, unalterable figures, made in duplicate and recorded by National Cash Registers, constitute an official receipt, the serial number of which is recorded and identified on the machine audit sheet or cash book.

4 Both Municipality and Cashier know each night that each cash payment has been properly recorded and the proper receipt given.

5 The National Cash Register system makes possible the determination at any time of the amounts collected for current taxes, arrears, penalty and interest, and all other civic services.

6 The National Cash Register Control provides protection for Municipality, Citizens, and Cashiers that is not possible with any other system.

7 Losses through errors are minimized. Losses through dishonesty are not possible.

8 Because Cashiers are protected and freed from worry, they are more efficient.

9 The time taken by a Citizen to pay bills and receive an accurate, printed receipt is reduced to a minimum.

10 All detail checking is eliminated and up to 40% of the Auditor's time is saved.

WHAT NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS, BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING MACHINES HAVE DONE IN THE CITY OF EDMONTON

The City of Edmonton is one of several Canadian Municipalities which has eliminated losses and effected substantial savings in time and labor through the use of National Cash Registers, and Accounting Machines. They control the issuance of all bills for Light and Power and receipting for all payments of bills for Taxes, Light, Power, Water and Telephones.

By giving this control, these National Cash Register Machines play an important part in the reduction of costs and the minimizing of losses. They permit greater speed and accuracy in the preparation of tax statements, and bills for all other municipal services.

Receipts for all money received are handled with greater accuracy. The systems enable an immediate check on collections to be made at any time, *and they ensure that all money paid in on all services and at all points goes into the municipal treasury.*

Complete protection is afforded both to the citizens and to the municipal employees, and the audit is simplified by the elimination of all detail checking.

Every elected representative and every permanent officer concerned with the handling of public monies should see that public funds are handled and records of funds kept in a manner that leaves no opportunities for loss through error, carelessness, or wilful alteration and falsification of records. The system applied in the City of Edmonton assures this control.

These Federal, Provincial and Municipal Offices Use National Cash Register Control

Dominion Government
Province of British Columbia
Province of Alberta
Province of Saskatchewan
Province of Manitoba
Province of Ontario
Province of Quebec
Province of Nova Scotia
Province of New Brunswick
City of St. Catharines, Ont.
City of Hamilton, Ont.
City of Montreal, Que.
City of Sherbrooke, Que.
City of Saskatoon, Sask.
City of Edmonton, Alta.
City of Lethbridge, Alta.
City of Victoria, B.C.
City of Vancouver, B.C.
City of North Vancouver, B.C.
City of Nelson, B.C.
City of Winnipeg, Man.
City of Portage la Prairie, Man.
City of Sydney, N.S.
City of St. Boniface, Man.
City of Sudbury, Ont.
City of Three Rivers, Que.
City of Regina, Sask.
City of Halifax, N.S.
City of Prince Rupert
City of Kamloops
Town of Kindersly, Sask.
Township of York, Toronto, Ont.
Sheriff's Office, City of Toronto
Montreal Law Courts, Montreal, Que.
Montreal Registry Office, Montreal, Que.
Newfoundland Government, St. John's, Nfld.
Municipality of Point Grey

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER SYSTEMS OFFER EVERY TYPE AND SIZE OF BUSINESS A CONTROL THAT ELIMINATES LOSSES FROM MISTAKES, FORGETFULNESS AND DISHONESTY; THAT SPEEDS UP ACCOUNTING AND COLLECTIONS; AND SAVES TIME. INVITE A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER REPRESENTATIVE TO DISCUSS SYSTEM WITH YOU.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY

OF CANADA, LIMITED -- HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, TORONTO

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Newfoundland

Oldest British Colony Now Governed by Commission of Britishers and Islanders

Newfoundland, the oldest British colony, last year gave up Dominion status, and is now governed by a commission of six, three from Britain, three from the island. Chief activities are pulp and paper, fisheries and mining. The tremendous debt burden of Newfoundland was lightened last year by conversion of most of its bonds into 3½ per cent securities guaranteed by Great Britain. Complete details of the revised debt were not available as this information went to press.

The pulp and paper and mineral industries of the island are operated by outside companies, but give employment to many workers. Most of the population relies on fishing for a livelihood, and catches and prices have been improving somewhat. Salmon fishing and hunting offer attractions to tourists.

Newfoundland is situated at gateway to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, it also commands an enviable position for Atlantic shipping. Many parts of the island are mountainous, altitudes of 2,600 ft. being attained, these elevations being for the most part rich in fir, spruce, pine and birch.

The area of Newfoundland proper is 42,734 sq. miles, its greatest length 317 miles and its breadth roughly the same. Labrador, which was awarded to Newfoundland by Privy Council decision in 1927, has 110,000 sq. miles.

More than a third of the area of the island is covered by lakes, the largest being Grand Lake which is 56 miles long. It is a country of great potential wealth to which Labrador adds untouched resources for future development.

Newfoundland has over 800 towns, settlements and hamlets with post offices, and the population at December 31, 1930, was estimated at 271,865: Labrador, 4,203. Population according to the 1921 census was: Newfoundland 263,000, Labrador 3,774.

The capital is St. John's on the southeast corner of the island, on the Avalon Peninsula. The trade of the island is largely concentrated at St. John's, which is also a growing manufacturing centre.

Shipping

The harbor of St. John's is a natural port. It is equipped with excellent docking and repairing facilities and is a port of call for several transatlantic boats. Connections from Canada and the United States may be made by direct sailing from Halifax, Montreal, New York, and Boston. Steamers also ply between North Sydney and Port aux Basques, the western terminus of the Newfoundland railway, and a distance by rail of 547 miles from St. John's. A direct service is operated between Liverpool, Eng., and St. John's. Newfoundland is approximately halfway between New York and London.

The total number of sailing vessels entered at ports in Newfoundland during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, was 820, with a total tonnage of 50,734; the number cleared 541, of 34,385 tons. Steam vessels entering totalled 650, of 1,040,017 tons, and cleared, with a tonnage of 1,082,198.

Commerce and Trade

For centuries the life and commerce of Newfoundland have centred around the fisheries, which constituted the backbone of the trade and industry. More recently the production of newsprint, and of iron ore, and changing conditions of the market for fish, have somewhat changed the character of the trade. In the past two years newsprint has ranked first in value of products exported, taking the place of the fishery products which held the position for many years.

During the fiscal year to June 30, 1932, exports totalled $26,689,476 and imports only $18,135,651. The principal imports were coal and clothing.

The principal exports consisted of: fishery products, manufactured paper with a value of $15,376,398, iron ores with a value of $1,299,035 and lead and zinc concentrates.

Canada is the chief source of supply of the purchases of Newfoundland. Imports from Canada for fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, totalled $8,351,188 from the United States $5,714,939; and from the United Kingdom $3,182,625.

Canada, however, is not the best market. Exports to the United States were $9,541,070; to the United Kingdom, $7,871,000; and to Canada $1,074,852. There were also important exports, chiefly of fisheries products, to Spain, Brazil, Portugal, Belgium, British West Indies, Holland, etc.

Fisheries

For more than 300 years fishing has been the chief occupation of the inhabitants of Newfoundland. The fisheries are well known throughout the world. There is a coast line of more than 6,000 miles and the shore fisheries are important, producing the majority of the cod and salmon. Of the total population more than 60,000 are engaged in catching and curing fish and, of course, a large percentage of the balance of the population is directly dependent upon the fishing industry for a large percentage of its income.

The cod fish is by far the most important factor in the industry, and the cod liver oil industry has shown development. Export of frozen salmon and of canned lobster and canned salmon is growing and it is likely that the real future of the Newfoundland fisheries lies in the development of these branches of the industry.

The seal fishery is important and each spring engages a large number of men. The total value of seal oil and seal skins exported in 1933 was $328,371, or 1.5% of the Island's total exports. In 1932 exports amounted to $150,194, or 0.6% of the total exports.

Forestry

The forest resources of Newfoundland have never been adequately surveyed. It is estimated that there are about 60,000 cords of wood in Newfoundland, and in Labrador several times that figure. The pulp and paper industry is operated by two large companies, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., with plant at Grand Falls, the products of which are shipped to the United Kingdom, and the International Power & Paper Co. of Newfoundland, at Corner Brook, whose shipments are practically all made to the United States. In 1932, the total output of newsprint was 272,000 tons, about 23,000 tons less than the previous year. Costs of producing newsprint in Newfoundland are comparatively low, due to the ease with which wood can be obtained in winter, to the low cost of power, to somewhat lower wages, and to the lower cost of shipping by water than by rail.

Mining

Newfoundland has a long and satisfactory history in the field of mining. The country is well known as one of the world's greatest sources of iron ore. Lead, zinc, copper, and associated metals are now assuming places of importance. The main mining operation is the production of iron ore from the Wabana deposits on Bell Island, Conception Bay, which are recognized as among the largest and most important deposits in the world; they are the largest in the British Empire, and upon depletion of the United States deposits promise to become increasingly important. Lead and zinc are produced by the Buchans Mining Co., in Red Indian Lake area. Large ore reserves and unexcelled shipping facilities are two important factors in the future increase of mineral exports. Estimated iron ore reserves at Wabana total approximately 3,000,000,000 tons. Numerous deposits of non-metallic metals have been found, and coal in economic quantities has been located.

Agriculture

Agriculture has never assumed much importance in Newfoundland, although the soil is rich, and capable of producing every crop common to the temperate zone. Production on a commercial scale is limited. Many fishermen cultivate small gardens, but the production of foodstuffs is less than domestic requirements, consequently the activities are carried on entirely for home consumption. A considerable quantity of foodstuffs is imported.

Tourist Traffic

A real source of income to the people in Newfoundland is the tourist traffic. Large expenditures have been made on good roads and there are now 800 miles of first class roads in the island, mostly located on the Avalon Peninsula out from St. John's. Over $1,000,000 has been spent on a first class hotel in St. John's. Round trip visitors come by boat from New York, Halifax and Boston and other points. Excursion boats run from Montreal as well.

Labrador

In 1927 the Privy Council conceded to Newfoundland the right of ownership of Labrador, 110,000 sq. miles, extending from the coast to the Height of Land. The country is very largely unexplored, and few attempts have been made to estimate the potential resources of the region. Geological surveys have been taken, and the opinion expressed that the pre-Cambrian area of northern Quebec, one of the richest now known, extends into Labrador; the existence of iron ore deposits is well known, but the size and content of the ore bodies has not yet been ascertained. Forest resources are vast, and an estimate has been given that the uncut area is worth $250,000,000 to $300,000,000; black spruce is the most abundant, and probably constitutes 90 per cent of the forest. The water power resources are unlimited. Labrador is said to be a land of a million lakes; roughly one-quarter of the surface is covered with water, and since the backbone of the country is a plateau some 2,000 ft. high, the water has to fall great heights in short distances. The population is composed principally of white settlers who live almost entirely on the coast, engaged in cod fishing in summer, and fur trapping, chiefly for mink, fox and marten, in the winter. The fishing grounds are also visited by fishermen from Newfoundland.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

His Excellency Admiral Sir D. Murray Anderson, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor, Commander in Chief, and Chm. of the Commission Gov.

Hon. F. C. Alderdice, Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education, and Vice-chm. of the Commission Gov.

Hon. Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., Comm. for Natural Resources.

Hon. W. R. Howley, K.C., Comm. for Justice.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Hon. E. N. R. Trentham, Comm. for Finance.

Hon. Thomas Lodge, C.B., Comm. for Public Utilities.

Hon. J. C. Puddester, Comm. for Health and Public Welfare.

W. J. Carew is Sec. Comm. of Govt.

Arthur Mews, C.M.G., J.P., Sec. for Home Affairs.

Vincent P. Burke, M.A., LL.D., Sec for Education.

H. A. Butler, Sec. for Agriculture.

W. P. Rogerson, Sec. for Marine and Fisheries.

Brian Dunfield, K.C., B.A., Sec. for Justice.

H. V. Hutchings, Sec. for Customs.

James Harris, Sec. for Public Utilities.

H. M. Mosdell, M.D., Acting Sec. for Health.

H. J. Russell, Gen. Manager of Railway.

Dr. A. K. Snelgrove, Geologist.

J. Turner, Forestry Dept.

Dr. W. H. Thomson, Fishery Research Laboratory.

M. O'Halloran, Sec. for Posts and Telegraphs.

Hon. Sir William H. Horwood, Kt., Chief Justice Supreme Court.

Hon. James M. Kent, Judge Supreme Court.

Hon. William A. Higgins, Judge, Supreme Court.

Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, K.C.M.G., Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court.

William J. Carroll, Sheriff.

F. C. Berteau, I.S.O., J.P., Controller and Auditor General.

Alex. W. Mews, Deputy Auditor General.

Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, amounted to $8,085,659 and expenditures, including interest on the public debt, to $11,339,433.

Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1933 and 1932 are as follows:

Revenue

	1933	1932
Customs	$5,710,296	$5,787,056
Petrol. Prod. Fund	302,341	
Postal	408,209	408,075
Telegraphs	179,610	125,998
Crown lands	141,692	76,716
Inland Rev. Stamps	49,080	47,797
Fines & forfeitures	21,642	17,051
Income & other taxes	701,381	629,082
Fees, pub. institutions	40,401	43,512
Broom dept. penit'ry.	2,666	1,346
Liquor control, profit	177,500	260,000
Interest, guar, loans	51,427	103,433
Estate duties	36,795	24,829
Taxes & assessments	78,232	77,573
Miscellaneous	184,417	328,572
	8,085,659	7,931,040

Expenditure

	1933	1932
Int. on pub. debt, etc.	$5,707,967	$5,189,834
Colonial Secretary	79,365	276,542
Admin. of Justice	466,859	385,008
Marine & Fisheries	453,788	462,831
Agriculture & mines		99,319
Public Works	539,894	657,873
Customs	560,267	466,403
Tax Assessors	10,471	12,893
Pen. Commissioners	570,139	650,746
Education	509,137	761,335
Public Welfare	218,834	225,662
Public Health	280,701	361,635
Posts & Telegraph	719,549	1,076,632
Govt. Engineer's Dept.		29,030
Old Age Pensions	137,462	34,637
Relief	1,085,000	1,170,000
	11,339,433	11,960,380

QUEBEC

(Continued from page 15)

Numbers of persons employed were 13,618 in fishing, and 1,073 in canning and curing.

Tobacco

Practically the total tobacco crop in Canada is produced in Ontario and Quebec. In 1933, 6,095,000 lbs. were produced in the province.

Maple Products

Quebec leads Canada in the amount of maple sugar and maple syrup that it produces. Production in 1933 was 5,400,300 lbs. of sugar valued at $432,000 and 844,700 gallons of syrup valued at $836,300.

Lumbering

Quebec ranks second in the Dominion in the value of products of the lumber industry, and first in the amount of capital invested. Gross value of lumber production in 1932 was $5,942,606 from 358,663,000 ft. board measure. There were 1,467 establishments in operation representing a capital investment of $18,754,578. Gross value of production $9,946,690, net value $3,489,573. In 1932, 23 woods were reported as cut into lumber. Spruce is the most important, commercially, with balsam, yellow birch, white pine and hemlock ranking next in importance. Maple, basswood and jack pine are also of importance. The province leads the Dominion in the quantity and value of pulpwood producing more than 90 per cent of the total.

Pulp and Paper

Quebec leads the Canadian provinces in the value of its pulp and paper mill products, producing over 50 per cent of the pulp and paper products of Canada. Total net value of production in the province in 1932 was $40,594,172. The value of pulpmill products was $31,124,954 compared with $71,385,954 in the previous year. There were 42 mills operating in the province, of which 10 were pulp mills, 11 paper mills, and 21 combined pulp and paper mills. The capital invested amounted to $289,932,719. Of the total of pulpwood produced 165,772 cords with a value of $1,227,596 were exported and 1,745,007, valued at $16,096,748, consumed within the province.

Water Power

Quebec leads the Canadian provinces both from the point of actual power development and also from the potential power resources which the province contains. In January, 1934, there was an actual developed turbine installation of 3,493,320 h.p., and an estimated additional amount of power available amounting to 8,459,000 h.p. at minimum flow. Developed power is equal to approximately 1,176 h.p. per 1,000 of population. Over 88 per cent is developed in central stations, and 8 per cent in pulp and paper mills.

The increase in hydro-electric capacity in 1933 of 136,000 h.p. was provided by the completion of the Massur plant of the Lievre river.

Power development in Quebec is carried on almost exclusively by private ownership and the harnessing of virgin waterfalls is continuing at rapid rate giving the province cheap power that is attracting large industries of world importance.

Mining

Quebec ranks third in the Dominion in the total value of mineral production; produced in 1933, $28,258,341, or 12.82 per cent of the total in Canada. Non-metallic minerals constitute the principal production but in recent years metallic deposits in the northwestern section have been coming into prominence. Production of gold in 1933 was 382,886 fine oz. compared with 401,105 fine oz. in 1932. Copper production totalled 69,943,882 lb. valued at $5,214,177.

The copper refinery at Montreal East, which commenced operations in 1931, has annual capacity of 75,000 tons. A mill which will make a pyrites concentrate as well as a copper concentrate was completed at the Aldermac mine in 1931; it is hoped that this material will eventually supplant the foreign brimstone now used in the manufacture of pulp and paper. Silver production in 1933 totalled 471,419 fine oz., compared with 6,289,902 fine oz. in 1932; silver is recovered as a by-product in gold and copper mining. At one time Quebec supplied most of the world's asbestos, but competition from Africa and Russia has had an effect on the output. Production in 1933 totalled 158,367 tons compared with 122,977 tons in 1932. There is a steady output of feldspar and mica. The province ranks second only to Ontario in the production of structural materials and clay products, which in 1933 were valued at $5,301,522, compared with $7,925,619 in 1932.

The following table gives the value of the principal minerals in the past two years:

	1933	1932
Asbestos	$ 5,211,177	$ 3,039,721
Cement	2,128,900	3,155,702
Stone	1,480,756	2,301,421
Clay products	584,487	1,052,842
Sand & gravel	1,051,145	827,753
Lime	640,721	587,901
Copper	5,214,177	4,296,216
Gold	7,914,956	8,291,576
Total, including other minerals	$28,258,341	$24,369,246

Manufacturing

As the second province in the Dominion in importance of manufacturing, Quebec contributes over 30 per cent of the total gross value of manufactured products. Pulp and paper manufacturing is by far the most important industry in the province. Statistics of the total industries in 1932 are as follows:

No. of establishments	7,851
Capital	$1,632,955,979
Number of employees	161,439
Salaries and wages paid	$ 151,481,138
Cost of materials	$ 292,203,152
Gross value of products	$ 668,417,093

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

The ordinary revenue for the province for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, amounted to $31,023,889 and the expenditure to $37,864,797. These figures compare with revenue of $36,941,020, expenditure of $37,525,728 in 1932.

The most important items of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1933 and 1932, are as follows:

Revenue

Department:	1932-33 $	1931-32 $
Dominion subsidy	2,464,553	2,464,553
Lands & forests	2,713,229	4,541,929
Liquor commission	3,700,000	6,900,000
Gasoline duties, etc.	4,919,522	5,107,379
Corporation taxes	3,960,246	3,488,071
Succession duties	3,070,188	2,798,794
Motor vehicle tax	5,027,355	5,275,200

Expenditure

Department:	1932-33 $	1931-32 $
Public debt	6,344,006	5,342,938
Civil government	2,453,636	2,374,804
Admin. of justice	2,001,431	2,268,352
Public instruction	4,264,765	4,173,766
Public works	909,371	1,179,599
Agriculture	3,895,430	3,630,123
Roads	6,364,376	8,772,653
Lands & forests	2,316,315	2,093,776
Coloniz., games & fish.	3,459,640	2,861,395

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is located at Quebec City, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council of 24 members and a legislative assembly composed of 90 members. His Honor Henry George Carroll is lieutenant-governor, and at present a Liberal government under the leadership of Hon. L. A. Taschereau is in power.

Executive Council

Prime Minister, Attorney-General, and Minister of Municipal Affairs—Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C.

Minister of Roads and Mines—Hon. J. E. Perrault.

Minister of Lands and Forests—Hon. H. Mercier.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. J. N. Francoeur.

Minister of Labor—Hon. C. J. Arcaud.

Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries—Hon. Hector La Ferté.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. J. Adeard Godbout.

Provincial Treasurer — Hon. Ralph F. Stockwell.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar—Hon. A. David.

Ministers without Portfolios — Hon. E. Moreau, Hon. L. Lapierre, Hon. J. Henry Dillon, Hon. G. Bryson.

Officers of the Council—A. Morisset, clerk, and Wm. Learmonth, deputy clerk and stenographer.

Deputy Ministers

Provincial Secretary and Registrar—Alexandre Desmeules.

Treasury—A. P. B. Williams.

Provincial Auditor—Edgar Verzina.

Public Works—Ivan E. Vallée.

Labor—Gerard Tremblay.

Attorney-General—Chas. Lanctot, K.C.

Education—W. P. Percival and L. Bergerson.

Agriculture—J. A. Grenier, B.A., LL.D.

Lands and Forests—F. X. Lemieux.

Colonization, Game and Fisheries—L. A. Richard.

Municipal Affairs—Oscar J. Morin, K.C.

Roads and Mines—J. L. Boulanger.

Other Officials

Director of Health Bureau—Dr. A. Lessard; Supt. of Education—Hon. C. F. Delâge; Public Service Commission—A. Beaudry, K.C., pres.; Liquor Commission—L. B. Cordeau, chm. and pres.; Comptroller—J. A. Bégin; Hydro-Electric Power Commission—A. Amos; Chief of Statistical Bureau—G. E. Marquis; Agent-General—Dr. L. J. Lemieux, 88 Kingsway, London, Eng.

Province of Quebec Financial Statement

(As at June 30, 1933)

Assessed value for local purposes of taxable real estate (1932)	$2,226,143,786
Total funded debt	95,237,892
Less: Sinking fund	11,654,169
Net debt	83,583,723
Revenue for fiscal year ended June 30, 1933	31,023,889
Expenditure for fiscal year ended June 30, 1933	37,864,797

LOANS OUTSTANDING
(As at June 30, 1933)

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
1 Mar., 1934	4% (£ Bonds)	$2,530,666	L. M. (P)
2 Jan., 1935	4%	7,000,000	Q. M. T.
1 May, 1936	4% (£ Bonds)	292,000	L. M. (P) (2)
1 May, 1936	5%	136,400	Q. M. (G)
1 Nov., 1936	5%	10,000,000	Q. M. T.
1 Apr., 1937	3% (Ins. stock)	1,341,346	L. M. (P)
1 Apr., 1937	3% (£ Ins. stock)	9,236,061	L. (2) (P)
1 May, 1938	5%	37,100	Q. M. (G)
15 Mar., 1938-43	5%	8,557,000	Q. M. T. (1) (4) (G)
1 June, 1946	4½%	2,500,000	Q. M. (1) (G)
2 Mar., 1950	4½%	15,000,000	N.Y. Q. M. T. (4)
1 Jan., 1954	4½% (£ Reg'd stk.)	5,727,000	L. (2)
20 Jan., 1955	3% (Franc bonds)	4,736,316	L. P. (1) (2) (3)
1 July, 1956	4½%	7,500,000	N.Y. Q. M. T. (G) (4)
15 Sept., 1956	4½%	144,000	Q. M. (G) (1)
1 May, 1957	4½%	4,000,000	N.Y. Q. M. T. (G) (4)
1 Feb., 1958	4%	5,000,000	N.Y. Q. M. T. (G) (4)
1 May, 1961	4¼%	7,500,000	M. T. Q. N.Y.
2 Jan., 1963	4½%	9,000,000	Q. M. T.
1 Mar., 1964	5%	15,000,000	N.Y M. L. (6)

There are also other contingent liabilities and guarantees.

†N.Y., New York; Q., Quebec; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; L., London, Eng.; P., Paris; (G), Gold; (P), Par.

(1) Free from succession duties.

(2) At par of exchange in sterling.

(3) The loan maturing Jan. 20, 1955, is redeemable after Jan. 20, 1905, on six months notice.

(4) Redeemable during last five years before maturity.

(6) A sinking fund to redeem this loan March 1, 1964, is provided by La Banque Canadienne Nationale, payable in annual installments of $124,172.40.

QUEBEC CITIES

CAP DE LA MADELEINE

Cap de la Madeleine is in Champlain County, at the mouth of the St. Maurice River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, 3 miles from Three Rivers, and is served by the C. P. R. and C. N. R. at Three Rivers. Chief industries consist of sawmills, textile mills, sash and door factory. Neighborhood supplies lumber, sand and clay.

Population: 1931, 8,738; 5 years previously, 8,113. Area, 4,275 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932
(Latest figures available)

Revenue	$136,085
Expenditure	135,802
Assessed value for taxation	6,509,595
Exemptions not included	4,208,877

Tax rate, (per $100) 1932: general, 14; school, 10.5; total, 24.5 mills.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$970,854
Total debenture debt	921,000
Total sinking fund	12,350
Other liabilities	420,000

GRANBY

Granby is in Shefford County, on the Yamaska River, 50 miles southeast of Montreal, on the C. N. R. and M. & S. C. R. Electric Railway from Montreal. Industries include wood-using manufactories, rubber goods, textiles, tobacco, furniture and other products.

Population: 1931, 10,496; 5 years previously, 8,500. Area, 960 acres.

Income and Assessment
As at Dec. 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 147,249
Expenditures	149,358

Total tax arrears, $37,684.

Assets and Liabilities

Total assets	$1,307,107
Total debenture debt	780,400
Sinking fund reserve	170,081

GRAND'MERE

Grand'mère is on the St. Maurice River, 120 miles northeast of Montreal, 118 miles west of Quebec. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Electric light and power, and water systems owned and operated by the city.

It is an important pulp and paper centre, and is the home of the plant of the Laurentide Power, now owned by Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Large quantities of pulpwood are obtainable in the vicinity, and it is close to the power development at Shawinigan Falls. The city is administered under the council-manager plan.

Population: Present, 7,500; 7 years previously, 6,700. Area, 1,945.3 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended July 31, 1932-1933

Revenue	$ 249,091
Expenditure	235,440
Assessed value for taxation	15,508,432
Exemptions not included	none

Tax rate, 1932-33; General, 2.50; debenture, $6; school, 7.80; total, 16.30 mills.

Total tax arrears, $28,985; last year's tax levy, $131,850; amount uncollected, $10,741.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,489,720
Total debenture debt	1,751,200
Total sinking fund	124,669
Bk. loans for cap. acc.	25,000
Other liabilities	4,550

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 704,188	......
Local improvements	1,047,011	......
Total	$1,751,200	$ 124,669

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net Profits
Waterworks	$ 9,276	$ ‡2,980
Electric light	14,205	‡7,805
Toll bridge	15,447	‡6,794

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

HULL

Hull, Canada's match city, is the county town of Hull County, situated on the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal, opposite the city of Ottawa, with which it is connected by bridges. It is served by C. P. R. and C. N. R., and the Hull Electric Railway which plies between Ottawa and Aylmer. The city is a rapidly growing industrial centre. Being in one of the largest lumber districts in the world, the chief industries are those utilizing wood products, prominent among which are match factories of Canada Match Co. and Hull Match Corp. Many other manufacturing concerns are successfully operated. The supply of power from the Ottawa River is practically unlimited. The city owns

(Continued on page 20)

LONGUEUIL

County town of Chambly County, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal, to which it is connected by the Harbour Bridge, and from which regular bus service is operated; also on C. N. R. City owns its water and sewerage systems. Among the chief industries are dairying, textiles, aviation, papermaking machinery, turbines, etc., and other similar industries.

Dependable Investments

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889

Government, Municipal & Corporation
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CANADA PERMANENT BLDG.-TORONTO
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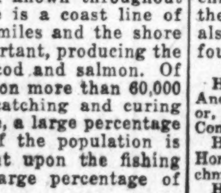
120 BROADWAY — NEW YORK
ROYAL TRUST BLDG. VANCOUVER
BELMONT HOUSE — VICTORIA, B.C.
GRESHAM HOUSE — LONDON, ENG.

Inquiries Invited



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1866 1934

SERVING A GREAT CITY IN 1886

Almost half a century ago, in 1886, this Company engraved an issue of bonds for the City of Montreal. Throughout the years, since before Confederation, safety requisites have been provided to cover municipal financing. Today the Company is engraving debentures for municipalities all over Canada.

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Keep paving outlays within the bounds of limited budgets—yet enjoy the advantages of modern highways—with Single-Track concrete. Many communities are doing it — laying a 10-foot strip along the desired mileage — to be augmented to full width, as traffic growth warrants and funds permit. A Single-Track concrete road gives the motorist driving safety and economy in full measure. And it saves the taxpayer's money at a time when savings count.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
Canada Cement Company Building Phillips Square, Montreal
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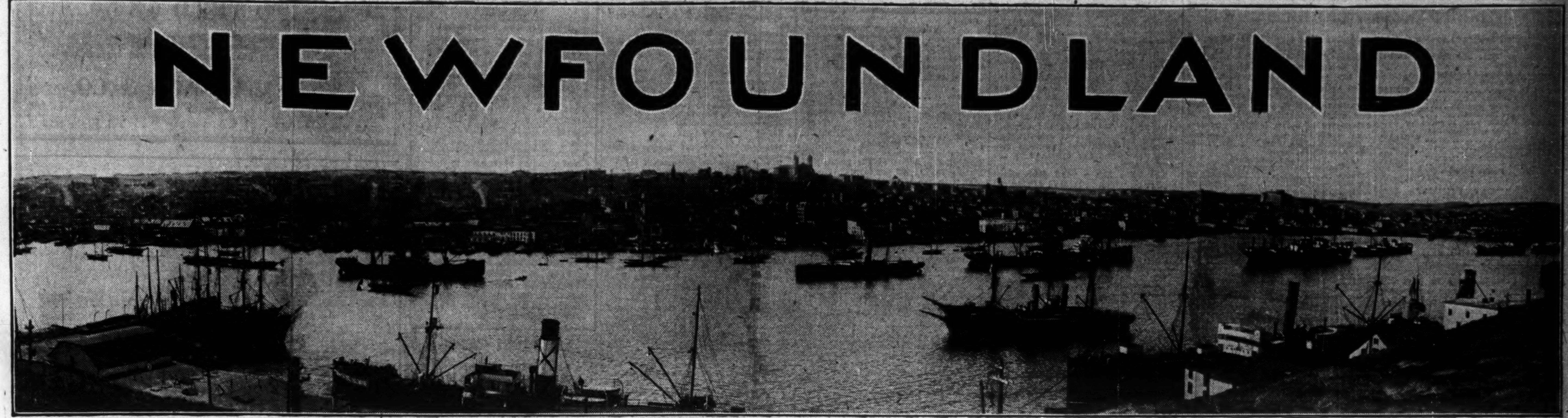
CONCRETE
Construction is
ALL-CANADIAN

Everything that goes into concrete—cement, sand and gravel, crushed stone, reinforcing bars and form lumber—is Canadian and helps keep your fellow-citizens on payrolls. Advocate concrete for every type of construction.

NEWFOUNDLAND



Panoramic picture of historic St. John's, Newfoundland

The photograph was taken last summer from the south shore hills and has added significance from the fact that it shows the harbour on the day when all previous tonnage records were broken by vessels anchored there. There are in all some 17 vessels in the harbour with a tonnage of over 51,000 tons.

A NEW DEAL COMES TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Marked Improvement in Trade and Commerce Awakens Wide-Spread Interest in Britain's Oldest Colony

Commission Government Assures Stability

FEW countries in the world are passing through such important political and economic changes as Newfoundland. The New Deal which was ushered in with the appointment of a Commission Government a few months ago has already wrought changes of far-reaching significance; more are contemplated. And the keynote of this reconstruction is optimistic, progressive.

Then, too, the marked improvement in business conditions in Newfoundland in the last six months has awakened widespread interest wherever it is known. This development is one in which both citizens and institutions in the Colony can take exceptional pride.

Fisheries Bring Wealth

FISHERIES remain the foundation stone of Newfoundland wealth. A large percentage of the country's population is engaged in the fisheries, which form the basis as well of profitable manufacturing, curing and exporting operations.

Science plays its rôle in aiding the prosperity of the fisheries, and plans are actively under way for further stimulating study of the fisheries and of methods of marketing. The fisheries resources are virtually incapable of extinction but maintenance of even the present satisfactory status quo is not regarded as sufficient. The fisheries must go on to further planes of usefulnesss and importance.

The shore fisheries, the Grand Banks fisheries and the Labrador fisheries are all important. They bring revenues to the people, aid in the maintenance of favorable trade balances and insure financial strength to the country and its government.

Mining Opportunities Abound

WITH its vast areas of virgin territory Newfoundland offers attractions to the prospector and to capital alike.

Wide mineralized districts accessible to transportation and a sympathetic government are factors that are attracting increased attention.

The growing importance of the mineral resources of Newfoundland has prompted the Government to appoint an economic geologist to report and co-operate with capital in the development of its mineral deposits.

No area is so accessible for the exploitation of mineral developments as Newfoundland with its deep water harbours. Electric power and numerous hydro-electric power sites assure cheap power to mineral developments. Few areas give evidence of the presence of so many minerals in commercial quantities as does Newfoundland

Labrador—A Rich Storehouse

IN LABRADOR, Newfoundland has an asset of such great potential importance that the present generation can hardly visualize it. Labrador is a country of natural wealth, untouched, unspoiled but awaiting profitable exploitation. There are vast areas of rich timberland, known mineral deposits and mineralized areas suggestive of great possibilities, water powers of first magnitude and tidewater harbours.

The area of Labrador is three times the area of island Newfoundland. The population is yet small. Already capitalists have made preliminary explorations into Labrador's wealth and have conceived enterprises that will sanely and profitably exploit this wealth. But even those already visualized do not begin to provide for the complete use of what Labrador has to offer to the forward looking capitalist or promoter.

for further information apply

GOVERNMENT OFFICES — ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

A Land of Great Natural Wealth and Opportunity, Newfoundland's Financial Integrity is Assured

QUEBEC CITIES

(Continued from page 18)

its water and sewerage systems. The population is mostly French-speaking.

Population: 1931, 29,270; 1926, 26,213. Area, 4,000 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ended April 30, 1933

Current revenue	$ 625,149
Current expenditure	733,965
Assessed value for taxation	19,588,415
Exemptions not included	12,819,220

Tax rate, 1932-33: total, 15 mills.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,820,999
Total debenture debt	4,812,600
Total sinking fund	472,843
Floating debt	512,847

Public Utilities

	*Net profit
Waterworks	$ 8,031

*After deprec., int. and s.f.

JOLIETTE

Joliette is the chief town of Joliette County, situated on L'Assomption River, 36 miles north of Montreal, served by the C. N. R. and C. P. R. It is a business centre for 30 parishes, and has a large trade in pine and spruce timber. Lumber and other industries are in operation including 5 tobacco factories and 3 woollen mills. Power is obtained from the Joliette Falls, a short distance from the town, and from Shawinigan Falls.

Population: Present, 11,336; 5 years previously, 10,830. Area, 1,288 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 168,879
Expenses	121,276
Assessment value for taxation	4,871,310
Exemption not included in above	26,855

Tax rate, 1933: General, 90%; debenture, 25%; school, 1.25%; total, 2.50 mills.

Total tax arrears, $97,729; last year's levy, $109,505; uncollected, $55,029.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,596,088
Total debenture debt	1,137,500
Total sinking fund	260,475

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand*
Public utilities	$ 416,800	......
General	720,700	......
Total	$1,137,500	$ 260,475

*No sinking fund for each by-law.

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net Profits
Waterworks	$ 36,534	$ 16,079
Electric light	45,541	34,306
Gen. administration	......	‡2,782

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

LACHINE

Lachine is in Jacques-Cartier County, eight miles from Montreal, situated at the entrance of the Lachine Canal, on Lake St. Louis. It is on the C. N. R. and C. P. R. and electric railway from Montreal. Steamers to ports on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. Four miles of water front. Several important industries in operation. The city owns its power, water and sewerage systems. The city forms part of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission, and as such its finances are under the control of that body.

Population: 1932, 18,838; five years previously, 16,274. Area, 2,996 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932
(Latest figures available)

Receipts	$ 688,915
Payments	693,713
Assessed value for taxation	20,461,229
Exemptions not included	6,831,194

Tax rate, 1932: General, 1.63; schools: Catholic, 1.15; Prot., 1.00; neutral, 1.20.

Total tax arrears, $459,809. Last year's 1932 tax levy, $688,915; amount uncollected, $205,845.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$7,743,680
Total debenture debt	4,829,541
Total sinking fund	816,767

Public Utilities

	†Net profits
Waterworks	$107,473
Electric light	6,139
Total	$101,335

†After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt.

LEVIS

Chief town of Levis County, situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Quebec City with whose history it is closely associated. Wolfe's batteries lie near by. It is on the main line of the C. N. R. and is the northern terminus of the Quebec ferry service to Quebec.

Shipbuilding is the principal industry, the city having within its precincts a graving dock which can accommodate the largest vessels. Other industries are also in operation. Has important Catholic colleges and seminaries. The city owns its waterworks and sewerage systems.

Population: Present, 11,767; 5 years previously, 11,084. Area, 2,222 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 232,437
Expenditure	236,362
Assessed value for taxation	5,998,445
Exemptions not included above	303,452

Tax rate, 1933: General 8.30; debenture, 8.70; total, 17 mills. Total tax arrears, $245,893. Last year's levy, $194,752; amount uncollected, $135,035.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,487,306
Total debenture debt	1,056,400
Total sinking fund	436
Other liabilities	67,305
Bank loans	189,150

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$557,049	......
General	499,351	$436
Total	$1,056,400	$436

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$41,823	‡$11,191

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

OUTREMONT

Outremont, situated on the Island of Montreal, near the west end of Mt. Royal Park; is part of greater Montreal, but is a separate municipality, having its own government. Railways are at Montreal. It is chiefly a residential district, and is served by Montreal Tramways Co., and by bus. Has municipal lighting plant.

The city forms part of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission.

Population: Present, 28,500 (est.); five years ago, 22,430. Area, 975 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 889,186
Expenditure	896,183
Assessed value for taxation	42,373,769
Exemptions	9,620,482

Tax rate, 1933: General $10 mills; police and fire, $2.75; lighting 18c

Total tax arrears, $528,030.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$7,942,851
Total debenture debt	5,946,746
Sinking fund reserve	1,295,830

MONTREAL

Montreal is the largest city in Canada, and its greatest commercial metropolis, standing on the site of Hochelaga discovered by Cartier in 1535. It is situated on Montreal Island, at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, 1,000 miles from the sea, the farthest inland port in the world. It is the key to the interior of the Dominion, and the greatest export centre for grain and dairy produce, second only to New York as a seaport on the American continent. The harbor facilities include capacity for 100 ocean steamers. It is served by eight railways. The street railway and most of the public utilities are operated by private companies; the chief water supply is operated by the city. Power and labor are available in great quantity.

Montreal is the headquarters of the two great railways, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, and, in addition to being the foremost manufacturing city of the Dominion, it is the seat of the Universities of Montreal and McGill, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals. Five of the chartered banks of Canada have their head offices in Montreal. The city is the centre of sugar refining, textiles, boot and shoe, tobacco, and other industries for Canada. A committee of seven leading business men is advising the city on finances.

Population: 1933, 1,162,520; 1928, 1,032,385. Area, 32,254 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 31,175,707
Expenditure	33,290,165
Assessed value for taxation (1933)	955,965,880
Exemptions not included	317,246,512

Tax rate, 1933: General, 1.565%; schools: neutral, 1.20%; protestant, 1.00%; catholic, .70%.

Total tax arrears, $22,174,804; last year's levy, $33,306,660; uncollected, $11,729,408.

Assets and Liabilities
(At Dec. 31, 1932)

Value of assets	$297,212,116
Total debenture debt	235,554,797
Sinking fund	25,075,246
Other liabilities	22,271,847
Bank loans	7,000,000

Debenture Debt

	Debentures	Sink. fund on hand
Waterworks	$ 45,339,632	$ ......
Conduits	5,500,000	......
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	50,885,036	......
City's share	In gen. fund	
General debentures	183,830,129	25,075,246
Totals	$235,554,797	$25,075,246

School and Hospital Bonds

School	31,795,000	4,365,464
Hospital	1,500,000	......
	33,295,000	4,365,464

QUEBEC

Quebec, only walled city of North America, capital of the Province of Quebec, is situated on the St. Lawrence River, at its confluence with the St. Charles River, 180 miles northeast of Montreal, 400 miles from Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is port of entry of all Atlantic steamers during the season of navigation, and the landing place of all immigrants entering Canada via the St. Lawrence. The facilities of its harbor include six miles of water frontage, with accommodation for many vessels of the largest size, two graving docks with workshops capable of executing all repairs, grain elevators with a capacity of 4 million bushels, and modern cold storage warehouses. Nine railway lines serve the city which is on C.N.R. and C.P.R. main lines.

Quebec is famous for the grandeur of its site and surroundings, its fortifications, and the romance of its history. Many thousands of tourists visit yearly. The famous Quebec bridge spans the St. Lawrence six miles above the city.

Quebec is also an important educational and industrial city. It is the seat of the Provincial Legislature and of Laval University, and has many industries in operation, chief of which include boot and shoes, lumber, paper and wood, tobacco, tanneries and foundries. Water system owned by city.

Population: Present, 145,357 (est.) five years ago 136,172. Area, 5,755 acres.

Income and Assessment
As at April 30, 1933

Current revenue	$ 3,843,446
Current expenditure	3,843,383
Assessed value for taxation	125,947,445
Exemptions not included	57,019,560

Tax rate: 1932-33, general, 15.50; water, 5.0; improv., 3.45; school, 9.5; total, 33.45 mills.

Total tax arrears, (not stated). Last year's levy, $3,558,708; amount uncollected, $1,670,501.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 35,220,976
Total debenture debt	26,316,328
Total sinking fund	1,768,190
Other liabilities	4,037,945
Bank and temporary loans	7,363,083

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
General	$18,131,923	$ 1,371,302
School	6,580,000	1,139,066
Other (water and housing)	8,184,405	396,889
Total	32,896,328	2,907,257

SHAWINIGAN FALLS

Situated on the St. Maurice River 21 miles north of Three Rivers on C. N. R., C. P. R., and St. Maurice Valley Ry. A number of important industries are located in the city, chief of which are aluminum and pulp and paper factories.

The falls near the city are 165 feet high, and have over 260,000 h.p. developed. Power is supplied to cities and towns within a radius of 100 miles, including Montreal and Quebec. The Gouin Reservoir, the second largest artificial reservoir in the world, is situated at the headwaters of the St. Maurice River.

Population: 1933, 16,307; ten years ago, 10,913. Area, 1,280 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$216,632
Expenditure	213,259
Assessed value for taxation	25,919,309
Exemptions not incl. above	2,542,950

Total tax arrears, $185,650; last year's levy, $386,423.

Assets and Liabilities

Total assets	$5,095,982
*Total debenture debt	3,773,400
*Total sinking fund	172,401

*Excluding R. C. schools.

SHERBROOKE

Sherbrooke is situated at the confluence of the Magog and St. Francis Rivers, 100 miles east of Montreal, 140 miles southwest of Quebec. On C. N. R., C. P. R., and the terminus of the Quebec Central Railway. Electric railway to Lennoxville, three miles distant. The city owns its electric power, gas, water and sewerage systems. Abundant power is available in the neighborhood. It is a growing industrial centre, and a distributing point for a rich mixed farming and dairying district.

Population: Present, 29,023; 5 years previously, 27,303. Area, 3,104 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,235,544
Expenditure	763,082
Assessed value for taxation	26,835,145
Exemptions not included above	14,724,235

Tax rate, 1932: General, 11; school, 7 or 10; total, 18 or 21 mills.

Total tax arrears, $420,733. Last year's tax levy, $588,057, amount uncollected, $233,397.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$12,260,191
Total debenture debt	6,370,006
Total sinking fund	2,023,118
Bk. loans for curr. a/c	286,000
Other liabilities	487,294

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,617,500	$ 127,550
General	4,752,507	1,895,568
Total	$6,370,007	$2,023,118

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net Profits
Waterworks	$ 56,885	$ 9,513
Electric light	334,120	62,829
Gas	14,451	5,761

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges.

RIVIERE DU LOUP

Rivière du Loup is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the Rivière du Loup, 115 miles northeast of Quebec. At the junction of the C. P. R. and Temiscouata Ry. (in operation to Edmundston, N.B.). A ferry makes a daily ferry service to Tadoussac during the season of navigation. A fine beach near the town is an attraction to tourists. Industries include wood-using products, machine foundry, and railway repair shops. The city owns its light, water and sewerage systems. Rivière du Loup is also a summer resort, and is noted for its moose and deer hunting, and trout fishing.

Population: 1931, 8,500; 5 years previously, 7,930. Area, 4,900 acres.

Assets and Liabilities
Year Ended December 31, 1932
(Latest figures available)

Value of assets	$2,306,790
Total debenture debt	1,392,828
Total sinking fund	241,644

SOREL

Sorel is the county town of Richelieu County, on the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers, at Lake St. Peter, 45 miles northeast of Montreal. It is on the C. N. R. There is a daily steamer service during the summer months from Montreal and Quebec. The light, water and sewerage systems are owned and operated by the municipality.

The town has a good deep water harbor on which is located a terminal grain elevator. Several factories are in operation.

Population: 1931, 10,363; 5 years previously, 8,998. Area, 2,000 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended Dec. 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 123,636
Expenditure	117,542

Total tax arrears, 1933, $71,427; 1933 levy, $115,480; uncollected, $23,078.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,385,958
Total debenture debt	1,322,800
Other liabilities	28,982

ST. HYACINTHE

St. Hyacinthe is the county town of St. Hyacinthe County, situated on the Yamaska River, 36 miles east of Montreal. Served by the C. N. R., C. P. R. and Q. M. & S. R. The city owns its water and sewerage systems. A number of industries are in operation, the more important of which include boot and shoe, knitting, cotton, machinery factories and pipe organ factories. Electric power is supplied by the Southern Canada Power Co.

Population: Present, 14,062; 5 years previously, 12,800. Area, 1,170 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$339,852
Expenditure	315,174
Assessed value for taxation, all purposes	8,565,190
Exemptions not included	3,696,430
Assessed value special purposes	3,669,650

Tax rate, 1933: General, .60; special, .20; school, .80; total 1.60.

Tax arrears, accumulated, $135,764; last year's levy, $286,160; uncollected, $58,246.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,607,352
Total debenture debt	1,372,869
Total sinking fund	42,834

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Waterworks	$374,416	......
General	998,453	$42,834
Total	$1,372,869	$42,834

ST. JOHNS

St. Johns is on the Richelieu River, 24 miles southeast of Montreal. It is connected by bridge with Iberville, and served by the C. N. R., C. P. R., C. V. R. There is a direct water route from St. Johns to New York via the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers, Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. Main highways from Boston and New York pass through the city. Due to transportation facilities by rail, road and water, it is an important manufacturing centre, particularly for pottery, clay, dyes and textile products. A large trade in lumber, grain and country produce is carried on. See of Bishopric of St. Johns.

Population: 1931, 11,239; 5 years previously, 9,946. Area, 755 acres.

Financial statement not available.

ST. LAMBERT

St. Lambert is in Chambly County, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal. It is served by the C. N. R. and by the Montreal & Southern Counties Railway (electric). The city owns its water system. The electric light and power system was sold to Montreal L. H. & P. Cons. on March 19, 1930. It is chiefly a residential district.

Population: 1931, 6,055; 5 years previously, 6,000. Area, 1,192 acres.

Financial statement not available.

THREE RIVERS

Three Rivers is situated at the head of tidewater on the St. Lawrence, half-way between Montreal and Quebec, and was founded through Champlain 300 years ago. It is on the C. P. R. and connected by ferry to the C. N. R. on the south shore of the river. It is a port of call for steamers plying between ports on the St. Lawrence River, and has a good harbor with 2 miles of docks.

The city is an important pulp and paper centre and linking vast pulpwood resources with the transportation facilities of the St. Lawrence River. It is the second oldest city in Canada, and is the distributing and shipping point for a fine agricultural and dairying district.

Population: Present, 40,000; 5 years previously, 36,000. Area, 5 sq. miles.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Receipts	$1,511,651
Expenditures	1,410,145
Assessed value for tax, (1933)	34,665,150
Taxable prop., partially exempt	17,407,200
Non-taxable property	18,971,475

1933 general tax (per $100), $1.30.

Last year's tax levy, $1,104,896; total tax arrears, $475,655.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$11,623,503
Total debenture debt	9,076,200
Total sinking fund	1,483,322

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,626,740	$ 213,011
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	4,104,190	546,111
General	2,845,270	508,341
Fire sufferers, 1908	500,000	215,858
	$9,076,200	$1,483,321

Public Utilities

	†Net earnings	‡Net profits
Waterworks	$ 130,960	$ 2,775
Ferry service	28,153	11,164

†After operating charges only. ‡After depreciation, operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges.

VERDUN

Verdun is in Jacques-Cartier County, on the St. Lawrence River, a residential suburb of Montreal, part of the city, but a separate municipality. Railways are at Montreal, with which it is connected by street car service.

The city forms part of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission, and as such its finances are under the control of that body. In 1931 the city sold its electric light system to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated.

Population: Present, 59,765; 1921, 25,001. Area, 1,428½ acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,623,345
Expenditure	1,659,136
Assessed value for taxation	49,063,070
Exemptions	6,696,930

Total tax arrears, $453,923.

Tax rate, 1933; General (per $100) $1.00 schools; neutral $1.20; protestant $1.00; catholic 80c. Total 26 mills per $1,000 average.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$11,887,860
Total debenture debt	8,419,100
Sinking fund reserve	1,460,902

Debenture Debt

	Debentures Outstanding
Local improvement	$1,751,700
General	6,961,900
	8,713,600
Less: Bds. redeemed & cremated	294,500
Total	8,419,100

WESTMOUNT

Westmount is a self-contained municipality surrounded by the city of Montreal, and forming part of Greater Montreal. It is situated on the plateau and mountainside of Mount Royal, and is the chief residential district of Montreal. It is governed under the city council and manager plan.

Population: Present, 26,000; 5 years previously, 25,000. Area, 976½ acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,078,479
Expenditure	1,089,032
Assessed value for taxation	71,809,655
Exemptions not included	13,778,365

Tax rate, 1933: General, 18; schools, 10; total, 28 mills. A special tax of 4 mills on land value was levied.

Total tax arrears, $667,802; last year's levy, $1,654,865; amount uncollected, $392,268.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$11,676,864
Total debenture debt	6,776,166
Total sinking fund	2,055,368
Other liabilities	274,361

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Electric light	$ 425,000	$ 285,580
General	6,351,166	1,769,788
	$6,776,166	$2,055,368

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net Profits
Electric light	$ 150,484	$ 65,702

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund charges.

ONTARIO

(Continued from page 15)

nearly one third of the valuation placed on all livestock in Canada. The estimated number and value of all livestock in the province at the end of 1933 is as follows:

	Number	Value
Horses	574,262	$43,070,000
Milch cows	1,188,200	40,229,000
Other cattle	1,340,600	28,158,000
Sheep	1,000,900	4,484,000
Swine	1,257,900	12,164,000

Fur Farming

Ontario occupies second place in the Dominion in value of fur production. During 1932, 1,108 fur farms were operated in the province, 761 of which were fox farms, 211 mink farms, and 92 raccoon farms. The value of the animals amounted to $1,398,884; land and buildings $1,276,442. In the season 1932-33 total value of pelts amounted to $2,167,407.

Fisheries

Ontario was fourth in value of production of fish in Canada in 1932, total value of fisheries of the province being $2,147,990, a decrease of $329,141 from the preceding year.

Mining

Total value of mineral production in 1933 amounted to $109,821,555, 49.8 per cent of the total for the Dominion, compared with $85,910,030 in 1932, 44.9 per cent of the Dominion total. In 1933 the province produced 73 per cent of the gold mined in Canada, or 2,155,972 fine oz. of gold, as against 2,287,280 fine oz. in 1932. The output of silver has been seriously affected by the continued low price. In 1933 production totalled 4,537,143 fine oz., compared with 6,341,053 fine oz. in 1932. Total production of nickel in 1933 was 83,264,658 lb., compared with 30,327,968 lbs. in 1932, practically all of which is obtained from the nickeliferous ores of the Sudbury area. There was little change in 1933 in the output of natural gas and petroleum, 7,163,895 cu. ft. of natural gas and 136,058 barrels of crude petroleum being produced, as against 7,244,624 cu. ft. of gas and 130,343 barrels of crude petroleum the previous year. In 1933, Ontario accounted for 48 per cent of the production of copper in Canada.

The following table gives the value of the principal products for the past two years:

	1933 $	1932 $
Gold	44,567,895	47,282,272
Nickel	20,130,480	7,179,862
Silver	1,716,528	2,008,315
Copper	10,118,847	4,407,928
Platinum	856,190	1,091,674
Cobalt	594,944	589,062
Lead	715	1,828
Clay products	1,010,318	1,715,282
Other struct. mat.	6,006,046	6,877,368
Gypsum	84,743	186,175
Salt	1,755,087	1,789,751
Natural gas	4,475,250	4,544,000
Total, including other minerals	109,821,565	85,910,030

Pulp and Paper

Ontario ranks second in the Dominion in production of pulp and paper. Total net value of production in 1932 was $26,632,999, 30% of the Canadian total. In 1932 the value of pulp-mill products was $18,735,105 compared with $22,944,943 in 1931; paper-mill products $38,233,316, as against $45,535,894 the previous year. There were 38 mills in operation, of which 9 were pulp mills, 14 paper mills, and 15 combined pulp and paper. Capital invested amounted to $190,427,742. Of the total pulpwood produced in the province in 1932, 198,596 cords, valued at $1,509,711 were exported to the United States, and 1,040,511 cords, valued at $9,446,780 used within the province.

Lumbering

Ontario ranks third in the Dominion in lumber production, the value of products in 1932 being $4,745,636 from 212,140 feet board measure. There were 747 mills in operation in the province, representing a capital investment of $18,559,640; gross value of products $5,457,041, net value $1,968,086. In 1932, 24 different woods were reported as being commercially produced, the majority of which were hardwoods. White pine is by far the most important wood commercially, accounting for nearly 50 per cent of the cut with red pine, spruce, hemlock and jack pine ranking next in importance.

Water Power

Ontario ranks second only to Quebec in the amount of horsepower developed and in potential power resources. The amount of power developed in the province at January 1, 1934, amounted to 2,355,105 h.p. (turbine installation). No new projects were undertaken during 1933. Ownership of the Canyon development on the Lower Abitibi River was acquired by the Ontario Government early in the year and completion of the undertaking and its operation placed in the hands of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Undeveloped available power in the province, at minimum flow, totals 5,330,000 h.p. Developed power is equal to 668 h.p. per head of population, 84 per cent of the power is developed in central electric stations, and 11 per cent by pulp and paper mills. Ontario led the way toward hydro-electric "public ownership," by the establishment in 1906 of a provincial commission, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is Toronto, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 112 members. The Hon. Herbert A. Bruce, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and at present a Conservative government under the leadership of Hon. George S. Henry, B.A., LL.D., is in power.

Executive Council

Prime Minister, Minister of Education—Hon. George S. Henry, B.A., LL.D.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Thos. L. Kennedy.
Attorney-General—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., LL.B.
Minister of Lands and Forests — Hon. Wm. Finlayson, K.C.
Minister of Mines—Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C.
Minister of Highways and Public Works—Hon. Leopold Macaulay, B.A., LL.B.
Provincial Secretary and Registrar—Hon. C. H. Challies, Phm. B.
Provincial Treasurer—Hon. G. S. Henry.
Minister of Labor and Health—Hon. J. M. Robb, M.B.
Minister of Welfare—Hon. W. G. Martin.
Ministers without Portfolio—Hon. J. R. Cooke, Hon. Henry C. Scholfield and Hon. Paul Poisson, M.D., M.C.
Clerk of the Executive Council—C. F. Bulmer.
Asst. Clerk—M. Currey.

Officers and Clerks of the Legislative Assembly

Speaker—Hon. T. A. Kidd.
Clerk of the House—Major A. C. Lewis.
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Asst. Clerk of the House—C. F. Bulmer.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Col. G. Hunter Ogilvie.
Postmaster—D. D. MacMillan.
Law Clerk of Municipal and Private Bills—H. L. Cummings.
Librarian—A. T. Wilgress.

Deputy Ministers

Agriculture—J. B. Fairbairn.
Attorney-General—I. A. Humphries, K.C.
Northern Development—C. H. Fullerton.
Education—A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D.
Game and Fisheries—Donald McDonald.
Health—W. J. Bell, M.D.
Highways—R. M. Smith.
Labor—A. W. Crawford.
Lands and Forests—W. C. Cain.
Mines—T. W. Gibson; Thomas Sutherland, acting deputy minister.
Public Welfare—M. A. Sorsoleil.
Public Works—G. Hogarth.
Deputy Provincial Registrar—F. Costello.
Assistant Provincial Secretary—F. V. Johns, K.C.
Deputy Provincial Secretary—C. F. Neelands.
Assistant Provincial Treasurer—J. T. White, K.C.
Forestry—E. J. Zavitz.
Hospitals—B. McGhie, M.D.

Other Officials

Agricultural Board—W. B. Roadhouse, chm.; Provincial Auditor—G. A. Brown; Board of Regents—R. B. Henderson, chm.; Civil Service Commissioner—J. M. McCutcheon; King's Printer—H. H. Ball; Director of Colonization—G. A. Elliott; Fire Marshal—E. P. Heaton; Geologist, A. G. Burrows; Hydro-Electric Commission—Hon. J. R. Cooke, chm.; Superintendent of Insurance—R. L. Foster; Liquor Control Board—Sir Henry Drayton, chm.; Bureau of Municipal Affairs—J. A. Ellis, director; Commissioner of Provincial Police—Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams; Public Trustee—A. N. Middleton; Railway and Municipal Board—H. C. Small, sec.; Agent-General—Wm. C. Noxon, 163 Strand, London.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES
Revenue and Expenditure

The total amount of ordinary revenue for the year ended October 31, 1933 amounted to $51,373,052 as compared with $54,175,233 in 1932. Ordinary expenditure totalled $50,896,626 in 1933 as against $56,236,081 in the previous year. Ordinary operations for the year showed a surplus of $476,426. The principal items of revenue and expenditure are as follows:

Revenue

Department:	1933 $	1932 $
Prime Minister	230,529	265,799
Legislation	12,026	26,484
Attorney-general	6,716,955	9,736,067
Insurance	162,319	174,541
Education	4,499	9,236
Lands and Forests	1,557,317	2,318,922
Mines	905,085	775,341
Game and Fisheries	571,657	613,785
Public Works	7,932	36,627
Highways	20,168,067	19,836,457
Health	28,168	35,557
Labor	240	350
Provincial Treasurer	20,325,099	19,665,424
Provincial Secretary	470,765	458,526
Agriculture	1,880	182
Stationery excess	......	17,818
Interest on loans	211,014	204,617
	51,373,052	54,175,233
Capital Account	221,072	170,738
	51,594,124	54,345,971

Expenditure

Department:	$	$
Lieutenant-governor	7,036	3,630
Prime Minister	358,578	524,374
Legislation	305,771	350,676
Attorney-general	2,295,603	2,901,372
Insurance	62,970	64,538
Education	9,766,916	11,000,277
Lands and Forests	1,497,241	1,835,078
Northern Development	1,004,489	2,147,323
Mines	272,860	338,238
Game and Fisheries	476,788	562,093
Public Works	629,011	693,035
Public Highways	3,324,864	3,865,847
Health	5,648,008	5,870,270
Labor	454,965	1,124,011
Public Welfare	3,640,240	4,181,699
Provincial Treasurer	1,686,282	1,693,221
Provincial Secretary	105,718	113,023
Provincial Auditor	747,368	814,488
Agriculture	1,712,631	2,017,618
Miscellaneous	223,292	248,510
Stationery excess	3,202	......
Public Debt	16,673,293	15,886,710
	50,896,626	56,236,081
Capital Account	19,367,357	28,638,419
	70,263,983	84,874,450

3 Rivers Celebrates With Balanced Budget

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Three Rivers will celebrate the 300th anniversary of its establishment this summer. An elaborate programme of entertainment has been drawn up, but one feature that will probably not come to the attention of the visitor is the fact that in each of the last four difficult years this Quebec city has been able to balance its budget. Current revenue has each year exceeded current expenditures by a comfortable margin.

Auxiliary services, such as the waterworks plant and the ferry, have also been conducted on a profitable basis. In 1932 both departments had deficits but in 1930, 1931 and 1933 these services were provided to the community on a basis yielding a surplus.

ONTARIO CITIES

BRANTFORD

Situated on Grand River, 24 miles west of Hamilton, on C. N. R., T. H. & B. Ry., L. E. & N. Ry. Water, sewerage and street railway systems owned by city. Important manufacturing centre. Located in a rich mixed farming district.

Population: 1932, 30,724; 1927, 27,730. Area, 3,284 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932
(Latest Available)

Current revenue and expenditure not available.

Assessed value for taxation	$28,527,800
Exemptions not included above	5,999,675

Tax rate, 1932: General, 20.05; debenture, 4.34; school, public, 14.11; separate, 17.11; hospital and local improvements, 4.50; total, 43 or 46 mills.

Total tax arrears (after reserve), $362,000; 1932 tax levy, $1,300,033; uncollected, $260,655.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets (1931)	$7,430,946
Total debenture debt	5,671,532
Total sinking fund on hand	1,354,324

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,859,163	$ 472,099
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	857,364	300,471
City's share	534,224	60,055
General debentures	2,420,782	521,700
Total	$5,671,532	$1,354,824

Public Utilities (1931)

	‡Net earnings	*Net profits
Waterworks	$ 101,232	$ 8,042
Electric light plants	75,254	25,463
Street rly. (deficit)	5,932	†34,615
Total	$ 182,418	$ †1,110

‡After operating expenses only. *After depreciation, operating expenses and interest and sinking fund, on debt. †Deficit.

Public utility accts. for 1932 not available; waterworks and hydro showed profit; rlwy. loss absorbed by city.

BELLEVILLE

Situated on the Moira River, on north shore of the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, 113 miles east of Toronto, 220 miles west of Montreal. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Port of call for freight and occasional passenger steamers plying on Lake Ontario. Many industries in operation. Centre of mixed farming and dairying district. City owns its own waterworks and the hydro-electric systems. Modern purification and filtration plant completed during 1930. In 1931 the city sold its gas plant to the Ontario Shore Gas Co., which assumed the funded

(Continued on page 21)

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TORONTO MONTREAL

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1608 QUEBEC 1934

For years, the seat of the Government of Canada, prior to 1867

1932-33

Population: 145,000

Value of Property: $200,000,000

Municipal Area: 5,754.51 Acres

City's Assets: $35,350,000

City's Revenue: $4,000,000

Street Mileage: 101.6

Date of Charter: 1831

An INDUSTRIAL and a COMMERCIAL CENTRE serving a progressive district, with up-to-date water, railway and highway transportation. Nine railway lines make daily connections with all travelling systems on the Continent. Surrounded by a most prosperous farming country, with beautiful lakes and rivers at a short distance, fish and game territories and golf links.

A NATIONAL SEA-PORT which could easily harbour the combined fleets of the great naval powers of the world, with accommodation for 22 ocean liners at the same time, of the heaviest tonnage, travelling on the St. Lawrence River.

AN HISTORIC CITY, most beautiful and picturesque, the scenery of which is uncompared throughout the world, visited yearly by hundreds of thousands of tourists from all parts of America, even from abroad. The only walled city in America, with beautiful monuments, where most of the capital events in the history of our country took place, for centuries.

The QUEBEC BRIDGE, one of the most remarkable marvels of our days, at a short distance from Old Quebec, over the St. Lawrence River, connects prosperous districts forming a valuable link for the national transcontinental railway system.

1932-33

City's Debt: $26,316,328

Sinking Funds: $1,768,190

Tax Rate: 33.45 Mills

Schools: 90

Proprietors: 10,000

Taxpayers: 25,000

First Council: 1833

CITY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1934-36:

His Worship the Mayor: — Mr. J. E. Grégoire; Pro-Mayor: — Alderman Wilfrid Samson; Council Leader: — Alderman Dr. P. H. Bédard.

Administrative Committee, of which the Mayor is President: — Aldermen F. Dinan, J. E. Gosselin, E. Morin, A. Noreau, A. Poulin and Edm. Trepanier.

Other Members of City Council: — Aldermen J. Boutet, L. Ferland, F. Jobin, L. F. Martel, Dr. J. E. Parent

Heads of Municipal Departments: — City Treasurer and Director of Municipal Services, Mr. P. N. Verge; City Clerk, Mr. F. X. Chouinard; City Attorney, Mr. J. E. Chapleau, K.C.; City Engineer, Mr. Ed. Hamel, C.E.; Waterworks Engineer, Mr. J. A. Tremblay, C.E.; Health, Dr. V. Martin; Auditor, Mr. Jules Leclerc, C.A.; Chief of Police, Capt. E. Trudel; Chief of Fire Brigade, Capt. R. Beaulieu; Archives and Statistics, Mr. V. Desjardins.

For further information apply to the City Archivist and Statistician, Box 37, City Hall, Quebec.

ONTARIO CITIES

(Continued from page 20)

debt, although the city is under guarantee that it shall be paid.

Population: 1933, 13,899; 5 years previously, 13,267. Area, 1,800 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 633,245
Expenditure	644,090
Assessed value for taxation	10,462,789
Exemptions not included	3,543,900

Tax rate, 1933; General: 23-5/10; debenture, 5-4/10; school, 17-7/10; total, 46-6/10 mills.

Total tax arrears, $242,971; last year's levy, $580,096; uncollected, $141,325.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,840,972
Total debenture debt	3,508,739
Total sinking fund	952,055
Other liabilities	138,513

Debenture Debt

	Gross debt	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 469,660	$ 30,217
Schools	938,674	151,823
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	938,147	540,500
City's share	571,318	
General	570,939	229,514
Total	3,508,739	952,054
Guaranteed bonds (included in the above)		$ 271,254

Public Utilities

	†Net earnings	‡Net profits
Waterworks	$ 32,346	$ 10,887
Electric light	28,116	15,164

†After operating charges only. ‡After depreciation, operating charge, interest and sinking fund.

BROCKVILLE

On the St. Lawrence River 138 miles west of Montreal, 214 east of Toronto on provincial highway. Served by C. P. R. and C. N. R., a divisional point for latter. Regular port of call for steamers on Great Lakes-Montreal route. Ferry service to Morristown, N.Y. Centre of an agricultural and dairying district. Hospital centre and noted for fine residences. Convenient to Thousand Islands and Rideau Lakes district.

Population: Present, 9,818; five years ago, 9,432. Area, 1,374 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$371,059
Current expenditure	377,510
Assessed value for taxation	7,233,985
Exemptions not included	1,862,075

Tax rate, 1933: General, 16.523; debenture, 10.387; school, 15.590; total 42.5 mills.

Total tax arrears, $68,797; last year's levy, $341,972; uncollected, $51,767.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,020,624
Total debenture debt	770,658
Total sinking fund	50,349
Bank loans	84,893
Other liabilities	961

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	$131,106	$6,533
City's share	302,303	11,431
General	36,605	30,768
School	300,644	1,617
Total	$770,658	$50,349

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$19,716	$4,645
Electric light	24,924	5,834
Gas	8,974	3,974

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges.

CHATHAM

On Thames River, 46 miles east of Windsor, 60 miles southwest of London. On C. N. R., C. P. R., Wabash Ry., Père Marquette Ry. Some 40 factories in operation. Situated in a large natural gas belt, and the centre of a fruit and mixed farming district. The city is administered under the council-manager form of civic government.

Population: 1934, 16,284; five years ago, 16,441. Area, 1,650 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 593,941
Expenditure	647,901
Assessed val. for taxation	14,487,660
Exemptions not included	2,783,925

Tax rate, 1933, 34 mills.

Total tax arrears $286,891; last year's levy $542,445; uncollected $155,869.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,539,816
Total debenture debt	985,167
Bank loans	170,000

CORNWALL

Population: Present, 11,462; 1921, 7,419. Area, 700 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$ 380,434
Current expenditure	368,500
Assessed value for taxation	9,391,490
Exemptions not included above	1,522,500

Tax rate, 1933: General, 19; school, 5.5; total, 24.5 mills.

Total tax arrears, $128,981; last year's levy, $261,741; uncollected, $79,256.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,564,832
Total debenture debt	818,935
Other liabilities	77,325

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. Outstand.
Waterworks	$ 147,171
Local improvements	421,217
General	15,509
School	235,038
Total	$ 818,935

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings
Waterworks	$ 14,874

*After deducting operating expenses only.

EAST WINDSOR

East Windsor, formerly known as Ford City, home of the Ford Motor Company of Canada. In default. Finances of the city are under control of a board of supervisors.

Population: Present, 14,606; five years ago, 15,105. Area, 1,677 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$ 710,093
Current expenditure	708,638
Assessed value for taxation	19,288,850
Exemptions not included	4,491,070

Tax rate, 1933: General 26; schools 9; total 35 mills.

Total tax arrears, $520,914; last year's levy, $693,079; amount uncollected, $281,449.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$7,760,560
Total debenture debt	4,861,158
Total cumulative fund	6,013
Bonds guaranteed	702,622
Bank loans current	627,000
Bank loans, local improvements	598,000
Other liabilities	2,368,911

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,108,597	......
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	1,920,068	$ 6,013
City's share	710,162	......
General	230,113	......
School	892,217	......
Total	4,861,158	6,013

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net Profits
Waterworks	‡$120,108	$35,268
Electric light	18,410	353

*After deducting operating expenses only. †After deducting operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Owned jointly with Town of Walkerville.

Province of Ontario Financial Statement

(As at October 31, 1933)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate, 1931)		$3,183,000,000
Total funded debt		516,167,408
Of the above debt, the following amounts are invested in revenue-producing enterprises:		
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	$30,207,935	
Hydro-Electric Power Commission	185,863,549	
Loans to municipalities, housing, highways, etc.	61,266,906	
Treasury bills		36,620,000
Contingent liabilities		102,103,131
Fixed assets, comprising roads, buildings, crown lands, timber, water powers, and other estimated potential revenue resources		944,195,307
Total Dominion Government subsidies		2,941,424
Ordinary revenue for fiscal year ended October 31, 1933		51,373,052
Ordinary expenditure for fiscal year ended October 31, 1933		50,896,626

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at October 31, 1933)

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable†
Installment Issues			
Nov. 1 (1928-57)	4½%	$20,000,000	M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
Dec. 1 (1926-55)	4½%	16,100,000	M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
1933			
Jan. 15 (1928-57)	4½%	19,093,000	M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
June 1 (1934-38)	4%	10,000,000	M. W. V. H. St.J. O.
Jan. 15 (1932-71)	4½%	28,035,000	M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
May 15 (1929-68)	4%	27,628,000	M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
May 15 (1931-70)	4½%	29,038,000	M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
June 1 (1932-71)	4%	29,106,000	M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
1934			
Straight Term Issues			
Feb. 1, 1935	6%	5,000,000	M. W. V. H. St.J. O.
Apr. 1, 1935	6%	1,941,000	Montreal
Dec. 1, 1935	6%	14,794,000	M. W.‡
May 2, 1936	6%	12,688,000	Montreal‡
July 1, 1936	3½%	*348,000	Montreal‡
Nov. 1, 1936	5%	150,000	Montreal
Jan. 3, 1937	5½%	14,950,000	M. N.Y.
June 1, 1939	4%	1,138,000	Montreal‡
June 1, 1939	4%	j*665,950	M. N.Y.‡
Feb. 1, 1941	6%	8,399,500	Montreal‡
May 1, 1941	4%	k*224,000	M. N.Y.‡
Nov. 1, 1941	4%	f*1,188,400	M. N.Y.‡
Oct. 1, 1942	5%	19,978,000	M. N.Y.
Nov. 1, 1942	4¾%	17,400,000	Montreal
Dec. 1, 1942	5½%	15,508,000	Montreal‡
Sept. 15, 1943	6%	14,337,000	M. N.Y.
Sept. 15, 1943	6%	12,957,000	M. W.‡
Sept. 1, 1944	4½%	18,400,000	M. N.Y. L.
July 1, 1946	5½%	20,000,000	M. W. V. H. St.J.
Feb. 1, 1947	5½%	20,000,000	M. W. V. H. St.J. O.‡
Feb. 1, 1947	5½%	2,000,000	Montreal
Oct. 15, 1948	5%	36,136,500	M. W. V. H. or St.J.‡
June 1, 1950	4½%	15,000,000	M. W. V. H. St.J. O.
Apr. 1, 1952	5%	14,972,000	M. N.Y.
June 1, 1957 £330,000/0/0	4½%	ae1,605,999	London
May 1, 1958	4½%	150,000	Montreal
May 1, 1959	5%	b34,802,000	M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
Dec. 2, 1960	5%	c34,536,000	M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.‡
Jan. 1, 1946 £442,549/4/10	3½%	d2,056,406	London
May 1, 1947 £317,912/16/4	4%	d*1,547,175	London
Jan. 1, 1965 £171,454/12/8	4½%	d*834,412	London

a—Optional redemption by the province on June 1, 1947, or subsequent interest date on three months notice. Sinking fund provision ½ of 1% annually.

b—Sinking fund on 40-year retirement basis to provide 55 per cent of issue at maturity in 1959.

c—Sinking fund to provide 68 per cent of issue at maturity in 1960.

d—Registered stock—Bank of Montreal, London England. Amount outstanding of which there has been purchased for sinking funds, $934,910.31, 3½ per cent stock; $764,196.44, 4 per cent stock; and $458,781.56, 4½ per cent stock.

e—Debenture loan series AV—Amount held in sinking funds (£80,000)—$389,333.33.

f-k—Includes the following amounts payable in Canadian funds only: (f) $394,400; (j) $332,950; (k) $163,000.

*Succession duty free.

†M., Montreal; W., Winnipeg; V., Vancouver; R., Regina; C., Calgary; H., Halifax; St.J., Saint John, N.B.; O., Ottawa; N.Y., New York; L., London, England.

‡Denominations $500 and $1,000.

Canada Atlantic Railway Company

4% First Mortgage Bonds
Due January 1st, 1955

Payable in Canada, New York or London, Eng.

Canadian National Railway Company has assumed and unconditionally guaranteed the payment of principal and interest on these Bonds, interest having been paid regularly for twenty-nine years. These Bonds were issued in 1905 and part of the original amount is listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Price: At the market to yield over 5.40%

Descriptive circular gladly forwarded upon request.

H. C. MONK & COMPANY
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL & CORPORATION BONDS
Canada Life Bldg. 73 Sparks Street
OTTAWA

FORT WILLIAM

Fort William is situated in the Thunder Bay district, on the Kaministiquia River, at the head of navigation on Lake Superior, 426 miles east of Winnipeg. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Port of call for all steamship lines on upper lakes.

The centre of the grain and coal traffic from west to east, the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur (adjoining) constitute the largest grain port in the world. Many important industries established, including fishing nets, flour mills, iron and steel foundries, stock food factories, paper mills, etc. Chief shipping and distributing point for western provinces, situated in territory rich in minerals and in timber resources. City owns street railway, electric light, telephone and water systems.

Population: 1933, 24,492; 5 years ago, 24,786. Area, 8,634 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Assessed valuation	$32,455,936
Exemptions, not incl. above	3,181,147

Tax rate, 1933: General, 15.81; schools, 14.93; debentures, 5.75; total, 36.5 mills.

Accumulated tax arrears $259,204; last year's levy, $1,288,728.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets (estimated)	$12,500,000
Total debenture debt	8,033,842
Total sinking fund	3,875,983
Other liabilities	288,208

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. Outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 3,135,075	$1,780,088
Installments	93,934	......
Commutation taxes	......	1,557
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	1,081,139	1,157,146
City's share	1,009,746	
General	2,713,948	987,192
Total	$ 8,033,842	$3,875,983

Guaranteed bonds, $288,208.

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 105,283	$ 15,808
Telephone	40,434	21,684
Street Railway	16,988	‡75,924

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating charges, and interest and sinking fund on debt. ‡Deficit.

GALT

An industrial centre situated on Grand River, 25 miles northwest of Hamilton. On C. N. R., C. P. R., and electric railways to neighboring towns. Bus and truck lines pass through city. Rich agricultural district.

Population: Present, 13,715; 5 years previously, 13,236. Area, 1,600 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$591,085
Expenditure	594,682
Assessed value for taxation	11,233,075
Exemptions not included above	2,375,125
Total tax arrears	208,710

Last year's tax levy, $542,074; uncollected, $105,784.

Tax rate, 1933: General, 17.6148; debenture, 10.9429; school, 13.4423; total 42 mills.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$5,046,027
Total debenture debt	2,921,144
Total sinking fund	844,689
Bank loans	198,733

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$674,681	$257,425
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	511,860	141,369
City's share	872,298	240,916
School	417,640	129,370
Other	444,665	75,609
Total	$2,921,144	$844,689

Guaranteed bonds (housing) $9,903.

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$40,283	$6,507
Electric light	55,910	‡1,581

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

GUELPH

Chief centre of Wellington County, situated on Speed River, 48 miles west of Toronto, 28 miles north of Hamilton. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. City owns electric lighting, street railway and water systems, and gas works. Provincial Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute adjoin the city. Many industries successfully carried on. Centre of a rich agricultural district.

Population: 1934, 21,350; 1928, 19,202. Area, 3,200 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$924,294
Expenditure	949,586
Assessed value for taxation, 1933	14,895,394
Exemptions not incl. above	2,784,300
Accumulated tax arrears	476,675
Last year's tax levy	816,289
Amount uncollected	252,118

Tax rate: General, 32.436; school, 14.063; total 46.5 mills.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$8,090,095
Total debenture debt	3,615,690
Total sinking fund	1,876,093
Bank loans	500,000
Other liabilities	165,289

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$646,269	$406,821
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	889,296	467,745
City's share	402,704	190,282
General	1,677,421	811,245
Total	$3,615,690	$1,876,093

Total guaranteed bonds $488,000.

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$56,270	$4,139
Electric light	25,588	4,312
Gas	37,724	17,829
Junction railway	30,303	30,303
Radial railway	‡12,704	‡41,322

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating expenses, interest and sinking fund on debt. ‡Deficit.

HAMILTON

Hamilton is the chief city of Wentworth County. It is situated on Hamilton Bay, at head of Lake Ontario, 39 miles southwest of Toronto. On C. N. R., C. P. R., T. H. & B. Ry. It is the third largest industrial centre in Canada, having over 400 diversified industries, the basic ones of which are steel, iron and textiles, and is also an important manufacturer of wire goods and electrical equipment. City is surrounded by fruit-growing district. Owns water and sewerage systems.

Population: Present, 154,276; 5 years ago, 136,354. Area, 9,694 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$8,208,781
Expenditure	9,258,106
Assessed value for taxation	171,756,460
Exemptions	29,429,200

Tax rate, 1933: General, 11.76; debenture, 11.24; school, 14; total, 37 mills.

Total tax arrears, $2,751,345; last year's levy, $6,811,207; amount uncollected, $1,585,345.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$66,257,122
Total debenture debt	31,754,062
Total sinking fund	2,649,554
Bank loans	5,332,294

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$8,664,499	$1,323,207
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	2,243,901	......
Municipality's share	2,294,941	......
General	2,125,692	......
School	5,299,528	202,909
Other (works, etc.)	11,125,401	1,123,438
Total	$31,754,062	$2,649,554

Public Utilities
Year Ended December 31, 1933

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks plant	$527,110	$54,218
Electric light plants	528,223	‡136,828

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt. No depreciation charged against waterworks. ‡Deficit.

KINGSTON

County seat of Frontenac County, situated at foot of Lake Ontario, at junction of St. Lawrence River, and at terminus of Rideau Canal System. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. main lines, 50 miles east of Belleville, 172 miles southwest of Montreal. Port of call for all lake and river steamboats. The city has a government drydeck, and three large elevators. A new elevator with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels is owned by Canada Steamship Lines.

Famed as an educational city, being the seat of Queen's University, and of the Royal Military College, it has also a number of industries. Feldspar and mica deposits have been found in the vicinity.

Population: 1933, 23,659; 5 years ago, 21,633. Area, 2,127 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$916,171
Expenditure	916,057
Assessed value for tax. (1932)	19,466,160
Exemptions not included	8,531,725

Tax rate: General, 27.23; schools, 14.77; total, 42 mills.

Total tax arrears, $125,635; 1933 levy, $889,476; uncollected, $97,890.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,096,509
Total debenture debt	3,804,789
Total sinking fund	1,272,044

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$403,200	$424,013
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	653,019	
Gen. & city sh., imps.	2,748,570	848,031
Total	$3,804,789	$1,272,044

Municipal Utilities

	Net earn.	*Net prof.
Waterworks Electric light Gas	......	$76,000

*Estimated after deprec., int. and s. f.

KITCHENER

Kitchener is a thriving manufacturing city, the chief town of Waterloo County, 67 miles west of Toronto, on main line of the C. N. R. Electric railway connects with Galt, Waterloo, Preston and Hespeler. City owns and operates street railway, water, light and gas systems. A large number of factories are located in the city which is situated in the centre of an excellent agricultural district.

Population: 1933, 31,323; 1928, 28,282. Area, 3,500 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 1,350,416
Expenditure	1,380,890
Assessed value for taxation	26,358,698
Exemptions not included above	3,347,112

Tax rate, 1933: General, 18.73; debentures, 8.00; schools, 13.57; total, 40.3 mills.

Accumulated tax arrears, $343,736; year's tax levy, $1,272,622; uncollected, $188,693.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 7,216,580
Total debenture debt	4,213,215
Bank loans	608,917
Other liabilities	92,785

No sinking fund.

Debenture Debt

Waterworks	$ 727,806
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	888,772
Municipality's share	296,287
General	1,379,172
School	921,214
Total	$ 4,213,215

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 47,830	$ ▲†520
Electric plant	51,678	‡1,859
Gas plant	47,557	2,213
Street railway	8,093	‡7,083

*After operating charges only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit. ▲Deficit owing to the allowance of extra discounts, amounting to approximately $31,000.

LONDON

London is the fourth city of Ontario by population, and third industrially, being the commercial centre of the southwest portion of the province. It is situated on the River Thames, 115 miles southwest of Toronto, 76 miles southwest of Hamilton, served by C. N. R. and C. P. R., which have divisional points in the city, and connects with P. M. R., M. C. R., and Wabash Ry. The London & Port Stanley Electric Ry. gives direct connection with Canadian and United States lake ports.

The city is the seat of the University of Western Ontario, and Anglican and R. C. bishops, and is an important and progressive manufacturing centre, and headquarters for several large financial companies.

Population: 1933, 73,880; 1928, 64,293. Area, 7,231 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1933

Assessed value for taxation	$87,892,428
Exemptions not included	11,535,390
Revenue	3,390,108
Expenditure	3,552,445

Tax rate, 1933: General and debenture, 21.4772; school, 13.2736; total, 34.75 mills.

Total tax arrears, $1,047,815; 1933 levy, $3,408,633; uncollected, $685,761.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$20,152,285
Total debenture debt	12,816,915
Total sinking fund	2,078,366
Guaranteed bonds	180,000
Other liabilities	1,111,053

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$4,258,722	$ 936,462
Local improvements:		
City's share	293,070	......
Ratepayers' share	914,323	......
Schools	2,765,570	536,653
General	4,585,330	603,251
Total	$12,816,915	$2,078,366

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 245,042	$ 95,111
Electric light	207,129	‡7,147
Railway	‡30,390	‡212,635

*After operating charges only. †After op. chgs., deprec., int. and sink. fund. ‡Deficit.

(Continued on page 22)

Canadian Government
Municipal and Corporation
BONDS

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LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST.
HAMILTON TORONTO 2 WINNIPEG

ONTARIO

Secures its obligations by assets that are immense and fundamentally sound

ONTARIO, one of the wealthiest per capita areas in the world, bases its credit on the possession of virtually inexhaustible natural resources — the steady development of which justifies confidence in the future.

Ontario's Bonds Secured by Enormous Income

Ontario's Credit Based on Substantial Resources

MAGNIFICENT RESOURCES

Ontario's wealth in agricultural production is the largest single item. The annual production from Ontario's farms for the past five-year period comes close to half a billion dollars annually.

Substantial improvement has taken place in the tobacco industry. In the Fall of 1932 the province encouraged growers to set up a co-operative organization and hold their products. In 1931 4,800,000 lbs. of tobacco were exported and in 1933 15,300,000 lbs., or over three times as much as was exported in 1931.

The bacon industry has also shown improvement. No industry in the province has been so uniformly profitable as the bacon industry. And, we have taken scarcely more than one-third of the quota allowed to us for four years in the British market.

The resources in her forests are the second of Ontario's major assets. The value of her Crown timbers are placed at $4,800,000,000, secured by wise measures of protection and reforestation. The production of forest products represents an annual revenue of upwards of $100,000,000.

Ontario also is the great manufacturing province of the Dominion, and the value of manufactured products reaches the handsome annual total of nearly two billion dollars.

The Ontario Government has been a pioneer in hydro-electric development and has provided ample resources of cheap power for industry throughout the province. In the province there is available over 5,000,000 h.p. of hydro-electric energy of a capital value of $150,000,000.

Ontario's mines are another extensive natural resource. The estimated value, at the present time, is some $2,000,000,000, and as yet only a fraction of the possible mineral resources have been discovered.

Ontario's financial obligations, then, are secured by overwhelming assets whose value no condition could possibly change.

REVENUE SOURCES

The revenues of this province are obtained chiefly for services, from luxuries, amusements, and for the privilege of using the highways and doing business in Ontario as afforded and protected by the laws of the province. Out of a total of $51,373,000 only a small proportion comes from what might be termed a general tax on each citizen. The main items of our ordinary revenue are as follows:—

Subsidy—		
Paid by Dominion Government under B.N.A. Act		$2,941,000
Licenses		8,455,000
Includes—		
Motor Vehicles	$7,218,000	
Game and Fisheries	452,000	
Fees		1,818,000
Includes—		
Land Transfer	$201,000	
Law stamps	374,000	
Profits (Liquor)		5,515,000
Succession Duty		8,081,000
Revenue from Revenue-Producing Assets		1,765,000
Revenue Received from Corporations Privileged to Operate in Ontario		7,566,000
Revenue Received from Highways (Gasoline Tax)		12,629,000

INVESTMENT OF PROVINCIAL DEBT

The greater part of the provincial debt is really an investment in revenue-producing services as follows:—

Hydro-Electric Power Commission	$186,000,000
T. & N. O. Railway	30,200,000
Farm Loans	59,500,000
Roads and Highways	186,400,000
Niagara Parks	1,600,000
Cash and Accounts Receivable	17,000,000

Of the provincial debt, 85 per cent is represented by revenue-producing assets, which yield annually over $32,000,000.

ONTARIO AS A GOLD PRODUCER

At the beginning of the present century Ontario was known as an agricultural province. Today the name Ontario has become the synonym for mining enterprise. Ontario's gold mines have placed Canada in a position second only to South Africa as a gold producer. 75 per cent of Canada's gold is produced by Ontario mines.

In the year 1910 Ontario's output of gold was valued at $68,498. The gold production for the province last year (1933) amounted to about $60,000,000 . . . based on the current valuation for gold.

REVENUE FROM TOURISTS

Good roads are also an inducement for tourists to visit the province, although the money they spend does not really pass into the hands of the Provincial Treasurer, but it does benefit many classes of our citizens. During the period of eight years, there has been spent in this province some $809,000,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A BALANCED BUDGET

The Province of Ontario has a balanced budget . . . which enables the Administration to carry on in an efficient manner . . . and to maintain its favourable credit in the money markets.

BALANCED BUDGET 1933		ESTIMATES FOR 1934	
Ordinary Revenue	$51,373,051	Ordinary Revenue	$51,079,100
Ordinary Expenditure	50,896,626	Ordinary Expenditure	50,864,100
SURPLUS	$476,425	ESTIMATED SURPLUS	$215,000

Population — 3,431,683
Area — 412,583 square miles

Farming	$500,000,000
Manufacturing	$2,000,000,000
Mining	$100,000,000
Forestry	$100,000,000
Fishing	$3,000,000
Furs	$3,400,000

Mineral Wealth	$2,000,000,000
Crown Timber	$4,797,500,000
Crown Lands	$230,000,000
Water Powers	$150,000,000
Fish, Game and Fur	$200,000,000
Property Assessed by Municipalities	$3,126,000,000

For further information apply

Provincial Government Offices
QUEEN'S PARK TORONTO

Manitoba

Manufacturing and Growing Mining Industry Give Diversity to Active Agricultural Province

Manitoba derives about half its production from manufacturing, but is an important agricultural province. Wheat is the chief source of rural income, and the chief industries are meat packing, railway rolling stock, and flour milling. There are important mining areas in the north, and exploration for gold is active.

Manitoba has an area of 251,832 square miles, of which 19,906 square miles is water, there being several large lakes within the provincial limits. The southern part of the province is level and is excellent farm land. The northern half is part of the Laurentian Plateau, studded with granite rocks. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 24,700,000 acres, out of a total land area of 143,857,280 acres or 17 per cent available for farm purposes; of this 15,135,000 acres, or 60.9 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1933 was $1,970,000,000.

The population, according to the Dominion census in 1931, was 700,139, compared with 610,118 in 1921, and 461,934 in 1911, and 255,211 in 1901. Distribution of population in 1931 showed 54.87 per cent rural, and the remainder urban.

Railways

The province is the gateway to the West as far as transportation facilities are concerned. In 1932 there were 4,420 miles of track in operation in the province. Over 4,000 miles belong to the C. N. R. and C. P. R. systems. Other railways are Brandon, Saskatchewan & Hudson Bay Ry., and Greater Winnipeg Water District Ry., and Midland Railway Co. of Manitoba.

Agricultural Production

Most of Manitoba's agricultural revenue is derived from field crops, of which spring wheat is the most important item. The estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province in 1933 was $382,512,000, of which $150,162,000 was credited to lands; $53,511,000 to agricultural production, and $88,389,000 to buildings.

	1933 $	1932 $
Field crops	33,188,000	31,937,000
Farm animals	6,308,000	4,468,000
Wool	84,000	28,000
Dairy products	10,796,000	8,751,000
Fruit and vegetables	876,000	986,000
Poultry and eggs	2,207,000	3,395,000
Fur farming	179,000	166,000
Clover and grass seed	45,000	50,000
Honey	304,000	412,000
Total	53,987,000	50,193,000

Livestock

Horse breeding is an important factor of livestock revenue in the province. At the end of 1933, there were 307,000 horses in the province, valued at $13,815,000. Sheep raising is another growing business. The total value of all livestock at the end of 1933 was $32,693,000, the estimated numbers and value being as follows:

	Number	Value
Horses	307,000	$13,813,000
Milch cows	304,500	7,917,000
Other cattle	501,400	8,022,000
Sheep	218,800	751,000
Swine	262,300	2,188,000

Fur Farming

In 1932 there were 270 fur farms in the province, of which 173 were fox farms and 87 mink farms. Value of animals $508,866; land and buildings $500,333. In the season 1932-33, total value of pelts amounted to $856,289.

Manufacturing

In common with the other prairie provinces, the flour industry is Manitoba's chief manufacturing industry, closely followed by slaughtering and meat-packing in the value of its products. The following table gives the statistics of the total industries of the province in 1932:

Number of establishments	970
Capital	$190,545,652
Number of employees	22,255
Salaries and wages paid	$ 24,157,589
Cost of materials	$ 45,591,099
Gross value of products	$ 96,056,029

Mining

Mineral production in the province is making steady advance, the total value in 1933 being $9,070,568, compared with $9,058,365 in 1932. The output of gold reached 125,017 fine oz., as compared with 121,982 fine oz. in 1932.

	1933 $	1932 $
Gold	2,584,331	2,521,592
Copper	2,844,989	3,362,767
Zinc	1,397,082	1,004,016
Portland cement	295,351	549,594
Stone	71,240	299,282
Gypsum	65,471	113,739
Clay products	20,966	54,423
Total, including other minerals	9,070,568	8,695,961

Lumbering

Almost the entire lumber cut of Manitoba is spruce. Poplar, jack pine and tamarack are also produced commercially. The value of production in 1932 was $296,500 from 23,708,000 ft. b.m. In 1932 there were 47 mills in operation in the province, representing a capital investment of $776,674; gross value of production $308,342; net value, $142,513.

Water Power

January 1, 1934, Manitoba had developed horsepower (turbine installation) of 390,925 h.p., all of which is produced at central electric stations. Undeveloped available water power at minimum flow, totals 3,309,000 h.p. The amount of power developed is approximately 541 h.p. per 1,000 of population. No new power installations were made during 1933.

Fisheries

The total value of Manitoba's fisheries in 1932 amounted to $1,204,892, as compared with $1,241,575 in 1931. The most valuable fish is whitefish, valued at $454,234 in 1932. Pickerel accounted for $428,273 and tangers for $105,404, $97,581 for tullibee, and $45,775 for pike. The capital invested in the industry was $840,198 in 1932 and 2,868 people were employed.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

Current revenue of the province for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1933, amounted to $13,412, 404 as against $14,631,341 in 1932.

Revenue

Department:	1933 $	1932 $
Dominion of Canada	1,705,340	1,688,843
Attorney-General	1,179,468	1,772,265
Agricul. & Immigra.	2,000	2,514
Education	155,000	172,272
Legislation	5,000	4,888
Provincial Secretary	45,000	38,931
Public Works	126,000	108,072
Treasury	1,654,011	4,303,772
Munic. Commissioner	6,600,000	4,692,206
'Phones & Telegraphs	1,063,986	1,032,198
Health & Pub. Welfare	205,000	245,837
Old Age Pensions	200,000	262,500
Min. & Nat. Resources	481,600	307,044
	13,412,404	14,631,341

Expenditure

Department:	$	$
Public Debt	6,198,881	5,560,955
Legislation	199,147	203,929
Executive Council	148,079	33,686
Treasury	116,923	108,310
Prov. Secretary	27,913	27,986
Education	2,078,691	2,332,440
Agricul. & Immig.	405,867	308,824
Attorney-General	698,326	846,910
Public Works	1,439,863	1,761,411
Municipal Comm.	133,054	145,456
Health & Pub. Welfare	1,949,567	2,184,303
Mines & Nat. Resources	429,459	493,504
Old Age Pensions	485,712	624,126
	14,311,483	14,631,341

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is situated at Winnipeg, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 55 members. His Honor James D. McGregor is lieutenant-governor and at present a Progressive government under the leadership of Hon. John Bracken is in power.

Provincial Executive

Premier, and President of Council—Hon. John Bracken.

Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones—Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. D. G. McKenzie.

Minister of Education and Minister of Health and Public Welfare—Hon. R. A. Hoey.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. W. R. Clubb.

Municipal Commissioner, Provincial Secretary and Railway Commissioner—Hon. D. L. McLeod.

Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Commissioner of Lands—Hon. J. S. McDiarmid.

Deputy Ministers

Attorney-General—John Allen, K.C.
Agriculture—J. H. Evans.
Education—Robert Fletcher, B.A., LL.D.
Provincial Treasurer—R. McN. Pearson.
Public Works—A. McGillivray.
Provincial Secretary—R. M. Fisher, K.C.
Municipal Affairs—R. M. Fisher, K.C.
Health and Public Welfare—F. W. Jackson, M.D., D.P.H.

Other Officials

Clerk, Executive Council—J. L. Johnston, Legislative Counsel—J. C. Collinson, K.C.; Comptroller General—J. C. M. Ligertwood, C.A.; Power Commissioner—H. Cottingham; Tax Commissioner—E. W. Watts; Public Utilities Commissioner—W. R. Cottingham, K.C.; Minimum Wage Board—G. N. Jackson, chm.; Liquor Commission—R. D. Waugh, chm.; Workmen's Compensation Board—C. K. Newcombe; King's Printer—Philip Purcell; Administrator of Income Tax—D. C. Stewart.

Province of Manitoba Financial Statement

(As at February 28, 1934)

Assessable property with the province (provincial estimate)		$552,811,000
Gross funded debt		118,142,047
Less: Sinking fund	$1,553,548	..
Self-sustaining and secured debt	50,917,659	52,471,207
Net funded debt		65,670,840
Contingent liability (of which $3,000,000 is in conection with railways owned and operated by the Dominion Government)		9,057,596
Ordinary revenue for the year ended April 30, 1933		12,366,918
Ordinary expenditure for the year ended April 30, 1933		14,311,482

There is also a sinking fund of $5,522,035 on hand against self-sustaining and secured debt.

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at June 1, 1933)

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
15 May, 1934	4%	$146,000	Montreal (G)
1 Sept., 1935	4%	100,632	Montreal (G)
15 Sept., 1935	4%	150,000	Montreal (G)
12 Jan., 1936	5%	12,000	The Pas, T. N.Y. (G)
1 July, 1936	4%	184,000	Montreal (G)
1 Jan., 1937	4%	274,000	Montreal (G)
1 Feb., 1937	5½%	500,000	M. T. W. (G)*
1 July, 1938	4%	40,000	Montreal (G)
1 Feb., 1939	5½%	1,500,000	N.Y. M. T. W. (G)*
1 June, 1939	5%	972,000	N.Y. M. T. W. (G)*
1 Oct., 1940	4½%	3,101,000	T. M. W. St.J. R. V. (G)
1 June, 1941	6%	2,530,000	M. T. W. (G)*
15 Aug., 1941	5%	395,000	M. T. W. (G)*
1 Dec., 1941	4½%	35,000	N.Y. (G)*
1 Dec., 1941	5%	160,000	N.Y. (G)*
1 Aug., 1941	4½%	2,122,000	V. R. W. T. M. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Mar., 1942	5½%	2,250,000	N.Y. M. T. W. (G)*
15 June, 1943	5%	2,500,000	T. M. W. L. (G) (£)*
15 Aug., 1943	5%	1,410,000	W. T. M. (G)*
1 Nov., 1943	4½%	519,500	N.Y. V. R. W. T. M. St.J. (G)
2 June, 1944	5%	2,575,000	N.Y. V. R. T. M. W. St.J. (G)
1 Dec., 1944	4½%	3,721,500	V. R. T. M. W. St.J. L. (G) (£)
1 May, 1945	4½%	2,583,000	T. M. W. V. R. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Oct., 1946	6%	4,725,000	N.Y. M. T. W. (G)*
1 Apr., 1947	6%	5,000,000	V. R. W. T. M. or St.J.
1 July, 1947	4%	1,000,000	M. in $, L. in £†
1 July, 1947	4%	3,379,413	M. in $, L. in £†
15 Nov., 1948	5%	100,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Mar., 1949	5%	180,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 July, 1949	4%	603,406	M. in $, L. in £†*
15 Dec., 1949	5%	150,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 May, 1950	4% Reg. stock	6,827,602	London in £†*
1 Aug., 1950	5%	100,900	W. T. M. (G)
1 Sept., 1950	5%	17,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Sept., 1950	5%	40,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Mar., 1951	5%	68,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Aug., 1951	4½%	2,672,000	V. R. W. T. M. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Oct., 1951	4½%	3,442,000	V. R. W. T. M. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Feb., 1952	6%	659,000	V. R. W. T. M. or St.J.
1 Apr., 1953	4½% Reg. stock	1,329,091	London in £†*
15 June, 1954	5%	2,526,000	N.Y. W. T. M. R. V. St.J. (G)
1 Oct., 1955	5½%	4,000,000	V. R. W. T. M. or St.J.
1 June, 1956	5%	3,000	W. T. M. (G)
2 Aug., 1956	5%	25,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Oct., 1956	5%	115,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Dec., 1956	4½%	6,449,000	T M. V. R. W. St.J. N.Y. (G)
16 Apr., 1957	4½%	2,169,000	T. M. V. R. W. St.J. N.Y. (G)
13 June, 1957	4½%	200,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Sept., 1957	4½%	14,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Oct., 1957	4½%	45,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Dec., 1957	4%	3,495,000	W. T. M. V. R. St.J. N.Y. (G)
15 May, 1958	4½%	184,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 July, 1958	5½%	3,500,000	V. R. W. T. M. or St.J.
1 Oct., 1958	5%	105,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Oct., 1958	4½%	3,245,000	W. T. M. V. R. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Dec., 1958	4½%	108,000	T. M. W. (G)
1 Aug., 1959	5%	433,000	T. M. W. (G)
2 Dec., 1959	5%	3,493,000	N.Y. T. M. W. St.J. R. V. L. (£)
15 Jan., 1960	5%	10,000	T. M. W. (G)
1 Apr., 1960	4½%	1,570,000	N.Y. T. M. W. St.J. R. V. (G)
15 Apr., 1961	4¾%	261,200	W. T. M. (G)

N.L., New York; T., Toronto; M., Montreal; W., Winnipeg; V., Vancouver; R., Regina; St.J., Saint John, N.B.; L., London; (G), Gold; (£) Pound sterling at $4.86 2/3.

†Payable in pound sterling.

*Free from succession duties, provincial and municipal taxation in the province.

MANITOBA CITIES

BRANDON

On Assiniboine River, 134 miles west of Winnipeg, Divisional point of C. N. R. and C. P. R. Street railway and water systems owned by city Brandon College (affiliated with McMaster University, Hamilton) situated in city. A number of industrial plants in operation. Distributing centre for rich agricultural district.

Population: Present, 17,698; five years previously, 17,123. Area, 5,460 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 649,388
Expenditure	618,907
Assessed value for taxation	12,759,050
Exemptions not included above	7,602,750

Tax rate, 1933: General, 12.5; debenture, 11.2; school, 15.8; total, 39.5 mills.

Total taxes in arrears, $444,969. Last year's tax levy, $570,005; amount uncollected, $210,411.

Tax sale lands on certificates held, $1,075,967.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$3,315,875
Total debenture debt	3,333,569
Total sinking fund	1,906,512
Sink. fund in arrears	71,217
Other liabilities	580,478

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,216,415	$ 631,359
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	551,673	326,146
City's share	38,606	25,033
General debentures	1,526,875	923,974
Total	$3,333,569	$1,906,512

Other Debentures Not Included Above

Schools	$ 782,000	$ 341,899
Bonds guaranteed	.....	100,000

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net Profits
Waterworks	$ 54,261	$ 1,517
Cemetery	737	737

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating charges, and interest and sinking fund on debt.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

Situated 56 miles west of Winnipeg, on main lines of C. N. R. and C. P. R. Surrounded by "Portage Plains," notable for productivity and adaptability of soil. Power supplied by transmission line from Winnipeg. City owns electric light plant and water system, and summer resort. In agricultural and stock-raising area of superior class.

Population: Present, 6,513; five years ago, 6,010. Area, 5,691 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending Dec. 31, 1933

Current revenue	$ 112,204
Current expenditure	104,910
Assessed value for taxation	4,129,476
Exemptions not included	2,836,195

Tax rate 1933: General, 23.275; debentures, 4.391; schools 13; parks 1.750; municipal comm., .584; total 43 mills.

Total tax arrears, $67,856; last year's levy, $191,859; uncollected $81,164.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,731,445
Total debenture debt	1,234,500
Total sinking fund	548,921

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 944,000	$ 420,539
General	290,500	128,382
Total	$1,234,500	$ 548,921

ST. BONIFACE

On Red River, opposite Winnipeg, with which it is connected by traffic and passenger bridges and by electric railway. Seat of Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manitoba. Education, industrial and residential centre. City owns water system. In default.

Population: 1933, 16,393; five years previously, 16,286. Area, 11,641 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ending December, 31,1933

Revenue	$ 785,141
Expenditure	955,506
Assessed value for taxation	9,121,770
Exemptions not included	3,538,070

Tax rate, 1933: General, 66.30; school, 11.50 and 16.00; total 77.80 and 82.30.

Total tax arrears, $586,851; year's tax levy, $754,672; uncollected, $316,240.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$5,324,965
Total debenture debt	4,812,649
Total sinking fund	480,050
Sinking fund arrears	1,550,305
Other liabilities	414,789

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 68,461	$ 14,750

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba, the third largest city in Canada, and the gateway to Western Canada. Western headquarters of C. N. R. and C. P. R., and contains the largest railway shops and yards in Canada. Supply base for northern gold and copper mining areas. The city has the cheapest, and one of the largest supplies of hydro-electric power on the continent. Part of the developed power is owned and operated by the city.

Winnipeg is the largest cash grain market in the world, and the commercial metropolis of the West, having over 1,000 industries in operation. The city is the chief market for all products of the prairie provinces, with annual wholesale turnover of $250,000,000, and customs receipts of $15,000,000.

Population: 1934, 221,242; 1921, 179,087. Area, 15,287 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Budget revenue	$8,244,564
Budget expenditure	8,155,975
Assessed value for taxation	225,498,778
Exemptions not included	50,068,020

Tax rate, 1933, 34½ mills.

Total tax arrears, $4,425,365; last year's levy, $10,071,829; uncollected, $3,460,942.

Tax sale lands or certificates held $2,211,223.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$118,827,725
Total debenture debt	65,907,870
Total sinking fund	28,572,872
Other liabilities	5,039,520

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$35,621,564	$11,519,597
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	10,875,057	6,839,646
City's share	882,125	387,144
Schools	8,250,000	2,862,899
General	10,279,124	6,963,585
Total	$65,907,870	$28,572,872

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net Profits
Waterworks	$ 866,847	$ 277,310
Electric lights	1,809,490	‡389,481
Housing scheme	196,992	14,898
Central heating	170,627	32,080

*After operating expenses only. †After operating and fixed charges. ‡Deficit.

ONTARIO CITIES

(Continued from page 21)

NIAGARA FALLS

Niagara Falls is in Welland County, on Niagara River, at the famous Falls, 45 miles southeast of Toronto. Served by C. N. R., C. P. R., M. C. R., and N. Y. C., and International Electric Railways as well as steamship connections. It is one of the chief points of contact for the railways of Canada and the United States.

Niagara Falls is the home of one of the greatest power developments in the world, operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and other power companies. The city, which is situated in the great fruit belt, is an important tourist and manufacturing centre. In default, and under administration by a provincial board of supervisors.

Population, 1933, 18,060; 5 years ago, 18,403. Area, 1,655 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,622,176
Expenditure	1,607,344
Assessed value for tax	18,013,042
Exemptions not included	8,056,200

Tax rate, 1932; General, 13,707; debenture, 9,793; school, 12,660; relief 4.34; total, 40.5.

Total tax arrears, $647,605; amount uncollected, $356,266; last year's tax levy, $987,682.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,451,321
Total debenture debt	3,175,634

No sinking fund.

Debenture Debt

	Debentures Outstanding
Public utilities	904,933
Municipal housing	44,016
Schools	476,420
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	741,244
Municipality's share	368,900
General	740,121
Total	$3,175,634
Other liabilities	656,266

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 50,257	$ 3,581

*After operating charges only. †After operating charges, depreciation and debt charges.

NORTH BAY

North Bay is the county seat of Nipissing County, situated on Lake Nipissing, 227 miles north of Toronto, in lumbering and mining district. On main lines of the C. N. R. and C. P. R., headquarters of the T. & N. O. Ry. It is educational and judicial centre

Population: Present, 15,925; 5 years previously, 15,352. Area, 2,100 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$ 524,247
Current expenditure	521,436
Assessed val. for taxation	9,757,962
Exemptions not included	2,134,075

Tax rate, 1933: General, 17.37; debenture, 14.97; schools, public, 22 or separate, 26.25; Home of Aged, 0.125, hospital, 1.0; relief, 4.02. Totals 59.5 or 67.75 mills.

Total accumulated tax arrears, $257,900; amount of last years' tax levy, $671,099; uncollected, $159,902.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$3,439,231
Total debenture debt	2,915,366
Other liabilities	478,314

No sinking fund.

Debenture Debt

Public utilities	$ 429,702
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	611,051
Municipality's share	882,499
General	403,664
School	588,450
Total	$2,915,366

Public Utilities

	*Net profit
Waterworks	$ 9,799

*After operating expenses, depreciation, and interest and sinking fund on debt.

ORILLIA

Population: Present, 8,425; 5 years ago, 8,156. Area 2,500 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ending December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$ 407,988
Current expenditure	402,734
Assessed value for taxation	4,855,369
Exemptions not included above	988,825

Tax rate 1933: General, 25.3; debenture, 9.8; school, 15.9; total, 51 mills

Total tax arrears, $108,419; last year's levy, $282,703; uncollected, $53,849.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,653,694
Total debenture debt	968,310
Total sinking fund	17,591
Bank loans	65,683
Other liabilities	113,653

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. Outstand.
Public utilities	$ 227,767
Local improvements:	
Ratepayer's share	231,650
City's share	251,880
Other	257,013
Total	$ 968,310
Guaranteed bonds	$ 968,310

OSHAWA

Situated 34 miles east of Toronto, 2 miles from Lake Ontario. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Local electric railway. City owns its electric, water and sewerage systems. The chief industry is the manufacture of automobiles, the largest factories being operated by General Motors of Canada.

Population: Present, 22,506; five years ago, 22,550. Area, 3,356 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,507,890
Expenditure	1,452,983
Assessed value for taxation	16,168,465
Exemptions not incl. above	1,500,000

Tax rate, 1934: General, 19.66; debenture, 8.91; school, 17.43; total, 46 mills.

Total tax arrears, $647,962; last year's levy, $945,956; uncollected, $306,620.

Income and Assessment

Value of assets	$7,384,654
Total debenture debt	4,617,562
Bank loans	790,000
Other liabilities	84,000

No sinking fund.

Debenture Debt

(Dec. 31, 1933)

	Debentures outstanding
Public utilities	$1,029,308
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	1,172,420
Municipality's share	730,018
General	3,671,289
Schools	973,900
Other	344,626
Total	$4,617,562

Public Utilities

(Dec. 31, 1933)

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 73,201	$ ‡6,554
Electric light	6,811	‡27,134

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt. ‡Loss.

OTTAWA

Ottawa is the capital city of the Dominion, situated on the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, and on the Rideau Canal. It is served by the C. N. R., C. P. R., and N. Y. C. R.; electric railway to Hull, Aylmer and Britannia, popular as a summer vacation resort. The Dominion Government Buildings, and the natural beauty of the city, make it popular with visitors.

Ottawa is also an important industrial centre. Over 200 factories are in operation, the chief of which are wood-using industries. Cheap electric power is available from falls within the city limits, and from other neighboring sources.

Population: 1933, 143,805; 5 years previously, 122,731. Area, 6,151 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 3,163,984
Expenditure	3,177,399
Assessed value for taxation (1934)	157,445,109
Exemptions not included	80,215,404

Tax rate, 1933: General, 22,119; debenture, 4.88; school, 10.95; total 37.95 mills.

Total tax arrears, $1,311,813. Last year's tax levy, $6,361,653; amount uncollected, $885,536.

Assets and Liabilities

(As at December 31, 1933)

Value of assets	$41,860,671
Total debenture debt	23,466,022
Total sinking fund	5,695,433
Other liabilities:	
Floating debt, curr. & cap. acc.	2,736,351
Other	457,051

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 6,451,094	$2,201,124
Schools	3,984,945	1,040,471
Civic hosp. (serial)	2,587,845	......
Local improvements	3,840,579	749,388
General	6,601,558	1,704,450
	23,466,022	5,695,433

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	†394,540	‡34,409
Electric light	168,104	27,585

*After deducting operating expenses only. †After deducting operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

PEMBROKE

Population: Present, 10,132; five years ago, 9,295. Area, 1,900 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$289,191
Current expenditure	320,091
Assessed value for tax. (1934)	5,414,829
Exemptions not included above	1,816,000

Tax rate, 1933: General, 24.75; debenture, 6.88; school, 16.37; total 48 mills.

Total tax arrears, $152,947; last year's levy, $291,846; uncollected, $79,194.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,058,240
Total debenture debt	841,775
Total sinking fund	64,093
Bank loans	120,000
Other liabilities	92,219

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$255,131	$64,093
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	43,686	......
City's share	42,279	......
General	136,193	......
School	364,486	......
Total	$841,775	$64,093

Guaranteed bonds, $841,775.

OWEN SOUND

Owen Sound is the chief city of Grey County, situated at mouth of the Sydenham River, on Georgian Bay, 122 miles northwest of Toronto. Three provincial highways make it a popular tourist centre. Four million bushel grain elevator. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Fine, well-protected harbor. Steamship lines to lake ports. City owns water, electric and gas plants.

Population: 1933, 12,900; five years ago, 12,368. Area, 2,909 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 660,075
Expenditure	624,229
Assessed value for taxation	7,987,433
Exemptions not included	1,799,640

Tax rate, 1933: General, 11.6; debenture, 19.2; school, 19.2; total, 50 mills.

Total tax arrears at end of 1933, $105,806. Last year's levy, $444,377; amount uncollected, $380,183.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 3,362,454
Total debenture debt	1,762,278
Total sinking fund	783,673

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. Outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 159,000	$ 135,908
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	275,714	133,293
City's share	431,276	212,281
General	649,287	199,271
School	247,000	102,925
Total	1,762,277	783,673

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 16,111	$ 1,769
Electric light	6,979	†456
Gas	‡739	‡5,065

†After deducting operating expenses only. *After deducting operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges.

PETERBOROUGH

Peterborough is the chief town of Peterborough County, situated on the Otonabee River, part of Trent Canal System from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, 75 miles northeast of Toronto. Served by C. N. R. and C. P. R. The city has become an important manufacturing centre; city owns water and sewerage systems, gas, electric light, and power plants; water power is available from Otonabee River.

Population: 1933, 22,850; 5 years previously, 21,798. Area, 2,850 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ending December 31, 1933

	1933
Revenue	$ 1,088,590
Expenditure	1,086,982
Assessed value for taxation	25,229,220
Exemptions not included	3,698,290

Tax rate, 1933: General, 15.94; debenture, 11.89; school, 9.77; total, 37.6 mills.

Total tax arrears, $226,491. Last year's tax levy, $923,290; amount uncollected, $153,671.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 6,875,113
Total debenture debt	5,120,749
Total sinking fund	1,974,710

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Waterworks	$ 855,760	$ 343,513
Electric light	527,920	225,737
Gas	305,000	......
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	650,504	302,295
City's share	688,447	347,474
General	2,093,118	755,692
Total	5,120,749	1,974,710

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	† Net profits
Waterworks	$ 69,726	$ 2,872
Electric light	38,539	‡20,040
Gas	30,279	842

*After operating charges only. †Depreciation, operating charges and interest and sinking fund on debt. ‡Deficit.

PORT ARTHUR

Chief town of Thunder Bay district at the head of navigation on Lake Superior, adjoining Fort William. Served by C. N. R., C. P. R., and Port Arthur & Duluth Ry. Inter-city electric railway to Fort William. City owns street railway, electric power and light, telephone and water systems.

It is the centre of the grain shipping trade from the West.

Population: Present, 19,459; 5 years ago, 19,362. Area, 10,275 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,098,312
Expenditure	1,090,186
Assessed value for tax	27,469,783
Exemptions not included	4,220,000

Tax rate, 1934: General, 21.53; school, 12.06; debenture, 5.41; total 39 mills.

Total tax arrears, $542,027; amount uncollected in $187,666; last year's tax levy, $1,067,878.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$14,108,808
Total debenture debt	6,031,277
Total sinking fund	2,946,664
Sinking fund surplus	173,043
Bank loans	386,811
Other liabilities	381,178

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$2,811,749	$1,521,828
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	653,056	380,245
City's share	268,012	157,813
General	1,115,224	561,272
School	1,183,236	325,506
Total	$6,031,277	$2,946,664
Guaranteed bonds	$ 376,531	

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 119,339	$ 9,482
Electric light	23,858	‡36,454
Street railway	16,605	‡15,281
Telephone	23,531	10,500

*After operating charges only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

SAULT STE. MARIE

In Algoma district, situated on the Canadian Ship Canal, St. Marys River, which connects Lake Huron and Lake Superior. It is 440 miles northwest of Toronto, on C. P. R., and Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry.

The Lake Superior Corp., with its large subsidiaries, including the Algoma Steel Corp., has its head office in the city. It is also the headquarters

(Continued on page 25)

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Saskatchewan

Largest of Canada's Grain-growing Provinces Depends Chiefly on Wheat

Saskatchewan is primarily a wheat-growing area, revenue from this single crop normally providing about 50 per cent of the revenue of the province. It is the largest grain-growing area in Canada.

Drought, windstorms and other misfortunes have injured crops in the southern areas in recent years, but good yields have been obtained in the northern districts of the province.

General Information

Saskatchewan lies in the centre of the Western Canada prairies, and comprises a large part of their choicest lands. The province extends 761 miles in length, and in width from 390 miles at the southern boundary to 336 miles at the northern.

The area of the province is 251,700 square miles. Of this only 8,329 sq. miles is covered by water.

The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 93,458,000 acres out of a total land area of 155,764,100 acres, or 61 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 55,665,000 acres, or 59 per cent, were then under cultivation. While the southern and western parts of the province form an almost unbroken tract of prairie country, with nearly 100,000 square miles of open prairie, a wide area of the northern section is well wooded.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1933 was $3,047,000,000 or $3,516 per capita.

Population

In 1901 the population of what is now Saskatchewan was 91,279 of which 81.80 per cent was rural. In 1911 the people numbered 492,432. The census figures showed a population of 757,510 in 1921, and 921,785 in 1931. Classification in 1931 showed 68.44 per cent of the population rural and the remainder urban; in 1921 rural population represented 71 per cent of the total.

Agricultural Production

The chief occupation of Saskatchewan is agriculture, and the most important product is spring wheat. Livestock and dairy products are both important. The gross agricultural wealth of the province was estimated in 1933 at $1,163,850,000. The following table shows the gross revenue from the various kinds of agricultural production for the years 1933 and 1932:

	1933	1932
	$	$
Field crops	75,767,000	98,217,000
Farm animals	12,271,000	8,984,000
Wool	206,000	74,000
Dairy products	12,313,000	11,186,000
Fruits and vegetables	1,371,000	1,674,000
Poultry & eggs	3,765,000	4,841,000
Fur farming	130,000	121,000
Clover and grass seed	54,000	62,000
Honey	100,000	46,000
Total	106,417,000	125,205,000

Average value per acre of farm lands in 1933 was $16.

Livestock

The most important animal in Saskatchewan is the horse, there being nearly 950,000 in the province at the end of 1932. Nearly half the livestock revenue of the province comes from this source. The following figures show the estimated numbers and values of livestock in the province in 1932:

	Number	Value
Horses	946,900	$35,982,000
Milch cows	480,400	12,971,000
Other cattle	965,700	14,486,000
Sheep	360,000	1,246,000
Swine	648,600	5,059,000

Water Power

The first hydro-electric plant in the province was completed in 1930, the Churchill River Power Co. bringing into operation 42,000 h.p. installation at Island Falls, to supply the Flin Flon mines and smelter, and the mines at Cold Lake. The plant is designed for the addition of a further 42,000 h.p. Estimated undeveloped available power in the province at minimum flow is 542,000 h.p.

Mining

The total value of mineral production in 1933 was $2,477,386, compared with $1,625,167 in 1932. The following table gives the value of the principal minerals produced during the past two years:

	1933	1932
	$	$
Coal	1,289,101	1,211,539
Clay products	99,007	109,739
Sand and gravel	71,653	28,300
Sodium sulphate	485,416	271,736
Total, including other minerals	2,477,386	1,625,167

Manufacturing

The predominant position of the flour-milling industry in Saskatchewan is indicative of the importance of grain to the province. Electric light and power is developing rapidly, however, and bids fair to rank near the top in a few years. Statistics of the total industries in 1932 are as follows:

Number of establishments	774
Capital	$63,294,823
Number of employees	5,535
Salaries and wages paid	$ 6,392,062
Cost of materials	18,214,555
Gross value of products	36,101,516

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

The total revenue for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1933, amounted to $14,834,887, as compared with $11,902,646 for the previous fiscal year. Total expenditure for the year amounted to $15,413,524 as compared with $17,722,936 in 1932. The following are the important items of revenue and expenditure:

Revenue

Department:	1932-33	1931-32
	$	$
Dominion subsidy	2,112,803	2,112,803
School lands	980,402	829,771
Treasury	5,542,835	3,810,866
Attorney-General	568,569	790,352
Provincial Secretary	1,421,215	766,876
Public Works	168,024	196,940
Highways	3,030,897	2,284,099
Education	209,800	168,256
Agriculture	20,147	38,092
Municipal	23,633	23,589
Public health	20,310	13,383
Rlys., Labor & indus.	68,048	188,726
Child protection	10,968	25,466
Insurance	78,187	80,418
King's printer	16,809	31,101
Legislation	792	725
Publications	1,811	1,315
Pub. Service Comm.	......	27
Executive Council	......	3
Natural resources	550,392	524,740
Local Govt. Board	9,294	15,100
	14,834,887	11,902,646

Expenditure

Department:	1933	1932
	$	$
Legislation	168,608	184,510
Executive Council	85,313	90,128
Attorney-general	841,030	1,083,948
Provincial Secretary	13,964	13,374
Treasury	6,326,568	5,929,121
Public works	1,069,530	1,177,967
Highways	813,668	1,158,874
Education	2,888,577	4,278,555
Agriculture	320,670	459,565
Municipal	89,243	98,642
Local Govt. Board	26,962	30,224
Public health	1,092,554	1,174,071
Rlys. Labor & Indus.	178,888	248,701
Child protection	496,375	647,304
Insurance	6,191	10,490
King's printer	22,075	35,684
Publications	33,954	60,285
Public Service Comm.	12,451	15,100
Superannuation admin.	3,542	3,375
Natural resources	424,032	465,818
Old age pensions	499,339	557,199
	15,413,524	17,722,936

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is located at Regina, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 63 members. His Honor Lieutenant-Col. The Hon. H. E. Munroe, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.S.C., is lieutenant-governor of the province and the present Conservative government, under the leadership of Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, was elected June, 1929.

Executive Council

Premier, President of Council, Minister of Education, and Minister of Natural Resources—Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, M.A., LL.B., D. Paed.

Attorney-General and Provincial Treasurer—Hon. M. A. MacPherson, B.A., LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Agriculture — Hon. W. C. Buckle.

Minister of Municipal Affairs—Hon. Howard McConnell, B.A., LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Public Works, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, and in charge of Fire prevention, Prairie and Forest Fires and Insurance Acts—Hon. Jas. F. Bryant, M.A., LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Public Health—Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D.

Minister of Highways—Hon. A. C. Stewart, LL.B., K.C.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Railways, Labor and Industries—Hon. J. A. Merkley.

Ministers without Portfolio — Hon. R. Stipe, M.D., and Hon. W. W. Smith.

Legislative Officials

Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk—J. P. Runciman.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly—G. A. Mantle.

Asst. Clerk of the Legislative Assembly—A. M. Peart (Miss).

Legislative Librarian — Jessie R. Bothwell (Mrs.).

Clerk of Executive Council—G. M. Carmichael.

Deputy Ministers

Education—J. S. Huff, M.A., D. Paed.
Attorney-General—A. Blackwood.
Provincial Secretary—G. M. Carmichael.
Public Works—J. M. Smith.
Provincial Treasurer—A. P. Taylor.
Highways—H. S. Carpenter.
Agriculture—F. H. Auld.
Municipal Affairs—J. J. Smith.
Public Health—F. C. Middleton, M.D.
Railways, Labor and Industries—T. M. Molloy.
Natural Resources—Major John Barnett.

Other Officials

Provincial Architect — Harold Dawson; Provincial Auditor—G. L. Hopkins; Deputy Provincial Auditor—J. Harvey; Commissioner, Bureau of Child Protection—L. B. Ring; Superintendent of Insurance—A. E. Fisher; King's Printer—R. S. Garrett.

SASKATCHEWAN CITIES

MOOSE JAW

Moose Jaw is situated on the Moose Jaw River, 398 miles west of Winnipeg, 420 miles east of Calgary. It is on the C. N. R., is the grand divisional point for Saskatchewan of the C. P. R. and terminus of the Soo line railway. It is a milling, packing, livestock, commercial and wholesale distributing centre of a rich wheat-growing and stock-raising district. The city owns its water and sewerage systems. Light and power furnished by National Light & Power Co. The civic transportation system is privately owned. It is the chief customs port for southwestern Saskatchewan.

Population: Present, 21,000 (est.); five years ago, 21,000 (est.). Area, 9,760 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,024,322
Expenditure	964,575
Assessed value for taxation	18,902,135
Exemptions not included	8,995,815

Tax rate, 1933: General, 18.80; public rev., 2.15; library, .60; school, 18.95; total, 40.50 mills.

Total tax arrears, $939,864; last year's tax levy, $840,511; uncollected, $433,084.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$10,515,950
Total debenture debt	5,850,191
Total sinking fund	2,184,834
Bank loans for current acct.	511,609
Other liabilities	825,217

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$2,629,799	$1,093,210
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	653,249	242,780
City's share	155,642	60,891
School	297,449	22,175
General	2,114,052	765,777
Total	$5,850,191	$2,184,834

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$109,825	$6,157

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund on debt.

Province of Saskatchewan Financial Statement

(As at December 31, 1933)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate)		$1,129,447,552
Gross funded debt (as at April 30, 1933)		140,019,711
Less: Revenue-producing debt (net)	$49,486,675	
Sinking fund	6,205,016	55,691,691
Net debenture debt		84,328,020
Guarantees (after deducting $27,392,910 in respect of debentures of railways all of which are now owned and operated by C. N. R.)		6,540,570
Revenue for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1933		14,834,888
Expenditures for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1933		15,413,525

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at February 28, 1934)

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
15 Nov., 1935	4%	$3,000,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 Feb., 1936	6%	3,029,000	R. W. T. M. (C)
1 May, 1936	4½%	2,002,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 July, 1938	6%	1,500,000	R. T. M. N.Y. (G)
1 May, 1939	5%	3,000,000	R. T. M. N.Y. (G)
1 Oct., 1940	6%	3,000,000	R. T. M. (C)
15 Sept., 1942	5%	2,638,000	R. W. T. M. N.Y. (G)
15 June, 1943	5%	3,155,000	R. W. T. M. N.Y. (G)
16 Apr., 1944	5%	3,325,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. (C)
1 Oct., 1944	4½%	3,401,500	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. L. (P) (C)
2 July, 1945	4½%	2,250,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. L. (G) (P)
15 Sept., 1945	4½%	3,000,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. (C)
1 May, 1946	4½%	300,000	R. (C)
15 Nov., 1946	5½%	5,000,000	R. W. T. N.Y. (G)
1 Jan., 1949	4% Sterling	1,829,380	M. L. (P)
1 May, 1950	4½%	147,800	R. (C)
1 June, 1950	5% Farm Loan	287,500	R. (C)
1 Oct., 1950	5% Farm Loan	2,055,200	R. (C)
1 Jan., 1951	4% Reg. Stock	3,687,650	R. L. (P)
1 Oct., 1951	4½%	13,752,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
15 Mar., 1952	6%	7,980,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. (C)
1 Oct., 1952	5½%	4,500,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. (C)
1 Jan., 1954	4½% Reg. Stock	1,942,647	R. L. (P)
1 June, 1954	5% Farm Loan	1,173,600	R. (C)
1 Nov., 1954	4½% Farm Loan	267,680	R. (C)
1 Sept., 1955	4½%	2,000,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 Sept., 1955	4½%	2,000,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 Sept., 1955	4½% Farm Loan	784,140	R. (C)
1 Jan., 1956	4½% Farm Loan	500,000	R. (C)
1 June, 1956	4½% Farm Loan	334,500	R. (C)
1 Dec., 1956	4½%	2,500,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
15 Jan., 1957	4½%	1,468,500	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 June, 1957	4½%	2,471,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. L. (G) (P)
15 Sept., 1957	4½%	336,300	R. (C)
16 Nov., 1957	4%	1,830,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 May, 1957	5½% Farm Loan	500,000	R. (C)
2 Jan., 1958	4% Farm Loan	88,400	R. (C)
1 Aug., 1958	5½% Farm Loan	85,770	R. (C)
1 Aug., 1958	5%	3,500,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. (C)
1 May, 1959	4½% Farm Loan	422,520	R. (C)
1 Nov., 1959	5%	2,000,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 Nov., 1959	5%	1,500,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 Nov., 1959	5%	1,500,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
2 Dec., 1959	5%	3,500,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 Jan., 1960	5% Farm Loan	3,000,000	R. (C)
1 Feb., 1960	5%	965,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
15 Mar., 1960	4½%	3,200,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
15 July, 1960	4½%	1,000,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 July, 1961	4½% Farm Loan	12,800	R. (C)
1 Oct., 1961	5% Farm Loan	974,860	R. (C)
1 Nov., 1963	5% Farm Loan	195,180	R. (C)

There are also other contingent liabilities and guarantees.

N.Y., New York; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; R., Regina; W., Winnipeg; V., Vancouver; L., London, Eng.; St.J., Saint John, N.B.

(G), Gold; (P), Par of exchange; (C), Canadian currency.

NORTH BATTLEFORD

North Battleford is situated at the junction of the North Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers, 573 miles west of Winnipeg, 254 miles east of Edmonton. It is a divisional point of the north main line of the C. N. R., and the terminus of Prince Albert. Rabbit Lake, Hatherleigh, St. Walburg, Cutknife and Porter branch lines of the C. N. R.; and of the Medstead Meadow Lake and Wilkie branches of the C. P. R. It is the commercial and distributing point for the mixed farming country for northwestern Saskatchewan, north of which is an excellent ranching district. The city contains several industries, and owns its own water and sewerage systems. In April, 1930, the city sold its power plant to the Saskatchewan Power Commission, retaining the distribution system.

Population: Present, 5,959; 5 years previously, 4,787. Area, 4,450 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 106,719
Expenditure	124,768
Assessed value for taxation	3,207,050
Exemptions not included	1,597,345

Tax rate, 1933: General, 10.77; debenture, 6.75; school, 25.02; prov. levy, 2.46; total, 45 mills.

Total tax arrears, $102,572. Last year's tax levy, $169,194; uncollected, $37,478.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 834,223
Total debenture debt	1,036,602
Total sinking fund	473,489
Sinking fund not due	563,112
Other liabilities	92,357

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$409,200	$142,212
Local improvements	222,902	72,789
School	155,000	86,203
General	248,500	172,285
Total	$1,036,602	$473,489

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$23,198	$8,709
Electric light	14,468	11,087

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges.

PRINCE ALBERT

Prince Albert is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 517 miles northwest of Winnipeg, 80 miles north of Saskatoon. It is served by branches of the C. P. R. and C. N. R., the latter as a divisional point. The city owns its water and sewerage systems, and has a number of industries in operation. Meat packing is important. Electric light and power are supplied by Can. Utilities Ltd.

REGINA

Regina is the capital of Saskatchewan, and is the oldest and largest city of the province. It is a main-line divisional point of the C. N. R. and C. P. R.; inland terminal of the Hudson Bay Railway; 14 radiating lines serve over 600 towns and villages. It is the commercial, industrial, financial, judicial and educational centre of the province and western headquarters of the R. C. M. P. Centre of world's hard wheat area. Monthly average retail sales $4,000,000, and market area contains 55 per cent of provincial population. World's largest distributing centre for farm machinery. The Parliament Buildings, and the residence of the lieutenant-governor are located in the city. City owns waterworks, electric light and street railway systems.

Population: Present, 53,034; 1926, 37,329. Area, 8,408 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ending December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$3,461,772
Current expenditure	3,368,059
Assessed value for taxation	45,743,680
Exemptions not included	15,801,625

Tax rate 1933: General, 26.41; collegiate, 5.07; public schools, 13.0; library, 1.0; govt. tax, 2.02; total 47.5 mills. (Separate schools, total 54 mills).

Total tax arrears, $1,590,602. Last year's tax levy, $2,448,472; amount uncollected, $993,145. Tax sale certificates and tax sale lands owned by city $535,803. Tax sale property accounts receivable, $39,151.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$24,258,565
Total debenture debt	15,304,303
Total sinking fund	5,768,866
Other liabilities	1,935,763
Surplus and working capital	7,018,498
Sinking fund in arrears	165,912

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$6,317,490	$2,403,597
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	2,597,963	974,227
City's share	1,558,579	722,080
General	5,744,430	1,668,961
Total	$16,218,463	$5,768,866

Sinking fund investment, reserve and surplus $361,135.

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 287,852	$ 53,493
Electric light	661,814	430,161
Street railway	61,247	‡94,860
	1,010,914	388,795
Less: Adminis. chg.	17,000	17,000
	993,914	371,795

*After operating charges only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

SWIFT CURRENT

Situated on the Swift Current River, 153 miles west of Regina. A divisional point of the C. P. R.; also served by the C. N. R. The city owns its water and sewerage systems, and also its principal hospital. Electric light and power plant has been sold to the provincial government. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural district. One of the Dominion Experimental Farms is located in the vicinity. It is a distributing centre for over 3,000 sq. miles of farming country and has several industries.

Population: 1931, 5,296; 1926, 4,175. Area, 5,800 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 183,434
Expenditure	178,373
Assessed value for taxation	3,312,905
Exemptions not included	1,179,860

Tax rate, 1933: General, 27.96; schools, 12.04; total, 40 mills.

1933 levy, $140,413; uncollected, $23,474. Total arears, $678,134. Tax sale lands held, $611,459.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,315,566
Total debenture debt	1,156,816
Total sinking fund	217,293
Floating debt	205,369

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 19,272	$ 266
Electric plant	42,140	34,364

*After op. chgs. only. †After op. chgs., deprec., int. and s.f.

SASKATOON

Saskatoon is situated in the centre of the province, on the South Saskatchewan River, 160 miles north of Regina, 480 miles northwest of Winnipeg. It is on the C. N. R. and C. P. R.

It is an important distributing centre for a famous wheat-growing country, and is the seat of the provincial university, agricultural college and experimental farm. The city owns its electric light and power, water and street railway systems. Principal industries include flour and cereals, livestock and meat packing, dairying, sheet metals, railway shops, grain terminals, and many others.

Population: 1931, 43,025; 1926, 31,234. Area, 8,380 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ending December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$1,118,989
Current expenditure	1,240,692
Assessed value for taxation	34,537,745
Exemptions not included	8,949,649

Tax rate, 1933: General, 11.91; debenture, 4.76; school, 23.16; library, .98; pub rev., 2.14; total, 42.95 mills.

Total tax arrears, $1,540,988; reserve for uncollected taxes, $701,065.

Last year's levy, $1,764,768; amount uncollected, $770,409.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$19,473,650
Total debenture debt	14,298,209
Total sinking fund	5,511,813
Amount of sink. fund in arrears	126,397
Bank loans	1,279,735
Other liabilities	3,056,841

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$4,449,123	$2,143,376
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	2,730,858	929,700
City's share	1,312,171	553,080
General	4,896,057	1,479,522
Surplus S. F.		214,619
School	910,000	191,517
Total	$14,298,209	$5,511,813

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 136,515	$ 43,447
Electric light	270,080	178,422
Street railway	34,883	‡83,475

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

WEYBURN

Weyburn is situated 100 miles southeast of Regina, 50 miles north of the international boundary, on the C. N. R., and is a divisional point of the C. P. R. (Winnipeg to Lethbridge branch). It is one of the important commercial centres of southern Saskatchewan, situated in the heart of a famous grain-growing district. Several factories are in operation. Mixed farming is being undertaken to an increasing extent throughout the surrounding district.

Population: 1931, 5,002; 1926, 4,119. Area, 3,328 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 119,244
Expenditure	134,576

Assets and Liabilities

Value of capital assets	$ 655,638
Total debenture debt	966,498
Sinking fund	345,341

YORKTON

Yorkton is situated about 280 miles northwest of Winnipeg and 150 miles northeast of Regina, and is the nearest city to the port of Churchill and the Flin Flon mining area. It is served by the C. N. R. and C. P. R., and is located at the centre of a distributing area of 1,400 square miles in which are situated more than 200 towns and villages. These are served by a number of wholesale houses, and retail firms. Gravel highways radiate from the city in all directions. A number of plants such as farm implement factories, creameries, etc., have been established. Its grain elevators have a capacity of 280,000 bushels. Electric light is supplied by Canadian Utilities, Ltd.

Population: Present, 5,000; 5 years previously, 5,000. Area, 2,800 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 97,842
Expenditure	85,931
Assessed value for taxation	4,021,898
Exemptions not included	2,155,010

Tax rate, 1933: General, 19.45; school, 25.55; total, 45 mills.

Total tax arrears, *$310,839; last year's levy, $193,055; uncollected, $75,081.

*Includes tax arrears, tax sale, certificates, and tax title property.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$864,750
Total debenture debt	313,051
Sinking fund	nil
Bank loans for current accts.	80,000
Bank loans for capital acct.	100,800
Other liabilities	16,734

Debenture Debt

	Debentures Outstanding
Public utilities	$212,806
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	30,955
City's share	7,739
General	29,059
School	30,863
Other	1,628
Total	313,051
Unsold issued included in above	104,309
	208,742

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$21,118	$1,479

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund debt.

Alberta

Primarily a Grain Area, Alberta Benefits from Coal and Oil Fields and Stock Raising

While Alberta is largely a grain-growing province, there are other activities that produce substantial revenues. Coal fields of the Crow's Nest Pass area, and the Turner Valley Oil fields, increase industrial production. Slaughtering and meat packing are also important sources of revenue. The mining areas around Great Bear Lake have brought additional income. Running up to the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, the western portion of the province is world famous for its scenic beauties.

General Information

Alberta's area is 255,285 square miles. Its length from south to north is 750 miles; width varies from 180 miles in the south to 400 miles at the northern extremity. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 97,123,000 acres out of a total land area of 161,872,000 acres, or 60 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 38,978,000 acres, or 46 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1933 was $2,406,000,000 or $3,724 per capita.

Population

According to the Dominion census, 1931, the population of the province was 731,605, compared with 588,454 in 1921, 374,295 in 1911, and 73,022 in 1901. Distribution according to 1931 Dominion census figures show 61.93 per cent of the population as rural, and the remainder urban, showing little change from the classification of the Dominion census in 1926.

Agricultural Production

The relative importance of different items of production is indicated by their monetary value, as shown in the following table, which compares the values in 1933 and 1932:

	1933	1932
	$	$
Field crops	76,364,000	95,913,000
Farm animals	16,939,000	10,255,000
Wool	359,000	195,000
Dairy products	12,724,000	11,859,000
Fruits and vegetables	1,203,000	1,426,000
Poultry & eggs	2,648,000	3,613,000
Fur farming	323,000	800,000
Clover and grass seed	55,000	77,000
Honey	90,000	44,000
Total	110,705,000	123,682,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1933 was $16.

The estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province for 1933 was $796,360,000. The province ranks fourth in Canada in this respect, and possesses nearly one seventh of the total agricultural wealth of Canada.

Livestock

The total value of Alberta livestock in 1933 was $60,991,000. Ranching and meat packing are important industries. The following figures show the estimated number and values of livestock at the end of 1933:

	Number	Value
Horses	706,300	$22,602,000
Milch cows	406,500	11,789,000
Other cattle	1,065,300	17,045,000
Sheep	664,300	2,352,000
Swine	954,000	7,203,000

Mining

Alberta leads all the other Canadian provinces in the production of crude oil and natural gas, and is second only to Nova Scotia in the production of coal. Coal is the most important mineral, the estimated available resources in the province being 57½ billion tons, of which about 31 billion tons is bituminous, 11 billion tons sub-bituminous, and the remainder lignite.

Total value of mineral production in 1933 was $19,284,808, 8.75 per cent of the total for Canada, compared with $21,163,727 in 1932, 11.08 per cent of the total.

	1933	1932
	$	$
Coal	12,300,242	13,517,860
Natural gas	3,505,808	3,820,722
Petroleum, crude	2,789,361	2,739,095
Clay products	198,378	329,584
Cement	299,530	399,922
Sand & gravel	96,199	295,313
Total, incl. all other minerals	19,284,808	21,163,727

Manufacturing

In common with the other prairie provinces, manufacturing in Alberta reflects the natural bent toward grain-growing and cattle raising. As population and prosperity increase in Western Canada, the importance of manufacturing will increase accordingly. The petroleum industry is capable of still further development. Statistics of industries in the province in 1932 were as follows:

Number of establishments	943
Capital	$100,609,788
Number of employees	11,174
Salaries and wages	$ 11,886,114
Cost of materials	$ 28,442,192
Gr. value of products	$ 55,293,832

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 60 members. The lieutenant-governor is His Honor The Hon. William L. Walsh, and at the present time a Progressive government under the United Farmer party with Hon. J. E. Brownlee as Prime Minister is in power.

Members of Cabinet

Premier and Provincial Secretary—Hon. J. E. Brownlee.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Health—Hon. Geo. Hoadley.

Attorney-General—Hon. J. F. Lymburn.

Minister of Education—Hon. P. E. Baker.

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Lands and Mines—Hon. R. G. Reid.

Actg. Minister of Railways and Telephones—Hon. J. E. Brownlee.

(Contined on page 24)

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Bond Departments of this Bank specializing in Canadian Government and Municipal securities are maintained at:

Toronto Montreal
Halifax Winnipeg
Regina Calgary
Vancouver Victoria
London, Eng.
(2 Lombard Street, E.C. 3)

Enquiries for offerings and requests for bids will receive careful attention.

The Contribution of NATURAL GAS to Western Progress

THE story of these two Western utilities is the story of improved living conditions in Alberta homes and increased efficiency in its commerce and industry.

Uncertain and laborious methods of pioneer times have been changed to the cleaner, easier and more economical conveniences of today — conveniences that assure comfortable, liveable homes despite erratic and severe weather changes. Kitchen slavery has been transformed into kitchen freedom. And industrial plants have more easily weathered times of economic stress because of the lower overhead and improved processes made possible with this clean, hot, flexible fuel.

Serving, at practically the lowest rates on the continent, 30,000 Alberta families

The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Northwestern Utilities, Limited
EDMONTON - ALBERTA

Subsidiaries of
DOMINION GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

British Columbia

Famous for Salmon, Pacific Province Has Active Mining Areas, Specialized Farming and Forest Industries

British Columbia's most important fields of production, in order, are: manufacturing, forestry, mining, agriculture and fishing. Manufacturing depends chiefly on wood products and fish packing for its activity. The province is the third mineral area of Canada, and is the scene of active gold mining developments, as well as immense base metals production. Agriculture consists largely of fruit farming, in the fertile Okanagan Valley, dairying and poultry farming. British Columbia salmon is world famous. With a mild climate 12 months of the year, and rugged grandeur of scenery, the province is a leading tourist resort.

General Information

British Columbia bounds Canada on the west and has a coast line of 1,000 miles on the Pacific Ocean with several fine natural harbors used by both ocean and coastal traffic. The capital, Victoria, is located on Vancouver Island to the southwest of the province.

Of the total area of 355,855 sq. miles, 200,000 sq. miles are mountainous and largely timbered. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 22,608,000 acres out of a total land area of 223,980,800 acres, or 10 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 3,356,000 acres, or 14 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The province as a whole is especially adapted for mixed farming, dairying, stock-raising and fruit growing.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1933 was $2,644,000,000 or $3,837 per capita.

Population

According to the Dominion census of 1931 the province had a population of 694,263, compared with 524,582 in 1921, and 392,480 in 1911. In 1931, 58.86 per cent of the population was classified as urban and the remainder rural; in 1921, 52.8 per cent was rural.

Railways

In 1932 British Columbia had 4,085 miles of railway track. The transcontinental lines are the principal roads. There were also 103 miles of track under construction of which 15.50 were completed but not opened. Other important lines are the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway. There are also six local railways in operation.

Shipping

British Columbia has numerous excellent harbors and six ports. Vancouver is assuming great importance in shipping through shipment of a large proportion of the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces. In 1932-33, 8,242 sea-going vessels, total tonnage 12,488,201, and 26,000 coastwise vessels and lake and river boats, total tonnage 14,302,601, entered the ports of the province.

Agricultural Production

Field crops, fruits and vegetables are the most important branches of agricultural production of the province. With the exception of grapes, the province grows practically every variety of fruit, apples and berries being the two most important crops. The following are the various items of agricultural production for 1933 and 1932:

	1933 $	1932 $
Field crops	12,118,000	11,224,000
Farm animals	2,665,000	2,330,000
Wool	99,000	52,000
Dairy products	7,109,000	7,399,000
Fruits and vegetables	6,688,000	6,758,000
Poultry & eggs	2,246,000	2,246,000
*Fur farming	97,000	90,000
Tobacco	58,000	56,000
Clover and grass seed	39,000	36,000
Honey	157,000	121,000
Total	31,276,000	30,692,000

*Including Yukon Territory.

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1933 was $63, orchard and fruit lands, $270.

The gross agricultural wealth of British Columbia in 1933 was estimated at $189,811,000. Land is the most valuable item at $84,057,000; buildings, $46,224,000; agricultural production, $30,234,000; livestock, $14,102,000.

Livestock

Total value of all livestock in the province in 1933 was $14,102,000. The following table gives the estimated numbers and values of farm livestock for the year 1933:

	Number	Value
Horses	58,658	$3,226,000
Milch cows	90,800	4,358,000
Other cattle	189,400	5,303,000
Sheep	148,600	747,000
Swine	47,300	468,000

Fur Farming

For the season 1932-33 British Columbia produced pelts of fur-bearing animals to the value of $668,030. In 1932 there were 376 fur farms in operation, of which 179 were fox farms and 141 mink farms; value of animals $354,824; land and buildings, $541,141.

Fisheries

In 1932 the fisheries of the province produced $9,909,116. The value of the salmon fisheries was $7,586,479, 76 per cent of the total. The next in importance was halibut, valued at $960,166, followed by herrings, $536,491, and pilchards, $383,920. The amount of capital invested in primary operations of the industry in 1932 was $7,628,039, and in fish canning and curing establishments $11,186,283, number of persons employed 10,116 in fishing, and 4,706 in canning and curing.

Mining

British Columbia ranks second in the Dominion in the value of mineral output, and is the great base metal producing province, recovering practically all of the lead produced in Canada. The silver found associated with the lead-zinc ores of the Sullivan mine of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. makes it the largest silver producer in the Dominion. Copper and gold are also important, and there are large beds of coal. The smelting industry at Trail, which produces metallic lead and zinc, has developed enormously in recent years, and has given a great impetus to mining activities in that region and now supplies about 1/7 of the world total. In 1930, a slag-fuming plant for the recovery of zinc formerly wasted in the lead blast furnace slags was constructed, and the first unit of a fertilizer plant completed at Trail.

The following table gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in 1933 and 1932:

	1933 $	1932 $
Gold	4,902,181	4,103,772
Copper	3,213,106	3,227,111
Lead	6,245,898	5,326,432
Zinc	4,860,037	3,140,438
Silver	2,547,204	2,310,674
Coal	5,306,262	6,390,412
Clay products	171,020	229,432
Cement	225,342	536,528
Other struc. mat.	926,798	1,701,952
Total, including other minerals	30,564,405	26,855,997

Manufacturing

British Columbia is the third province in Canada in importance of manufacturing. Sawmilling, with its allied industries, pulp and paper and planing mills, etc., is making the manufacture of forest products by far the most important phase of British Columbia's development. The following table shows the statistics of industries in the province and Yukon territory in 1932:

Number of establishments	1,643
Capital	$362,879,441
Number of employees	29,488
Salaries and wages paid	$ 33,210,405
Cost of materials	$ 65,960,568
Gross value of products	$140,538,016

Pulp and Paper

This province ranks third as a pulp and paper producer, production in 1932 being 9 per cent of the Canadian total. Total net value of production in 1932 was $7,747,143. Pulp-mill products in 1932 were valued at $4,911,874 as against $6,948,124 in 1931, and paper mill products at $9,636,283 as compared with $12,812,112 the previous year. There were six mills in operation, two pulp, one paper and three combined pulp and paper. Capital invested was $51,102,837. Of the pulpwood produced, totalling 320,050 cords, valued at $2,490,777, all but 15,865 cords, valued at $64,567, was used in the province.

Lumbering

At the end of 1932 there were 220 lumber mills in operation in the province, which ranks first in the Dominion, both from the gross value of its production and in amount of capital invested. Capital invested in 1932 was $31,835,488; gross value of production, $17,729,397; net value $7,148,711. Production in the province is almost entirely coniferous. Douglas fir forms over 60 per cent of the total production, while spruce, hemlock, cedar and tamarack are also valuable. Total lumber production in 1932 amounted to 934,373,000 ft. b.m., valued at $11,908,638.

Water Power

At the beginning of 1934, British Columbia had a developed horsepower (turbine installation) of 717,602 h.p. Higher prices for gold and other metals resulted in increased activity in the mining industry, and, as a consequence, several small powers were installed during 1933, and several others are contemplated for mining purposes.

Undeveloped power in the province is estimated, at minimum flow, at 1,931,000 h.p. Of the developed power, 76 per cent is generated in central electric stations in the province, and 15 per cent produced by pulp and paper companies. The amount of power developed is equal to 1,008 h.p. per 1,000 population.

Province of British Columbia Financial Statement

(As at November 1, 1933)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate)	$927,120,125
Gross funded and temporary debt*	166,988,895
Less: Sinking funds on hand	30,180,149
Net debt	$136,808,746
Provincial guarantees†	47,977,857
Ordinary revenue, fiscal year ended March 31, 1933	20,389,951
Ordinary expenditure, fiscal year ended March 31, 1933	23,226,329

*Includes $20,160,000 Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co. bonds guaranteed by the provincial government when issued. The railway is now owned and operated by the province.

†Of this total $40,157,524 are in connection with railways now owned and operated by the Dominion Government. As at March 31, 1933, sinking funds amounting to $1,113,832 were accumulated against the remaining guarantees of $7,820,333.

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at November 1, 1933)

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
29 June, 1933-56†	4½%	$4,530,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
1 April, 1934-61§	4½%	3,713,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
15 Aug., 1934	5%	2,000,000	T. M. V. Vanc. N.Y.
1 Oct., 1935	5%	1,671,000	T. M. V. Vanc. W. H. N.Y.
15 Feb., 1936	4¼%	5,000,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
15 May, 1936	4%	3,500,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
15 May, 1937-61*	4%	4,227,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
1 July, 1937	3½%	445,000	V. (G)
1 Dec., 1937	5%	300,000	V. (G)
1 April, 1938	5%	200,000	V. (G)
1 Nov., 1938	5%	100,000	V. (G)
1 Dec., 1938	5%	200,000	V. (G)
5 Mar., 1939	5½%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)*
16 May, 1939	5%	300,000	V. (G)
2 July, 1939	5%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)*
12 July, 1939	5%	2,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
31 Dec., 1940	5%	1,361,500	Ottawa only. (G)
1 April, 1941	4½% Ins. stock	7,275,000	London in sterling.*
15 June, 1941	6%	3,000,000	M. T. V. Vanc. W. (G)†
30 June, 1941	5%	340,000	Ottawa only. (G)
1 July, 1941	3% Ins. stock	9,921,936	London in sterling.*
15 Aug., 1941	6%	2,000,000	M. T. V. Vanc. W. (G)†
26 Oct., 1941	6%	2,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
1 Nov., 1942	4½%	310,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)
25 June, 1943	5%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)†
1 Feb., 1945	5½%	3,989,000	V. Vanc. T. M. W. (G)
1 Oct., 1946	6%	2,000,000	M. T. V. Vanc. W. (G)†
16 Feb., 1947	6%	5,000,000	V. Vanc. W. T. M. H. (N)†
15 Jan., 1948	5%	2,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
25 June, 1948	5%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
25 Jan., 1949	5%	2,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
12 July, 1949	5%	3,042,300	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
2 July, 1950	4½%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. W. (G)
15 Jan., 1951	4½%	4,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)† also London in sterling.
1 Sept., 1953	5%	3,000,000	V. Vanc. W. T. M. H.†
1 Oct., 1953	4½%	6,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc.
25 April, 1954	5%	10,056,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc.†
2 April, 1955	4½%	3,203,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc.†
25 Sept., 1957	4½%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)
1 Nov., 1957	4½%	690,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)
1 Dec., 1957	4%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)
1 May, 1957-67	5%	£1,500,000	London (6)
24 Sept., 1959	5%	$3,036,500	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc.†
23 Jan., 1969	4½%	6,417,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (N)

Denomination $1,000 except where otherwise noted.

*Denominations $100, $500, and $1,000.

†Denominations $500 and $1,000.

‡Maturing $210,000 annually to 1946; $180,000 annually thereafter.

§Maturing annually: $142,000, 1934-51; $122,000, 1952-58; $121,000, 1959-61.

*Maturing annually: $163,000 in 1937; $166,000, 1938-41; $170,000, 1942-61.

(6) Redeemable at par on May 1, 1957, or any later interest date on 3 months' notice.

M., Montreal; T., Toronto; Vanc., Vancouver; V., Victoria; W., Winnipeg; H., Halifax; N.Y., New York. (G) Payable in gold. (N) Non-callable.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

The current revenue of the province for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, amounted to $20,180,145 compared with $21,982,582 in the previous year. Current expenditure amounted to $20,942,177, as compared with $25,373,325 for the previous fiscal year. The details of the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1933 and 1932, are as follows:

Revenue

Department:	1933 $	1932 $
Agriculture	26,229	30,655
Attorney-General	4,893,126	6,339,863
Education	17,675	2,120
Finance	12,602,728	12,293,017
Fisheries	100,186	93,623
Labor	522	576
Lands	2,237,536	2,932,124
Legislation	1,865	2,125
Mines	167,304	149,211
Provincial Secretary	40,832	48,747
Public Works	13,132	14,393
Railways	79,010	76,129
Total current revenue	20,180,145	21,982,583
Capital account	209,806	180,074
Total revenue	20,389,951	22,162,657

Expenditure

Department:	1933 $	1932 $
Public debt	6,780,706	5,894,859
Legislation	105,865	133,058
Premier's office	16,780	17,846
The Executive	899	895
Agriculture	314,858	410,367
Attorney-General	1,900,891	2,216,303
Education	3,640,999	4,647,489
Finance	1,625,873	2,722,297
Fisheries	13,398	24,931
Labor	429,713	588,682
Lands	823,043	1,375,660
Mines	152,349	230,419
Provincial Secretary	2,936,445	4,453,262
Public Works	2,113,203	3,580,311
Railways	87,155	76,947
Total current exp.	20,942,177	25,373,825
Capital account	2,284,152	3,840,892
Total expenditure	23,226,329	29,214,217

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 48 members. The capital of the province is located at Victoria, and His Honor J. W. Fordham Johnson is Lieutenant-Governor. At present a Liberal government under the leadership of Hon. T. D. Pattullo is in power.

Executive Council

Premier and Minister of Railways—Hon. T. D. Pattullo.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education—Hon. G. M. Weir.

Attorney-General—Hon. G. McG. Sloan, K.C.

Minister of Lands and Minister of Municipal Affairs—Hon. A. W. Gray.

Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries—Hon. John Hart.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. K. C. MacDonald.

Minister of Mines and Minister of Labor and Commissioner of Fisheries—Hon. G. S. Pearson.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. F. M. MacPherson.

President of the Council—Hon. T. D. Pattullo.

Deputy Ministers

Railways—G. P. Napier.
Provincial Secretary—P. de N. Walker.
Attorney-General—O. C. Bass.
Lands—H. Cathcart.
Finance—H. N. Wright.
Agriculture—J. B. Munro, B.S.A.
Mines—Robert Dunn.
Labor—Adam Bell.
Public Works, Chief Engineer (not deputy)—P. Philip.
Education, Sup't. of Education (not deputy)—S. J. Willis, LL.D.
Industries—E. G. Rowbottom.
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs—R. Baird.

Other Officials

Comptroller General—J. A. Craig, C.A.
Acting Asst. to Com's'r of Fisheries—G. J. Alexander.
King's Printer—Charles Banfield.
Civil Service Commissioner—A. N. Baker (acting).
Legislative Counsel—A. V. Pineo.
Inspector of Legal Offices and Registrar of Titles—H. J. Crane.
Superannuation Commissioner — A. N. Baker.
Surveyor of Taxes—T. Cole.
Commissioner of Income Tax — C. B. Peterson.
Supt. of Lands—N. Taylor.
Live Stock Commiss.—Dr. W. R. Gunn.
Dairy Commissioner—H. Rive.
Chief Inspector of Mines—James Dickson.
Commr. of Provincial Police—Col. J. H. McMullin.
Game Commissioner—A. Bryan Williams.
Agent-General in Great Britain—W. A. McAdam (acting), B. C. House, 3 Regent St., S.W. 1.
Workmen's Compensation Board—E. S. H. Winn, chm., with H. B. Gilmour and P. Williams, Commissioners.
Liquor Control Board—W. F. Kennedy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CITIES

KAMLOOPS

250 miles northeast of Vancouver, 390 miles west of Calgary, at junction of N. and S. branches of Thompson River. On C. N. and C. P. Railways. Distributing centre for large mining and grazing district in famous dry belt. City owns its waterworks. Light and power plants operated by B. C. Electric Co.

Population: Present, 6,167; 5 years previously, 5,500. Area, 912 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 258,515
Expenditure	264,667
Assessed value for taxation	6,056,061
Exemptions not included	1,186,890

Tax rate, 1933: school, 19.34; general and debenture, 26.66; total, 46 mills.

Total tax arrears, $43,293. Last year's tax levy, $146,706; amount uncollected, $29,161.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,397,091
Total debenture debt	1,309,270
Total sinking fund	855,558
Other liabilities	13,113
Bank loans	56,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 712,500	....
Local improvements:		
City's share	54,220	$ 818,133
General	342,800	....
School	158,000	....
Housing	41,750	37,425
Total	$1,309,270	$ 855,558

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$22,889	$4,820

*After operating expenses only.
†After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges.

KELOWNA

On Okanagan Lake. On branch lines of C. P. R., 80 miles south of Sicamous, and of C. N. R. from Kamloops. Steamers to Okanagan Landing and Penticton daily. City owns power, light and water systems. Situated in famous vegetable and fruit-growing district, chief industry being packing and canning. Tobacco grown in vicinity.

Population: Present, 4,597; 5 years ago, 4,313. Area, 1,281 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 292,204
Expenditure	264,143
Assessed value for taxation	4,699,587
Exemptions not included	706,235

Tax rate, 1933: General, 12.1; debenture, 16.18; school, 15.72; total 44 mills.

Total tax arrears, $21,309; last year's levy, $119,963; uncollected, $13,130.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,048,982
Total debenture debt	633,709
Total sinking fund	342,506
Other liabilities	1,530

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 252,500	$ 142,818
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	6,309	6,087
General	231,500	134,051
School	126,000	59,550
Housing	17,400	....
Total	$ 633,709	$ 342,506

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 15,908	‡$864
Electric light	26,806	12,760

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund debt. ‡Deficit.

NELSON

Terminal point of navigation on west arm of Kootenay Lake. On C. P. R. (Crow's Nest Pass line), and G. N. R. (Spokane line). C. P. R. lake and river service to Kootenay Landing and other points on lake. The commercial centre of E. and W. Kootenay districts. City owns electric light and power, gas, water and street railway systems. Centre of rich mining and lumbering district, and important distributing point for fruit farms in the surrounding country. Sawmills and other industries in operation.

Population: Present, 6,000; 1921, 5,230. Area, 751 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 492,892
Expenditure	447,350
Assessed value for taxation	5,821,256
Exemptions not included	924,951

Tax rate, 1933: General, 11 and 50% on improvements; library, 1.80; school, 16.37 and 50% improvements; debentures, 9.

Year's tax levy, $128,640; uncollected, $25,851.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,191,255
Total debenture debt	1,036,212
Total sinking fund	350,019
Other liabilities	29,181

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sinking fund
Public utilities	$ 546,000	$ 158,826
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	80,412	....
City's share	29,099	30,886
Schools	163,000	55,618
Hospital	45,000	34,126
General	150,000	70,562
Better housing	13,700	....
Total	$1,036,212	$350,019

Guaranteed bonds, $50,000.

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$27,532	$24,971
Electric light	105,257	69,056
Gas	2,848	‡532
Street railway	‡8,733	‡12,659

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

NANAIMO

On east coast of Vancouver Island, 65 miles north of Victoria, 40 miles west of Vancouver. On C. P. R. (B. C. Coast service) from Vancouver, and E. & N. R. City owns water system. An important mining and tourist centre; farming, dairying and fishing industries carried on in vicinity. A deep harbor accommodates the largest vessels.

Population: 1931, 6,648; 1921, 6,559. Area, 700 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 200,283
Expenditure	203,085
Assessed value for taxation, 1934	*5,956,268
Exemptions not included	754,500

*Includes land valued at $2,262,793.

Tax rate, 1933, General 23.90; debenture 17.91; school 13.19; total 55 mills.

Total tax arrears, $50,094; last year's levy, $147,166; uncollected, $30,845.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,512,463
Total debenture debt	930,660
Total sinking fund	327,226
Sinking fund arrears	16,012
Other liabilities	38,115
Bank loans	44,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 535,100	....
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	56,560	....
General	339,000	....
Total	$ 930,660	$ 327,226

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 33,983	$ 3,046

*After operating expenses only.
†After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund debt.

NEW WESTMINSTER

Twelve miles from Vancouver, on Fraser River. On C. N. R., C. P. R., G. N. R. and B. C. Electric Ry. from Vancouver. Splendid harbor, the only fresh water port in Western Canada. City owns electric light and water systems. Numerous industries, including salmon canning, factories, lumber, pulp and paper mills, and other woodworking industries.

Population: 1931, 17,524; 1926, 14,495. Area, 4,394 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1932 (latest available)

Revenue	$1,123,554
Expenditure	1,189,653
Assessed value for taxation	9,153,456
Exemptions not included	4,010,595

Tax rate, 1932: Debenture, 29.80; school, 26.20, total, 56 mills.

Total tax arrears, $226,654; 1932 levy, $595,412; uncollected, $110,873.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$10,882,243
Total debenture debt	6,743,881
Total sinking fund	1,836,869
Gtd. bonds (as to int. only)	600,000
Other liabilities	305,248

Public Utilities

	*Net earn.	†Net profit
Waterworks	$ 58,202	$ 20,815
Electric plant	122,095	104,609
Market	2,406	‡5,050

*After op. chgs. only. †After op. chgs., deprec., int. and s.f. ‡Deficit.

NORTH VANCOUVER

On north shore of Vancouver Harbor, opposite to, and two miles from Vancouver, with which it is connected by constant ferry services, owned and operated by the city. Railways at Vancouver. Extensive deep water frontage available for wharves and ocean-going traffic. Diversified industries.

City in default. Commissioner appointed by province.

Population: Present, 9,000 (est.); 1925, 11,000. Area, 3,131.5 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 237,237
Expenditure	179,484
Assessed value for taxation, 1934	8,110,259
Exemptions not included	4,021,896

Tax rate, 1933: loan, 20.78; school, 18.00; general, 15.22; total 54 mills.

Total tax arrears $227,893; last year's tax levy, $353,311; uncollected $126,641.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$5,403,228
Total debenture debt	3,430,706
Total sinking fund	597,354
Net debenture debt	2,833,351

TRAIL

On Columbia River, 7 miles from Rossland, 50 miles southwest of Nelson. Important mountain station of C. P. R. Daily motor coach to Columbia Gardens on G. N. W. Railway. Headquarters of refining operations of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., largest non-ferrous metallurgical plant in British Empire, producing lead, copper, zinc, gold, silver and fertilizers, and of W. Kootenay Power & Light Co., which supplies city. City owns waterworks and sewerage system.

Population, Present, 7,573; 1927, 5,886. Area, 784 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 384,467
Expenditure	375,282
Assessed value for taxation	5,112,299
Exemptions not included	677,405

Tax rate, 1933: General, 13.9; debenture, 10.7; school, 12.4; total, 37 mills.

Total tax arrears, $49,832; last year's levy, $168,761; uncollected, $31,988.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,300,414
Total debenture debt	1,049,119
Total sinking fund	314,439
Other liabilities	66,188

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$227,900	$101,248
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	165,331	38,999
City's share	82,171	19,383
General and school	565,517	154,809
Housing	8,200	....
Total	$1,049,119	$314,439

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$41,607	$7,607

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges.

VICTORIA

The capital of British Columbia situated on south shore of Vancouver Island, one of the wealthiest cities, per capita, in Canada. It is widely known as a residential city, but it is also an important seaport and tourist resort. Port of call for all ocean steamships from Vancouver to Australasia and the Orient, and Europe via Panama. Daily steamboat service with Vancouver, Seattle, Port Angeles, and during the summer months with Bellingham, Anacortes and Steveston. Through the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry., and a motor stage service, it is the chief distributing centre for the island. The export of lumber is an important industry. Provincial Parliament Buildings and University, and the Dominion astrophysical and meteorological observatory are situated in the city. City owns its water system.

Population: 1933, 39,082; 1921, 38,727. Area, 4,640 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$2,261,611
Expenditure	2,343,128
Assessed value for taxation	54,790,966
Exemptions not included	20,651,085

Tax rate, 1933: General, 18.0073; debenture, 12.395; school, 10.5977; total 41 mills.

Total tax arrears, $792,048. Tax levy, 1933, $1,858,244; uncollected, $405,312.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets (approx.)	$17,000,000
Total debenture debt	16,456,081
Total sinking fund	4,277,563
Other liabilities	1,625,468

Municipal Utilities

	Net earn.	*Net profits
Waterworks	$315,773	$35,575

*After deprec., int. and s. f.

VANCOUVER

The commercial metropolis of the province, and Canada's great Pacific Ocean port, situated on Burrard Inlet. Western terminus of C. N. R., C. P. R., N. P., G. N., P. G. E., and Kettle Valley Railways. Steamship connections with Australia, New Zealand and the Orient, and with Europe and other parts of the world, via the Panama Canal. Coastwise steamers to U. S. and B. C. Pacific ports. Tourist trade growing.

Important shipping point for all products, including wheat from prairies, and mining and lumbering products of the province. Harbor open the year around, with complete warehouse and storage facilities. Water system owned by city.

Population: 1933, 243,711; 5 years ago, 228,193. Area, 27,965.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Revenue	$15,078,183
Expenditure	15,020,862
Assessed value for taxation	269,058,415
Exemptions not included above	101,350,395

Tax rate, 1933: general, 15.992; loan, 13.332; schools, 9.162; social services, 1.394; total 39.880 mills net.

Total tax arrears, $6,871,636; last year's levy (net), $11,903,880; uncollected, $3,676,750.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets, approx.	$96,789,102
Total debenture debt	66,772,932
Total sinking fund	19,814,522
Sinking fund in arrears (net)	5,138,103
Other liabilities	3,607,023

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$6,014,258	$1,482,576
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	7,397,947	2,733,712
City's share	1,526,700	620,614
General	51,834,027	13,584,012
Payables	....	141,701
Accrued int. surplus	....	992,005
Total	$66,772,932	$19,554,620

Debentures Unsold

Debentures authorized but unissued:		
Waterworks	$ 500,000	$10,734
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	$1,426,871	$ 81,593
City's share	567,467	48,766
General	2,725,000	118,809
Total	$5,218,838	$ 259,902
Total issued & total unsold	71,991,770	*19,814,522

*Includes arrears owing by city, $5,585,188.

Public Utilities

	†Net earnings	‡Net profit
Waterworks	$ 388,627	$ 14,859*

†After operating charges only.
‡After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt.
*Waterworks accounts do not receive credit for water used for civic purposes, parks, fire protection, etc.

PRINCE RUPERT

On Pacific coast, at mouth of Skeena River, 482 miles northwest of Vancouver. Western terminus of C. N. R., C. N. and C. P. steamers (B. C. Coast Service) from Vancouver and Victoria. Port of call for all steamers from Vancouver to Alaska. Excellent harbor. City owns telephone and water systems. Electric light and power plant operated by Northern B. C. Power Co. Important mining and lumbering district.

Population: 1931, 6,350; 1921, 6,393. Area, 4,751 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$ 173,394
Current expenditures	164,651

Total tax arrears, $452,035. Last year's levy, $229,194. Amount uncollected, $72,968.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$3,314,520
Total debenture debt	1,343,518
Total sinking fund	78,068

ALBERTA

(Continued from page 23)

Provincial Treasurer—Hon. R. G. Reid.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. O. L. McPherson.

Minister without portfolio—Hon. Mrs. I. Parlby.

Deputy Ministers and Heads

Agriculture—H. A. Craig.
Attorney-General—Geo. B. Henwood, K.C.
Education—John T. Ross, B.A.
Health—Dr. Malcolm R. Bow.
Actg. Municipal Affairs—A. Souter.
Lands and Mines—John Harvie.
Railways and Telephones — James D. Baker.
Provincial Secretary—E. Trowbridge.
Provincial Treasurer—J. F. Percival.
Public Works—J. H. Keith.
Alberta Assessment Comm. — W. D. Spence, chairman.
Clerk, Executive Council—J. D. Hunt.
Provincial Auditor—J. C. Thompson, C.A.
King's Printer—W. D. McLean.
Clerk, Legislative Assembly—R. A. Andison.

Other Heads

Inspector of Legal Offices, T. Dickson; Superintendent of Insurance, Henry Brace; Game Commissioner, S. N. Clark; Fire Marshal, Henry Brace; Liquor Commissioner, R. J. Dinning; Highway Commissioner, C. A. Davidson; Labor Commissioner, W. Smitten; Workmen's Compensation Board, Alex. Ross, J. A. Kinney and Walter McNeil; Public Utility Board, A. A. Carpenter and E. J. Fream; Censor of Moving Pictures, Rev. Robert A. Pearson.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

The revenue for the year ended March 31, 1933, amounted to $15,426,264, as compared with $13,492,430 for the previous 12 months. Expenditures for the year were $17,533,786 as against $18,645,481 in 1932. The important items of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1933 and 1932 classified by departments.

Revenue

Department:	1933 $	1932 $
Dom. of Canada	1,743,159	1,743,159
Agriculture	365,750	230,967
Attorney-General	2,664,918	2,545,497
Education	161,734	133,541
Executive Council	73,408	64,870
Legislation	1,245	1,045
Municipal Affairs	1,128,817	1,088,849
Provincial Secretary	4,487,562	4,199,065
Public Health	371,144	391,554
Public Works	103,552	90,553
Rlys. & Telephones	424,186	424,417
Treasury Dept.	3,049,307	1,546,605
Lands & Mines	861,477	1,032,308
	15,426,264	13,492,430

Expenditure

Department:	1933 $	1932 $
Public Debt	6,814,658	6,431,817
Agriculture	487,292	767,219
Attorney-general	1,372,295	1,722,409
Education	2,516,425	2,570,820
Executive Council	384,310	367,685
Legislation	242,299	254,759
Municipal Affairs	229,823	287,979
Provincial Secretary	99,989	85,830
Public health	1,365,692	1,539,083
Public Works	1,845,653	2,602,764
Rlys. & Telephones	72,456	90,785
Treasury	1,531,030	1,233,881
Lands & Mines	571,861	690,449
	17,533,785	18,645,481

ALBERTA CITIES

CALGARY

The commercial metropolis of Southern Alberta, 840 m. W. of Winnipeg and the largest city between Winnipeg and Vancouver. Divisional point of C. N. R. and C. P. R. Head of motor road through Bow foothills into Rocky Mts., Banff and Lake Louise. Important manufacturing centre, having over 140 industries established. Distributing centre for immense agricultural and stock-raising district. Chief supply station for mining districts of Rockies and Eastern B. C. City owns street railway, electric light and water systems and also owns and operates general hospital. Supplied with natural gas from Turner Valley, 35 miles distant.

Population: Present, 83,362; five years ago, 72,500. Area, 25,368 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Current revenue (general only)	$4,389,897
Current expenditure	4,366,454
Assessed value for taxation	62,577,096
Exemption not included above	7,914,003

Tax rate: general, 13.03835; debenture, 14.84660; school, 19.23195; hospitals, 1.53710; parks, .88010; library, .46690; total, 50 mills. Provincial levy on land only, 2 mills.

Total tax arrears at end of 1932, $1,363,854; last year's levy, $3,894,175; uncollected, $1,025,153.

Tax sale lands and certificates held, $3,627,277.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$32,742,989
Total debenture debt	23,654,647
Total sinking fund	9,658,756
Sinking fund in arrears	512,988
Other liabilities	2,570,991

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities:		
Waterworks	$5,174,931	$1,916,535
Electric light & p.	3,037,872	1,762,738
Street railway	2,812,886	1,554,082
Hospitals	325,096	123,521
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	3,147,727	4,301,880
City's share	1,498,550	
General	7,657,586	......
	$23,654,647	$9,658,756

Public Utilities

	*Net profits
Waterworks	$ 217
Electric light	37,393
Street railway	†12,891
Paving	370

*After operating expenses, depreciation, interest and sinking fund charges. †Deficit.

EDMONTON

Capital city of Alberta, situated on N. Saskatchewan River, 770 m. west of Winnipeg, 800 m. east of Vancouver. Gateway to basins of Athabasca, Peace, Slave and Mackenzie rivers, and to Great Bear Lake mining area. On main line of C. N. R. and terminus of Calgary-Edmonton branch of C. P. R.; on Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. Ry. to Peace River District, and Alta. & Gt. Waterways Ry. to Fort McMurray; 10 branch lines of railways radiate from city. More than 190 industries established. Distributing centre for 75,000 square miles, including rich farming district and is a principal market for fur. Starting point for Jasper Park. Seat of provincial university, hospitals and medical school. City owns electric light and power, water, telephone, street railway systems and large airport used by round-world fliers, and as air terminus to mines. Supplied with natural gas from great nearby fields.

Population: Present, 79,231; five years previously, 69,744. Area, 27,200 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$3,344,917
Current expenditure	3,441,408
Assessed value for taxation	65,756,720
Exemptions not included above	16,518,360

Tax rate, 1933: general, 3.58; debenture, 23.82; school, 22.60; total 50 mills.

Total tax arrears $6,175,698; amount of tax levy, $4,136,032; amount uncollected, $1,066,694.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$31,493,706
Total debenture debt	31,533,559
Total sinking fund	9,582,012
Other liabilities	2,485,542
Sinking fund in arrears	nil

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand. $	Sink. fund on hand $
Public utilities:		
Electric light	776,844	239,936
Power	786,831	211,895
Street railway	1,025,893	333,377
Telephone	1,085,394	341,712
Waterworks	3,268,816	876,745
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	2,882,789	1,003,943
†General	21,706,993	6,582,013
Total	31,533,559	9,589,622
Other debentures not included above:		
Schools	$3,452,269	

†Of this debt $5,023,369 is exempted from provisions affecting the city's borrowing power.

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$330,943	$111,294
Electric light	285,946	194,287
Street railway	185,126	8,029
Power plant	434,934	285,957
Telephone	333,273	150,845
	$1,570,223	$750,363

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating expenses, interest and sinking fund on debt.

British Columbia Municipals

Bought - Sold - Quoted

We are always pleased to supply complete statistical information on the position of all British Columbia Municipalities.

Pemberton & Son
VANCOUVER LIMITED

Province of Alberta Financial Statement

(Dec. 31, 1933)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate)	$652,093,000
Net funded and unfunded debt	144,044,826
Sinking fund	8,007,017
Self-supporting debt or assets	$7,710,186
Contingent liabilities (after deducting $32,233,658 of railways now owned and operated by C.N.R. or jointly by C.N.R. and C.P.R.)	9,189,487
Current revenue (Year ended March 31, 1933)	15,426,264
Current expenditure (Year ended March 31, 1933)	17,533,785

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at December 31, 1933)

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
1 Apr., 1935	4¼%	$3,943,000	T. M. E. W. C. V. N.Y.
15 Jan., 1936	6%	2,000,000	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 Apr., 1936	6%	3,200,000	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 Nov., 1936	6%	1,250,000	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 June, 1937	4½%	1,650,000	T. M. E. C. W. V. N.Y.
1 June, 1938	4%	2,000,200	L. M. T. E. in $ at par
1 Jan., 1939	5½%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G) (3)
15 Jan., 1939	5%	2,500,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 June, 1939	5%	750,000	M. T. E.
1 Sept., 1939	5%	250,000	E.
15 Feb., 1940	5%	2,000,000	M. T. E. Wpg. V.
15 Feb., 1940	5%	750,000	M. T. E., Vic.
15 July, 1941	4½%	750,000	N.Y. L. M. T. E. (G)
1 Sept., 1941	6%	2,250,000	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 Oct., 1941	6%	1,800,000	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 Oct., 1941	6%	1,053,230	M. T. E. (4)
1 Dec., 1941	6%	700,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
15 Jan., 1942	4½%	1,250,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Vic. (G)
1 July, 1942	4½%	150,000	N.Y. M. T. C. E. Vic.
15 Sept., 1942	5%	2,948,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 Nov., 1942	4% Reg. Stock	53,908	L.
1 Apr., 1943	5%	3,500,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 July, 1943	5%	2,000,000	M. T. E. L.
1 Nov., 1943	4½% Reg. Stock	2,948,421	L.
1 Nov., 1943	4½%	133,333	M. T. E. (G)
15 June, 1945	4½%	2,250,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
15 Jan., 1946	4½%	3,750,000	N.Y. M. T. E. L.
1 Jan., 1947	5½%	3,846,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 Mar., 1947	6%	5,000,000	M. T. E. W. C. V.
1 Jan., 1948	5%	4,800,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
16 Apr., 1950	5%	3,740,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 Oct., 1951	4½%	5,649,000	T. M. Ed. W. C. V. N.Y.
1 Apr., 1962	5½%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
15 July, 1953	4%	1,000,000	M. T. E. W. C. or V.
15 Oct., 1954	4½%	1,000,000	M. T. E. Wpg. Vic.
15 July, 1955	5%	500,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 Sept., 1955	5%	1,000,000	M. T. E. W. C. or V. (2)
1 Oct., 1956	4½%	6,000,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
16 Jan., 1957	4½%	1,275,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Vic. (G)
1 Dec., 1957	4%	1,850,000	N.Y. M. T. E. C. Vic. (3)
16 July, 1958	4½%	3,500,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Wpg. C. V. L. (G)
1 Oct., 1958	4½%	5,915,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Wpg. C. V. L. (G)
1 Jan., 1959	5%	7,400,000	L.
1 Oct., 1959	5%	6,000,000	T. M. E. W. C. V. N.Y. L.
1 May, 1960	4½%	3,000,000	T. M. E. W. C. V. N.Y.
1 Apr., 1961	4½%	5,000,000	T M. E. C. W. V. N.Y.
1 July, 1966	4½%	546,000	N.Y. M., T. E.
1 June, 1967	4½%	1,364,500	V. Vic. E.
1 June, 1967	4½%	3,875,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Vic.
1 June, 1962-67	5%	£1,000,000	L. Eng. (1) (13)
15 Feb., 1974	5%	$ 500,000	E.
15 July, 1974	5%	250,000	E.
15 June, 1975	5%	130,000	E. Vic.
1 May, 1980	4½%	1,000,000	E.

There are contingent liabilities and guarantees to the amount above shown.

Dollar bonds are payable in London at par and in New York in gold.

Sterling stock is payable in London in £.

(2) 500 and 1,000. (3) 100, 500 and 1,000. (4) 230, 68 and 1,000. (G) Gold.

Denominations 1,000 except where noted.

N.Y., New York; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; E., Edmonton; L., London, Eng.; C., Calgary; V., Vancouver; Vic., Victoria; Wpg., Winnipeg.

(1) Principal and interest payable in sterling.

(13) Redeemable at par on any interest date on or after Dec. 1, 1962, on 6 months notice.

DRUMHELLER

Drumheller, coal city of western Canada, is located in the Red Deer Valley of Alberta. It is some 90 miles northeast of Calgary on the Calgary-Saskatoon line of the C. N. R., and is also on the Calgary-Drumheller-Bassano branch of the C. P. R. Chief industry is coal mining, output being 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons annually.

Drumheller is in the centre of a high quality wheat, grain and mixed farming area. Large retail trading point, and customs clearing centre for Red Deer Valley, latter being famous for prehistoric skeletal remains. Power and light furnished by Union

(Continued on page 25)

EDMONTON
Alberta
The Premier City of the West
En Route for Great Bear Lake Mining Area

IN 1933, without equivocation and in spite of unemployment and depression, Edmonton paid debenture maturities aggregating $6,278,104.42 (plus exchange on U. S. A. payments). Edmonton since and including 1929 has met debenture obligations totalling $10,290,793.83. Further maturities of over $1,100,000 will be retired during 1934.

- Edmonton's Civic Utilities in 1933 produced a net surplus of $750,363 (after payment of capital and depreciation charges).
- Edmonton's net profits from its Civic Utilities since inception exceed $6,000,000.
- Edmonton's collection of Current Taxes and Arrears in 1933 equalled 90.57%.
- Edmonton's Municipal Airport is now world-famed as an aviation centre. Edmonton is 10½ hours by air from the Great Bear Lake mining fields, the resources of which are already known to be of immense value.
- Edmonton is a great livestock centre with three important Packing Plants.
- Edmonton is unrivalled as an agricultural district.
- Edmonton's University has an enrolment of 1,900 students.
- Edmonton's City Market nets an annual surplus of over $10,000.
- Edmonton owns and operates three up-to-date swimming pools and one of the best-patronized golf courses in the country.
- Edmonton is the Chief Distributing Point for the North.

D. MITCHELL
Commissioner

D. K. KNOTT
Mayor

NOVA SCOTIA

(Continued from page 16)

value in 1932 amounting to $1,086,343. Herring, mackerel and halibut are also caught, and there is commercial interest in practically every variety of deep sea fish.

There was $6,139,792 capital invested in primary operations in 1932, and $3,154,379 in fish canning and curing. Number of persons employed was 16,258 in fishing and 3,849 in canning and curing.

Manufacturing

The outstanding factor in Nova Scotia manufactures is the steel industry. Statistics of all the industries in the province in 1932 are as follows:

Number of establishments	1,404
Capital	$125,639,707
Number of employees	13,142
Salaries and wages paid	$ 11,199,861
Cost of materials	$ 22,920,430
Gross value of products	$ 50,351,054

Mining

Nova Scotia coal mines produce nearly half of the total Canadian production; production in 1933, according to preliminary report amounted to 4,547,128 tons, compared with 4,084,531 tons in 1932. The product is an excellent grade of bituminous steam and coking coal. In addition there are large commercial deposits of gypsum, the greater part of the output of which is exported to the United States.

The following table gives the value of the principal minerals produced during 1933 and 1932:

	1933	1932
	$	$
Coal	15,936,563	15,123,094
Gypsum	363,528	398,861
Gold	28,568	19,928
Clay products	125,500	172,557
ther structural materials	195,279	340,526
Total including her minerals	16,875,412	16,201,279

Lumbering

The value of lumber production in 32 was $1,029,462, and the cut was ,126,000 ft., board measure. The gross value of production in the industry was $1,516,254; net value $703,855. The lumber in the province consists chiefly of red spruce, hemlock, birch, white pine, balsam, maple and beech. Of these, spruce is by far the most important commercially, with yellow birch, hemlock, and white pine next in order. In 1932, there were 640 establishments operating in the province, representing a capital investment of $2,153,418.

In January, 1934, Nova Scotia had developed 112,167 h.p. Undeveloped available power, at minimum flow totals 20,800 h.p. The only activity in new construction in 1933 was on the St. Croix River where some preliminary work in connection with the proposed development at Hartville by the Minas Basin Pulp & Paper Mills for supply of power to the company's mills at Hantsport.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

The total receipts of the province for the cal year ended September 30, 1933, were 226,911 as against $8,104,988 in 1932. Expenditure amounted to $8,441,853 in 1933 as mpared with $7,858,238 in the previous ar. Details of revenue and expenditure the various departments for the fiscal rs ended Sept. 30, 1933 and 1932, are as ows:

Revenue

	1933	1932
	$	$
epartment:		
orney-General	199,053	208,318
ucation	131,829	180,838
ghways	2,428,759	2,701,403
griculture	5,943	19,930
ublic Health	552,718	614,165
rovincial Secretary	1,271,906	1,565,765
rovincial Treasurer	2,193,763	2,368,457
ublic Service	14,330	15,137
Public Works & Mines	429,849	477,474
abor	4,261	......
	7,226,911	8,104,988

Expenditure

	1933	1932
	$	$
Department:		
ttorney-General	713,211	687,792
ucation	1,190,287	1,154,321
ighways	2,917,879	2,489,098
Agriculture	314,054	291,805
Public Health	949,576	972,789
Provincial Secretary	32,506	34,703
Provincial Treasurer	1,776,920	1,799,685
Public Service	274,302	168,085
Public Works & Mines	252,611	260,461
Labor	20,507	......
	8,441,853	7,858,238

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is located at Halifax, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 30 members. His Honor Walter H. Covert, K.C., is lieutenant-governor of the province, and at present a Liberal government, under the leadership of Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, is in power.

Executive Council

Premier, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer—Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, B.A.

Minister of Highways—Hon. A. S. MacMillan.

Minister of Agriculture and Marketing—Hon. John A. McDonald, M.A.

Attorney-General—Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, B.A.

Minister of Public Works & Mines and Minister of Labor—Hon. Michael Dwyer.

Minister of Public Health—Hon. F. R. Davis, M.D.

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon. J. Willie Comeau, Hon. C. W. Anderson.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—Hon. L. C. Gardner.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly—R. F. Phalen, K.C.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Provincial Secretary, Clerk of Executive Council, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—Arthur S. Barnstead, B.A.

Deputy Provincial Treasurer—C. D. Dennis.

Deputy Attorney-General—F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C.

Deputy Minister and Inspector of Mines and Provincial Engineer—Norman MacKenzie.

Chief Health Officer—Dr. P. S. Campbell, M.D., C.M.

Director of Marketing, Dept. of Agriculture—F. W. Walsh.

Chief Clerk, Public Works & Mines—A. F. Taylor.

Supt. of Education—H. F. Munro, M.A., LL.D.

Chairman Workmen's Compensation Board—F. L. Milner.

NOVA SCOTIA CITIES

HALIFAX

Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia, and is one of the most important Atlantic ports of Canada, having a magnificent harbor, open all the year round. On C. N. R., C. P. R., and Dom. Atl. Ry.

The city is an important industrial and educational centre. Shipbuilding is one of the principal industries. The packing and export of fish also occupy a prominent place. Many other factories and wholesale establishments are operated. It is the chief naval station of the Dominion. The Provincial Parliament Buildings, Dalhousie University, and other colleges are located in its precincts.

Population: 1931, 59,275; 1921, 58,372. Area, 4,300 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended April 30, 1933

Assessed value for taxation	$59,546,485
Exemptions	39,832,030

Tax rate 1933: General, 21.7; school, 11.3; county, 1.0; total 34 mills.

Total tax arrears, $692,809; 1933 levy, $2,119,942; uncollected, $521,611.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$20,561,891
Total debenture debt	14,641,292
Total sinking fund	3,301,389
Other liabilities	2,619,210

SYDNEY

Situated on east side of Cape Breton Island, at head of Sydney Harbor, 276 m. northeast of Halifax, at eastern terminus of C. N. R. On Sydney & Louisburg Ry., and Sydney & Glace Bay Electric Ry. Steamer connection with Newfoundland and with Atlantic coast and St. Lawrence River ports. City owns water and sewerage systems.

Sydney is the site of the plants of the Dominion Iron and Steel Corp. and is centre of a large coal mining industry.

Population: Present, 25,000; 5 years previously, 23,000. Area, 3,730 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,073,319
Expenditure	1,082,830
Assessment value for taxation	12,270,250
Exemptions not included above	156,925

Tax rate 1934: 45 mills.

Total tax arrears, $607,134. Last year's tax levy, $544,695; uncollected, $266,734.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,323,005
Total debenture debt	3,225,000
Total sinking fund	1,076,546
Bank loans	716,378
Other liabilities	91,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 563,000	$ 227,104
General debentures	2,662,000	849,442
Total	$3,225,000	$1,076,546
Guaranteed bonds		$ 200,000

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 28,959	$ ‡8,115

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

TRURO

Truro is 61 miles from Halifax and about 2 miles from head of Cobequid Bay, on Bay of Fundy, C. N. R. and Dominion Atlantic Rly., and is an important educational centre. City owns water, sewerage and lighting systems. The neighborhood supplies lumber, iron and coal.

Population: Present, 8,500; five years ago, 8,000. Area, 3,000 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 214,937
Expenditure	227,894
Assessed value for taxation	4,657,420
Exemptions not included above	986,200

Tax rate, 1933: General, $2.45; schools, $1; provincial highway, .10; total $3.45.

Last year's levy, $163,738; uncollected, $27,170; total tax arrears, $40,727.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,833,810
Total debenture debt	1,029,560
Total sinking fund	479,219
Bank loans	19,608
Other liabilities	2,179

Debenture Debt

	Debentures outstanding
Public Utilities	$ 390,355
General	639,205
Total	$1,029,560

Public Utilities

	*Profit	†Net †Profit
Waterworks	$ 25,045	$ 7,418
Electric light	60,088	26,750

*After operating expenses. †After operating expenses, depreciation, interest and sinking fund debt.

ALBERTA CITIES

(Continued from page 24)

Power Co., subsidiary Can. Utilities Ltd.

Population: Present, 3,000; five years ago, 2,500. Area, 226.83 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$84,506
Expenditure	82,751
Assessed value for taxation	2,229,497
Exemptions	231,870

Tax rate, 1933: General and debenture, 19; school 27; hospital 3; library 1; prov. supp. rev., 2; total 52 mills.

Total tax arrears, $115,376; last year's levy, $139,585; uncollected $44,949.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$259,476
Total debenture debt	200,604
Other liabilities	23,327

Debenture Debt

	Debentures Outstanding
Public utilities	$43,211
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	49,581
City's share	32,729
General	6,750
School	68,333
Total	200,604

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$8,198	‡$1,397

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund charges.

LETHBRIDGE

Situated in centre of southern Alberta, 125 miles southeast of Calgary, 50 miles north of International boundary, on Old Man River. On C. P. R. Numerous industries in operation. In the heart of a well-developed irrigated farming and ranching district. Coal mines in vicinity. Distributing point for south Alberta and southeast British Columbia mining and lumbering camps. City manager form of government. City owns electric light, railway and water systems.

Population: Present, 13,448; 1926, 10,876 Area, 6,400 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 700,555
Expenditure	664,369
Assessed value for taxation	9,925,895
Exemptions not inc. in above	7,937,980

Tax rate, 1933: General and debenture, 27.43; school, 18.68; total 46.11 mills.

Total tax arrears, $298,001; last year's levy, $585,912; amount uncollected, $181,839.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$3,214,884
Total debenture debt	3,926,104
Total sinking fund	1,898,936
Other liabilities	350,044

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,650,345	$823,890
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	464,486	189,667
General	1,811,273	885,379
Total	3,926,104	1,898,936

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$68,337	$19,642
Electric light	134,179	62,198
Street railway	‡2,431	‡30,262

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund debt. ‡Deficit.

MEDICINE HAT

Situated on S. Saskatchewan River, 186 miles southeast of Calgary on C. P. R. City noted for its natural gas, which has resulted in the establishment of a number of industries, there being about 20 in operation. City owns electric light, power, water and natural gas systems.

Population: 1931, 10,300; 1926, 9,536. Area, 11,000 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$ 977,213
Expenditure	975,670
Assessed value for taxation	10,046,525
Exemptions not included	3,346,615

Tax rate, 1933: General, 14⅛; library, 1; Alta. Govt., 1⅛; school, 21¾; total 38 mills.

Total tax arrears, $2,074,446. Last year's tax levy, $421,566; uncollected, $172,409.

Reserve for uncollectible taxes (deducted from revenue assets), $1,152,679.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$6,524,615
Total debenture debt	3,435,835
Total sinking fund	1,653,526
Sinking fund in arrears	905,424
Other liabilities (incl. sink. fund arrears)	1,214,420

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,628,690	$952,053
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	241,923	105,985
City's share	284,645	131,272
General	1,280,577	464,216
Total	$3,435,835	$1,653,526

Public Utilities

	Gross profit	Net profit
Waterworks	$55,329	$10,289
Electric light	92,200	52,395
Gas	129,127	90,194

Province of Nova Scotia Financial Statement

(As at September 30, 1933)

Assessed value of real property in province (Dec. 31, 1933)	$174,249,098
Total funded debt (Sept. 30, 1933)	67,939,880
Net debenture debt	44,056,808
Annual Dominion Government subsidy	1,528,048
Total revenue for year ended Sept. 30, 1933	7,226,911
Total expenditure for year ended Sept. 30, 1933	8,441,853

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at January 1, 1934)

Maturity		Rate	Amount	Payable
1 May,	1934	4 15/100%	$ 65,000	New York (R)
1 July,	1934	5½%	1,500,000	T. M. O. H. (P)
1 Aug.,	1934	5%	1,500,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (E)
15 Oct.,	1934	4½%	2,010,000	H. M. & T. (D)
1 May,	1935	4 15/100%	65,000	New York (R)
1 May,	1936	4 15/100%	68,000	New York (R)
1 Nov.,	1936	6%	1,800,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (E)
2 Jan.,	1937	4½%	3,094,000	H. M. T. (D)
1 July,	1937	5% Stock	94,000	Halifax (D)
15 Nov.,	1941	6% Stock	75,000	Halifax (D)
15 Nov.,	1941	6%	483,000	Halifax (D)
1 July,	1942	3¼%	£ 159,000	London (A)
30 Sept.,	1942	3½%	£ 180,400	Halifax (B)
1 May,	1943	5%	$2,532,000	H. T. M. (C)
15 May,	1943	4½%	2,800,000	H. M. T. St.J. W. Va. (D)
1 Apr.,	1944	5%	2,530,000	H. M. T. (P)
15 May,	1946	3½%	£138,698-12-7	£40,400 Halifax (B) £98,298-12-7 London (A)
30 Nov.,	1945	4½%	$2,000,000	H. M. T. (D)
1 May,	1946	3½%	£62,466-15-1	London (A)
15 Nov.,	1948	4½%	$2,000,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (E)
15 Nov.,	1948	4½%	$3,000,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (E)
1 July,	1949	3%	£ 164,000	London (A)
15 Sept.,	1952	4½%	$12,370,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (R)
15 Aug.,	1953	4½%	500,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (R)
15 Nov.,	1953	4½%	500,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (R)
1 July,	1954	3½% Stock	£ 650,000	London (A)
1 Dec.,	1958	4½%	$ 500,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (E)
1 May,	1959	5%	2,560,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (R)
1 May,	1959	5%	2,028,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (R)
1 May,	1959	5%	1,500,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (R)
1 Mar.,	1960	5%	5,054,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (R)
1 Mar.,	1960	5%	4,043,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (R)
15 Nov.,	1960	4½%	4,404,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (E)
15 May,	1961	4½%	2,115,000	H. M. T. N.Y. (R)
1 May,	1964	4½%	£ 760,000	London (A)

H., Halifax; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; O., Ottawa; St.J., Saint John, N.B.; W., Winnipeg; Va., Vancouver; L., London; N.Y., New York.

Terms of payment: (A) In pounds sterling. (B) In pounds sterling at the fixed rate of $4.86 2/3 to the pound. (C) In Canadian gold coin. (D) In lawful money of Canada. (E) In U. S. gold coin of the present weight and fineness. (P) In gold coin of lawful money of Canada. (R) In gold coin equivalent to the present standard of weight and fineness for U. S. gold coin.

Payment in gold has been suspended by governments of U.S.A., and Canada.

ONTARIO CITIES

(Continued from page 22)

of the Spanish River units of Abitibi Power and Paper Company.

Population: 1933, 23,386; 5 years ago, 21,766. Area, 4,900 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$885,886
Expenditure	890,386
Assessed value for tax. (1932)	20,396,285
Exemptions not included	4,322,330
Total tax arrears	417,457

Tax rate, 1933: School, 15.12; other than school, 17.38; total 32.50 mills.

Amount of last year's tax levy, $763,378; uncollected, $204,486.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$7,038,756
Total debenture debt	3,613,042
Total sinking fund	1,616,720
Other liabilities	353,244

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$657,182	$333,088
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	659,509	318,288
City's share	649,774	293,335
Schools	1,264,730	521,822
General	391,846	150,187
Total	$3,613,042	$1,616,720

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$55,178	$9,311
Electric light	37,511	25,176
Total	$103,995	$9,700

*After operating expenses only. †After depreciation, operating charges, and sinking fund on debt.

SARNIA

Sarnia is the county town of Lambton County, situated at the mouth of the St. Clair River, at the foot of Lake Huron. Headquarters of Northern Navigation Co.; port of call and important shipping point for all ports on Great Lakes. It is the home of the largest oil refinery in the British Empire.

The city owns waterworks and electric light systems, and a three-million bushel grain elevator.

Population: 1933, 17,645; 5 years ago, 16,763. Area, 1,770 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Assessed value for tax.	$18,556,720

Tax rate, 1933: General, 24.82; schools, 13.68; total, 38.50 mills.

Total tax arrears, $485,000 at Dec. 31, 1933; 1933 tax levy, $756,802; uncollected, $228,575.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$5,521,357
Total debenture debt	2,355,678
Sinking fund	2,000
Other liabilities	1,231,637

Municipal Utilities

	Net earn.	*Net profits
Waterworks	$61,212	$12,276
Hydro power	report not ready	

*After deprec., interest and s. f.

ST. CATHARINES

St. Catharines is the county town of Lincoln County, situated on the Welland Canal, and Twelve Mile Creek, 40 miles south of Toronto, 35 miles southeast of Hamilton. Electric railway and bus service to Niagara Falls, and points on the Niagara Peninsula. Scene of the Canadian Henley regatta.

City owns hydro-electric, water and sewerage systems. It is a growing manufacturing centre.

Population: Present, 26,394; 5 years ago, 24,094. Area, 2,400 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,164,948
Expenditure	1,174,568
Assessed value for tax	25,137,255
Exemptions not included	4,731,525

Tax rate, 1933: General, 26.571; school, 13.429; total, 40 mills.

Last year's tax levy, $1,164,166; uncollected, $286,390; total tax arrears, $510,350

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$6,045,217
Total debenture debt	3,701,910
Total sinking fund	1,194,017
Bank loans	250,000
Other liabilities	554,880

Debenture Debt

	Deb's outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 762,734	$ 294,979
Housing	69,330	
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	899,350	329,641
City's share	270,875	85,347
Schools	783,191	76,212
General debentures	966,429	407,838
	$3,701,910	$1,194,017
Funds guaranteed (hospital)		$ 81,000

Public Utilities

	†Net earnings	*Net profits
Waterworks	$ 80,157	$ 16,264
Hydro-electric	55,182	14,559

†After operating charges only.
*After operating expenses, depreciation, and interest and sinking fund on debt.

SUDBURY

Centre of a mining district of tremendous importance and a divisional point of the C. P. R., Sudbury became a city in 1930, having doubled its population in three years. Served by C. P. R. and C. N. R., the city is a distributing point for Northern Ontario. Near by are the chief nickel deposits of the world, operated by International Nickel Co., and Canada's chief copper producer. To the development of these natural resources the city owes its prominence but Canadian Industries Ltd. is now operating a large plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and nitre cake and other industries are expected to follow. Hydro-electric power is easily available in quantity. In default on debentures.

Population: Present, 18,352; 5 years ago, 10,301. Area, 2,800 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$383,886
Current expenditure	339,741
Assessed value for taxation	16,921,990
Exemptions not included	3,097,900

Tax rate, 1933: General, 19.36; debenture, 11.34; school, 16.5; total, 47.2 mills.

Total tax arrears, $584,997; last year's levy, $754,738; amount uncollected, $330,454.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,584,432
Total debenture debt	3,175,287
Total sinking fund	17,661
Bank loans	912,573
Bonds guaranteed by city	75,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$737,488	......
Schools	367,294	......
Housing	75,738	......
Parks	50,000	$17,661
Local improvements	1,208,687	......
General	736,079	......
	$3,175,287	$17,661

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$39,665	$4,677
Electric light	128,604	99,979

*After operating charges only. †After operating expenses, depreciation, interest and sinking fund on debt.

ST. THOMAS

St. Thomas is the county town of Elgin County situated on Kettle Creek, 15 miles south of London, and is surrounded by rich agricultural and fruit growing district.

Population: Present, 16,066; 5 years ago, 16,567. Area, 1,870 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$924,436
Current expenditure	950,532
Assesscd value for taxation	16,921,990
Exemptions, not included	2,795,190

Tax rate, 1933: General, 18.609; debentures, 3.763; schools, 11.628; total, 34 mills.

Total tax arrears Dec. 31, 1933, $344,086; amount of last year's tax levy, $676,310; uncollected, $149,215.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,584,584
Total debenture debt	1,737,142
Total sinking fund	35,599
Other liabilities	29,043
Bank loans	375,601

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$427,128	......
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	253,581	......
City's share	140,495	......
General	467,466	......
School	326,703	......
Other	121,768	35,599
Total	$1,737,142	$35,599

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$50,213	$616
Electric light & pwr.	1,426	‡2,126
Gas	12,721	‡8,394

*After operating expenses only. †After operating charges, interest and sinking fund charges. ‡Deficit.

STRATFORD

Stratford is the county town of Perth County, situated on the River Avon, 85 miles west of Toronto. It is a divisional point of the C. N. R., the locomotive repair shops of which are located in the city.

Population: Present, 17,456; 1927, 18,202. Area, 2,835 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$ 747,284
Current expenditure	745,085
Assessed value for taxation	15,261,910
Exemptions not included	3,483,015

Tax rate, 1933: General, 13.2; debenture, 10.4; school, 13.4; total, 37 mills.

Total tax arears, $840,236; last year's tax levy, $690,979; uncollected, $140,245.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$5,990,820
Total debenture debt	3,252,001
Total sinking fund	1,371,253
Bank loans	415,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 697,600	$ 806,560
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	809,795 }	589,589
Municipality's share	309,430 }	
General	926,572	322,573
School	508,604	152,531
Total	$3,252,001	$1,371,253

Bonds guaranteed by city, $51,000.

Public Utilities

	*Net profit
Waterworks	$ 7,700
Electric light	6,000
Gas	†3,600

*After operating charges, depreciation, interest and sinking fund on debt. †Deficit.

TORONTO

The capital of Ontario and the second city in the Dominion, Toronto is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario. It is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its incorporation as a city this year. The city has a natural harbor which has been extensively developed to accommodate large lake vessels which now come to the city through the new Welland Canal and will come through the proposed St. Lawrence waterway. It is connected by steamship lines with all ports on the Great Lakes and is served by the C. P. R. and the C. N. R.

Toronto is an important commercial centre, serving the richest rural and urban markets as a retail and wholesale base. It is one of the foremost educational centres of Canada. It boasts the second largest stock exchange in North America, is Canada's centre of mining finance.

Population: 1934, 708,322 (Greater Toronto, 852,259); 1926, 585,628. Area, 25,965 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$39,165,811
Expenditure	39,362,445
Assessed value for taxation (1934):	
School	1,026,062,674
General	955,137,735
Tax sale lands or certificates held	188,722
Exemptions not included	155,748,881

Tax rate, 1934: General, 22.90; school, 10.10; total 33.00 mills.

Total tax arrears, Dec. 31, 1933, $12,065,416; amount uncollected in 1933, $8,240,402. Last year's tax levy, $86,378,545.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$209,088,080
Total debenture debt	191,467,601
Total sinking fund	23,468,258
Bank loans	4,000,000
Total liabilities	209,274,664

Public Utilities

(Dec. 31, 1933)

	†Net profits
Waterworks	$*863,398
Abattoir	*81,130
Exhibitions	*299,492
Island Ferries	*36,550
Radial Rlys. in liquidation	*223,106
Housing Commission	*12,620
Harbour Commissioners	*1,357,601

† After depreciation, operating expenses, interest and sinking fund debt and deferred items. * Deficit.

Debenture Debt (Dec. 31, 1933)

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$92,059,674	$12,689,753
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' sh.	16,303,500	26,000
City's share	15,361,153	5,026
General	41,800,602	6,497,043
Schools	25,962,672	4,250,436
Total	$191,487,601	*23,468,258
Bonds guaranteed (not incl. above)		$22,779,000

WOODSTOCK

Population: 1933, 11,000; 5 years ago, 10,687. Area, 1,525 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Revenue	$1,064,282
Expenditure	1,048,515
Assessed value for tax (1934)	7,593,937
Exemptions not included	1,340,900

Tax rate, 1933: General, 13.7378; debenture, 11.0122; schools, 12.75; total 37.50.

Total tax arrears, $54,819; amount of last year's levy, $327,343; uncollected, $32,117.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,244,227
Total debenture debt	1,216,987
Total sinking fund	348,559
Other liabilities	73,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 191,865	$ 98,667
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	262,910	38,591
Municipality's share	227,460	32,970
General	534,752	178,331
	1,216,987	348,559
Bonds guaranteed by city		$ 10,126

(Additional Ontario Cities on page 28)

Prince Edward Island

Smallest Province of Canada Depends on Agriculture — A Charming Gardenland

Prince Edward Island, Canada's island province, is the smallest of all in size and population. Various types of agriculture provide the chief source of income of the province. The island is also renowned as one of the first areas in the world to develop commercial fox-farming, and as a charming gardenland.

General Information

The island has an area of 2,184 square miles. It is cultivated from end to end. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 1,258,190 acres out of a total land area of 1,397,990 acres, or 90 per cent, available for farm purposes of this 1,191,202 acres, or 94.6 per cent, was then under cultivation.

Estimated wealth of the province in 1932 was $164,000,000 or $1,905 per capita.

Population

The population according to the Dominion census in 1931 was 88,040, compared with 88,615 in 1921, and 93,728 in 1911. The distribution of population in 1931 showed 23.15 per cent urban and the remainder rural; 21.5 per cent of the population classified as urban in 1921.

Shipping

During the year 1932-33, 104 sea-going vessels, 70,302 tons, and 927 coast-wise vessels, 307,846 tons, entered the ports of the province.

Agricultural Production

Most of the agricultural revenue of Prince Edward Island comes from field crops, of which the most important are hay and clover, potatoes and oats. The estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province in 1933 was $64,882,000. The following table gives the estimated gross annual revenue from the various products during the past two years:

	1933	1932
	$	$
Field crops	8,841,000	6,737,000
Farm animals	945,000	715,000
Wool	42,000	24,000
Dairy products	1,488,000	1,446,000
Fruits and vegetables	79,000	98,000
Poultry & eggs	674,000	611,000
Fur farming	560,000	521,000
Clover & grain seed	13,000	9,000
Honey	1,000	1,000
Total	12,643,000	10,162,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1933 was $32, $31 in 1932.

The total valuation of farm livestock in the province estimated at $4,564,000. The following table gives the numbers and values of animals at the end of 1933:

	Number	Value
Horses	28,905	$1,850,000
Milch cows	46,000	1,196,000
Other cattle	59,500	952,000
Sheep	64,000	257,000
Swine	33,700	309,000

Fur Farming

Prince Edward Island is known in all parts of the world for her fox farms. In the season 1932-33 total value of pelts was $466,244. At the end of 1932 there were 607 farms in operation, 603 of which were fox farms. Value of animals was $941,162, land and buildings $877,857.

Fisheries

The value of marketed fish produced in the province in 1932 was $988,919, compared with $1,078,901 in 1931. The principal item of production is lobster, which had a marketed value of $750,039, 75 per cent of the total value of the fisheries of the province. Herring, cod, smelts, oysters and mackerel were next in order of importance. Other deep-sea fish are commercially marketed. In 1932 there was $916,660 invested in the primary operations of the industry and $189,975 in fish canning and curing establishments. The number employed was 3,018 in the fishing and 1,550 in canning and curing.

Manufacturing

The making of butter and cheese and the industry of fish-curing and packing, are the two most outstanding features of manufacturing in P. E. I. Statistics of total industries in 1932 are as follows:

Number of establishments	274
Capital	$3,867,195
Number of employees	1,147
Salaries and wages paid	$ 725,237
Cost of materials	$1,949,038
Gross value of products	$3,566,968

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is at Charlottetown and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 30 members. His Honor the Hon. George Des Brisay De Blois is lieutenant-governor, and at present a Conservative government under the leadership of Hon. William J. P. MacMillan, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S., is in power.

Executive Council

Premier, Prov. Secretary-Treasurer, Minister of Education and Public Health—Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan.

Minister of Public Works and Highways—Hon. G. S. Sharp.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Thomas McNutt.

Attorney and Advocate General—Hon. H. Francis MacPhee, K.C.

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon. Adrian F. Arsenault, B.A.; Hon. H. D. McLean, Hon. W. G. McKenzie, Hon. Matthew W. Wood, Hon. Augustine A. MacDonald, M.D.

Other Government Officers

Speaker—Honorable Heath Strong, K.C.

Clerk of the Legislature—H. E. Dawson.

Deputy Prov. Sec.-Treas., Supt. of Insurance and Clerk of the Executive Council—H. R. Stewart.

Law Clerk—R. R. Bell.

Deputy of Public Works and Highways—L. B. MacMillan.

Chief Gov. Engineer—H. H. Shaw, B.Sc.

Prov. Auditor—W. E. Massey, C.A.

Supt. of Education—H. H. Shaw, B.Sc.

Clerk to the Supt. of Education—P. S. Bradley.

Prov. Health Officer—B. C. Keeping, M.D., D.P.H.

Board of Prohibition Comm.—Charles Black, Chairman; William Moran, Sec.

Old Age Pension Comm.—William J. Gibson, Chairman; Members, John F. Arsenault, Roderick McLennan; Sec., Irvine G. MacLaren, M.C.

Manager Gov. School Supply Branch—George Grant.

Registrar of Deeds and Comm. of Crown Lands—Frank MacDonald.

Deputy of Agriculture—Wilfred Boulter.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 1933, the ordinary receipts amounted to $1,263,063 and the ordinary expenditures to $1,392,275. This compares with revenue of $1,206,025 and expenditures of $1,277,400 in 1932. The chief items of revenue and expenditure are as follows:

Revenue

	1933	1932
	$	$
Dominion subsidy	571,973	497,182
C. N. R., prop. tax	40,000	40,000
Registry office, hospital, etc., fees	26,724	22,858
Fines and penalties	478	523
Succession duties	30,713	35,453
Companies' taxes, etc.	35,040	77,008
Motor, insur. & pedlars' licenses	96,713	123,435
Departmental receipts	62,302	90,273
Amusement taxes	4,544	6,903
Gasoline tax	189,050	156,430
Other taxes	156,026	153,378
Miscel. revenue	......	2,587
Total ordinary revenue	1,263,063	1,206,025
Capital revenue	423,353	430,759
	1,686,416	1,636,785

Expenditure

	1933	1932
	$	$
Public debt	316,172	263,730
Justice	68,324	66,427
Agriculture	50,402	53,962
Education	341,543	324,831
Health	28,844	28,324
Public Works	279,290	311,679
Provincial Secretary	11,133	12,293
Old age pensions	64,343	......
Executive Council	4,123	4,087
Hospital	81,973	82,975
Legislation	18,178	16,664
Legislative grants	41,238	35,672
Direct relief	37,328	24,206
Motor vehicles	5,743	5,265
Gasoline rebates	24,737	25,660
Provincial building	5,671	2,160
Library	3,094	3,033
Miscellaneous	9,641	10,423
Total ordinary expend.	1,392,275	1,277,400
Capital expenditure	278,215	*429,647
Special expenditure:		
Printing revised statutes	1,700	......
Unemploy. relief	......	261,574
Sanatorium addit. grant	4,000	2,000
Bk. of Montreal—note	......	3,174
Bond discount	10,225	39,425
Exp. on sale of debs.	......	1,703
Total	1,686,415	2,014,923

*Includes hospital fire $92,921; college fire $250,206.

Province of Prince Edward Island Financial Statement

(As at December 31, 1933)

Assessed value of all real property within the province (1933)	$35,000,000
Gross funded debt	3,754,000
Less sinking fund	758,707
Net debenture debt	2,995,296
Annual Dominion Government subsidy	497,182
Ordinary revenue for the year ending December 31, 1933	1,263,663
Ordinary expenditure for the year ending December 31, 1933	1,392,276

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at April 9, 1934)

Maturity		Rate	Amount	Payable
1 Sept.,	1937	5½%	$175,000	C. M. T.
30 June,	1937	5½%	250,000	Charlottetown & Ottawa
1 Oct.,	1938	4%	39,000	C. M.
15 Nov.,	1938	4½%	100,000	C. M. T.
1 April,	1939	4%	472,000	C. L. T. M.
1 Nov.,	1943	5%	150,000	C. M. T.
1 Oct.,	1944	4½%	150,000	C. M. T.
1 Oct.,	1944	4½%	350,000	C. M. T.
1 Oct.,	1945	4½%	150,000	C. M. T.
1 Nov.,	1946	4½%	40,000	C. M. T.
1 May,	1947	6%	1,000,000	C. M. T.,
1 Nov.,	1947	4½%	60,000	C. M. T.
15 Nov.,	1948	4½%	170,000	C. M. T.
1 May,	1950	5%	48,000	C. M. T.
5 May,	1950	5%	200,000	C. M. T.
1 Feb.,	1952	5½%	150,000	C. M. T.
1 May,	1948	4½%	250,000	C. M. T.

C., Charlottetown; L., London; M., Montreal; T. Toronto; O., Ottawa.
All $1,000 denominations. No exemptions from taxation.
Except issue of $1,000,000, 1947, of which a part is in denomination of $500.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CITIES

CHARLOTTETOWN

Charlottetown is the capital of the Province of Prince Edward Island, situated in Queen's County, at the confluence of the Hillsborough, York and Elliot Rivers, overlooking a fine harbor, an inlet from the Northumberland Strait. It is served by the C. N. R., and is in regular steamboat connection with Canadian and American ports.

It is the seat of the provincial parliament buildings, government house, and is the chief educational centre of the province. A number of industries are in operation, and many silver fox farms, for which the island is noted, are located not far from the city. Mixed farming is carried on extensively in the surrounding district.

Population: 1931, 12,361; 1926, 12,375. Area, 680 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$ 266,511
Current expenditure	325,904
Assessed value for taxation, 1933	8,914,833
Exemptions not included	1,000,000

Tax rate, 1932, 20 mills.

Total tax arrears, 1933, $81,318. Last year's levy, $178,296.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,497,444
Total debenture debt (1933)	1,049,139
Total sinking fund	281,963
Other liabilities	62,395

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 381,500	$ 79,701
General	333,600	15,169
Schools	135,000	......
Housing	34,000	......
Local improvements	865,000	195,653
	$1,749,100	$ 290,524

Public Utilities

	‡Net earnings
Waterworks	$ 1,139

‡After operating charges only.

SUMMERSIDE

Summerside is the county town of Prince County, situated on Bedeque Bay, off Northumberland Strait and on main line of C. N. R. Island Division. Headquarters of Can. Nat. Silver Fox Breeders' Association and distributing centre for fox pelts. Is important shopping centre and shipping port for potatoes.

Population: 1931, 3,914; 1921, 3,228. Area, 1,060 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$67,463
Current expenditure	63,745
Assessed value for taxation	3,000,500
Exemptions not included	634,500

Tax rate, 1933: total 12 mills. Last year's levy, $35,728; uncollected $753; tax arrears, $3,629.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$498,905
Total debenture debt	396,000
Total sinking fund	160,050
Bank loans	8,895
Other liabilities	3,195

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$217,000	$119,781
Local improvements	116,000	15,968
School	63,000	24,300
Total	$396,000	$160,050

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks‡	$3,529	......
Electric light	25,793	$15,836

*After operating expenses only. †After operating expenses, interest and sinking fund. ‡Sinking funds and interest taken care of in assessment.

Government and Municipal Bonds

List of offerings, or current quotations on any issues, furnished promptly on request.

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NEW ISSUE

$1,857,000

Province of New Brunswick

Fourteen-Year
4% Sinking Fund Debentures
(Non-Callable)

Dated May 15th, 1934. Maturing May 15th, 1948.

Principal and half-yearly interest (May 15th and November 15th) payable in lawful money of Canada at the office of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer in Fredericton, or at the Bank of Montreal in Toronto, Montreal, Saint John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Charlottetown or Vancouver.

Coupon debentures in the denominations of $1,000 and $500 with provision for registration as to principal.

Subject to Legal Opinion of Messrs. Long & Daly, Toronto.

These debentures are a direct and primary obligation of the Province of New Brunswick and are a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Approximately 50% of the issue is for refunding purposes, the remainder being for roads and bridges, sprinkler system and retirement of the floating debt. A Sinking Fund will be provided, sufficient to retire 50% of these debentures at maturity date.

These debentures are exempt from taxation for all Provincial, Civic, Municipal and School purposes, except Succession Duties within the Province of New Brunswick.

Information regarding the financial position of the Province will be found in the official circular which is available upon request.

WE OFFER THESE DEBENTURES IF, AS AND WHEN ISSUED AND ACCEPTED BY US AND SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF COUNSEL. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED SUBJECT TO REJECTION OR ALLOTMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART AND THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT DEBENTURES IN INTERIM FORM WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY ON OR ABOUT MAY 28TH, 1934.

PRICE: 99.50 and accrued interest, to yield about 4.05%

R. A. Daly & Co. Limited
Drury & Co.
Griffis, Fairclough & Norsworthy, Limited
Midland Securities Corporation, Limited
Cochran, Murray & Co. Limited
Dyment, Anderson & Company
Matthews & Company
Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Limited

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, although we cannot guarantee their accuracy.

May 21st, 1934.

News of Canadian Mining Investments

The Week in Mining

Silver Marks Time

IT WOULD have been a drab week indeed for Canadian mining markets if President Roosevelt had not, in the middle of the week, sent to Congress his silver policy, which authorizes him to purchase an estimated 1,700,000,000 ounces of silver, in order to eventually bring the gold-silver ratio in U. S. metallic monetary reserve to a 75-25 basis.

Although the president's views on silver were fairly well known, and his proposals shrewdly predicted, there were many optimistic investors who clung to the hope that the silver bill would contain a clause compelling Roosevelt to purchase silver to the extent advocated by the die-hards in the silver bloc. When it was learned on Tuesday that the president's measure was permissive only, and contained no time limit as to when he should purchase this silver, the reaction on the market was quite evident, and profit-taking in nearly all issues softened both in Canada and U. S.

While the effect of the proposal in Canada is still a matter of debate, it would seem, taking the president's message at its face value, that he had followed his usual custom of satisfying potential trouble-makers, while still getting more or less his own way.

This is evident in the fact that while the silver bloc, who, since congress first assembled, have fought strenuously for compelling measures, putting silver on a par with gold as a monetary backing, have expressed themselves in the main as being satisfied with the proposal, the president is at liberty to buy silver where and when he pleases.

So that the effect of the purchase of the estimated 1,700,000,000 ounces of silver would be enormous if an aggressive buying campaign were launched, effect on Canada and other silver producers will be negligible if, as will probably happen, the president pursues a mild course of pecking away at silver, spreading the purchase over a considerable number of years.

While the silver situation is certainly in motion, it appears to be merely the motion displayed by a regiment marking time.

"I therefore," the President told the Senate, "recommend legislation at the present session declaring it to be the policy of the United States to increase the amount of silver in our monetary stocks, with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining one-fourth of their monetary value in silver and three-fourths in gold."

The proposal declares that it shall be the policy of the United States to increase the proportion of silver to gold in the monetary stocks "with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining, one-fourth of the monetary value of such stocks in silver."

The Secretary of the Treasury is "authorized and directed" to buy silver both in the United States and abroad to acquire the 25 per cent reserve.

The President is given permissive power to nationalize or take over, at a price not to exceed 50c an ounce, domestic stocks of silver.

A tax of 50 per cent of the profits on private holdings of domestic stocks after May 15 was provided, but this was later taken from the Senate bill.

* * *

Another Stock Exchange

RUMBLINGS were heard this past week of the revival of the charter of the International Stock Exchange, formed by Toronto men several years ago and kept alive but which never functioned.

There is no sound reason to believe that serious consideration is being given to the establishment of another stock exchange but there is nothing legally to prevent such a move.

At the time the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange were merged early this year, it was known that some of the Standard members were not whole - heartedly in sympathy with the merger and it was known that limitations would gradually be invoked that would curb some of the practices considered unethical by the Toronto members.

Col. George Drew, Ontario Securities Commissioner, played a leading rôle in the merger of the two exchanges but avers that there was no understanding that new exchanges would be barred.

The value of any new exchange is questionable. To be of any value it would have to provide trading facilities not at present available. With wildcat promotions clamoring to get trading facilities no doubt it would attract this class of stocks, but in so doing it would be branded just what it would be—a trading cess-pool for questionable promotions.

If it was to compete in offering trading facilities for stocks presently listed, it would be imperative that it arbitrate and have trading relations with the existing Toronto Stock Exchange. To do this would mean the consent of its members to trade with members of any new exchange. That this consent would be freely given is questionable, therefore any new exchange dealing in stocks might find itself strangled unless it confined transaction to presently unlisted stocks.

Pioneer Gold Reports 77 Cents Per Share Net During Last Fiscal Year

Ore Developments to 14th or Lowest Level Most Satisfactory

TWO LEVELS YEARLY

Plan Shaft Deepening to Keep Pace With Mill Capacity Now 360 Tons Daily

The sixth annual report of Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C., covering the fiscal year ended March 31, reflects increased production, increased profits, greater ore reserves, lower costs and improved liquid position, nothwithstanding the higher dividends disbursed. The net profit after all write-offs and all reserves was $1,340,717 equivalent to 77 cents per share as against dividend requirements of 60 cents per share, and as compared with a net profit of 26 cents per share in the previous fiscal year.

The following tabulation gives comparative figures for the past two years:

Income & Surplus Account
Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31

	1934 $	1933 $
Bullion production ..	1,741,231	1,106,855
Add: Exch. compens.	825,729	166,413
Total	2,566,960	1,273,268
Less expenses:		
Mining	513,382	292,022
Milling	158,950	114,736
Marketing	4,940	2,539
Admin. & gen.	74,571	38,189
Operating earnings ..	1,815,117	825,782
Add non-oper. earn.:		
Miscell. income	59,025	37,982
Total earnings	1,874,142	863,764
Less reserves:		
Depreciation	63,797	48,275
Depletion	218,398	249,652
Income taxes	251,230	112,540
Net profit	1,340,717	453,297
Less dividends	1,051,050	315,315
Surplus for year	289,667	137,982
Add: Prev. surplus ..	167,277	34,897
Less: Adjust.	......	5,602
Balance forward	456,944	167,277
Earnings per Share & Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.77	$0.26
Paid	0.60	0.18
Shares Outstanding as at March 31:		
Common	1,751,750	1,751,750

Following the installation of a new 1,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant, providing additional power for operations, the mill was stepped up from about 265 tons per day at the beginning of the fiscal year to 370 tons per day in March. The following tabulation gives production summary since the inception of operations:

Production Summary
Years Ended March 31

Year	Tons treated	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	‡Bullion prod.
1929	*25,660	70	$12.85	$ 179,333
1930	†21,110	58	10.46	162,281
1931	26,700	73	13.07	350,000
1932	37,234	102	18.28	680,798
1933	62,412	171	17.73	1,106,855
1934	112,936	310	15.40	1,741,232
				$4,220,499

*Including 14,500 tons of tailings giving a recovery of $3.30 per ton. †Including 8,220 tons of tailings giving a recovery of $3.35 per ton. ‡Exclusive of exchange compensation.

While operating costs continue high compared with mines of similar size, a reduction in production costs is noted. The following tabulation gives production costs per ton of ore treated:

Production Costs per Ton
Years Ended March 31

	1934 $	1933 $	1932 $
Exploration & develop... Mining	4.54	4.68	4.75
Milling	1.40	1.84	1.41
Taxes and marketing ..	2.26	1.83	1.83
Adminis. and gen. exp..	.66	.61	1.79
Operating costs	8.86	8.96	9.78
Depreciation	.57	4.00	.53
Depletion	1.93	.77	4.00
Total costs	11.36	13.73	14.31

Development has been conducted to the 14th level or 1,625 ft. horizon, 1,125 ft. below the main No. 5 adit, through the No. 2 shaft, deepened during the year from the ninth level to the 14th level with plans calling for continuing to the 20th level or the 2,375 ft. horizon, with the possibility of a further depth to 3,125 ft. during the coming year.

Rich Ore Found

Dr. Howard L. James, mine superintendent, reports that the major part of the development work was on levels from Nos. 9 to No. 14, which had first been opened up by the No. 3 shaft. The old upper levels also have received a fair share of attention. One of the most spectacular discoveries during the year was that of a rich ore body on the No. 5 and No. 6 levels east, also on the 14th or lowest level. The new ore shoot on the No. 7 level east found in 1933, was extended last year with the result that on the No. 6 level 340 ft. of ore averaging 1.85 oz. was opened up on the No. 5 level. One ore shoot alone has been developed for 560 ft. with good veins still in the face. One 260 ft. section averaged over five oz. per ton in gold for a vein width of three ft., while the remainder averaged approximately 2.25 oz. gold per ton slightly less width.

Another high grade discovery was an 80 ft. length of better than six oz. gold per ton on the No. 14 level west. No. 10 is the only level to be extensively developed in ore to the east, it is approximately 3,000 ft. long, and while the west end apparently meets the end of the vein there is a good vein in the east end with commercial ore extending to within a few feet of the face. The first 270 ft. of the east drift, in the newer east end block, is low grade, but mineable under present conditions and the remainder, with the exception of two short sections, one of which is in the end of the drift, is in good ore, according to Dr. James.

Big Ore Increase

At the end of the fiscal year the ore reserves blocked out above the No. 14 level were 292,000 tons of ore averaging .82 oz. gold per ton. In addition, there was 140,000 tons of ore averaging 1.25 oz. gold per ton that might reasonably be expected above the No. 14 level in view of present information. The value of these ore reserves with gold at $35 per oz. is $14,360,000 as compared with ore reserves reported in the previous fiscal year of $5,000,000 between the fifth and ninth levels. These figures do not take into consideration the branch veins yet to be explored.

Exhaustion Rapid

Having regard for the previous production, the indicated gold content of the ore per level is approximately 37,500 oz. gold, indicating that at the last year's rate of extraction about 2¼ levels are exhausted annually.

Notwithstanding increased dividends calling for a disbursement of $1,051,050 in the last fiscal year, and bringing the total dividends disbursed to $1,626,728 since the initial dividend in April, 1931, the liquid position of the company has continued to advance. The following tabulation gives comparative current assets and current liabilities together with working capital for the past two years:

Working Capital
Fiscal Years Ended Mar. 31

	1934 $	1933 $
Current assets	1,322,672	697,614
Current liabs.	685,051	320,131
Working capital	637.621	377,483

Quebec Gold Belt Takes Back Vicour

Shareholders of Quebec Gold Belt Mines meeting in Fort Erie last week were advised by Dr. E. C. Wettlaufer, president of the company, that arrangements had been made to take back from Teck-Hughes Gold Mines its interest in Vicour.

At the time of incorporation Teck took control and undertook to finance developments, Quebec Gold Belt receiving $10,000 plus 500,000 treasury shares as vendor. It is understood that Teck-Hughes now is to receive some $18,000 for its shares, given for the work done.

SIGMA COMPLETES STATION AT 113 FT.

New Dome Property Shows Interesting Ore Body, Report Says

From Our Own Correspondent

AMOS.—First station on the Sigma property (Dome) in Bourlamaque Twp., Quebec, had been completed and drifting on the vein underway when the representative of The Financial Post visited the property last week. The first level was established at a depth of 113 feet, including the sump. It is a two-compartment affair.

The vein is strongly defined all the way down the shaft. Between 400 and 500 pounds of samples taken from the vein on the way down to the station, and also including diamond drill cores and sludge, were recently sent out for assay. The returns were most gratifying. While no official figures have been published, The Financial Post understands, on excellent authority, that the samples averaged better than $17, new gold price. Free gold of the spectacular variety is plentifully distributed throughout the vein.

The vein has responded impressively under development. It is strongly defined in the present drift and has widened at the 100-foot horizon, where the width averages around 10 feet.

Dome officials are stated to be highly elated with results to date.

LAKELAND GOLD FINANCING CHEAP OFFICIALS SAY

Mortgage Held by Royal Trust Protects Big Creditors

Officials of Lakeland Gold Mines express the opinion that a recent article reporting a return of only 12½ cents per share on treasury stock sold does not entirely give the true picture of the company's financing. While 12½ cents per share is the average price received officials state that large blocks were sold as low as five cents per share in consideration of the stock being pooled and that while 69 cents per share is recorded on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, shares were never offered by the company at more than 35 cents each. Also that prices higher than this recorded on the Exchange must have represented market support given by the financial sponsors. Of 3,743,206 shares outstanding on April 30, approximately 3,250,000 are in pool.

Rothman Option 18¾ Cents

Officials also advise that the option to H. J. Rothman presently outstanding nets the company 18¾ cents per share.

In commenting on the financing activities of the company's president, F. A. Pollard, officials state that whereas Mr. Pollard was allowed a 25 per cent commission this was not always collected. However, he drew a salary and the company paid advertising and certain other sales expenses. The total commission paid on the $254,821 raised by the sale of shares amounted to $33,449, which officials consider a moderate charge. This figure, however, does not include the block of stock optioned to fiscal agents who sold it at whatever price they saw fit.

Royal Trust Hold Mortgage

Officials explain that the trust account of Warne & Lochead in the supplementary balance sheet of April 30, was for $5,951, and does not represent shares donated for the benefit of the company. This amount is to be liquidated by an issue of treasury stock of the company to F. A. Pollard or his nominee at 18¾ cents per share. Shareholders have donated some 313,000 shares to be sold for the benefit of the company. Of these approximately 80,000 shares have been sold.

In the matter of the mortgage on the realty and chattels of the company, covering loans and accounts of $22,868 officials state that this is held by the Royal Trust Co. as trustee for the various creditors of the company of which Mr. Pollard is the largest with claims totalling some $14,000 against the company. It is explained that while the mortgage was put on early this year it was simply an oversight in not notifying the Toronto Stock Exchange or the Ontario Securities Commissioner of this fact and officials had no intention of not fully acquainting the public that a mortgage had been given to protect preferred creditors.

Superior Gold Plans to Ship First Ore to Trail in June

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY — Superior Gold Mines will make its first shipment of ore to Trail smelter by June 10, according to J. F. M. Plotke, managing director. It has 17 claims in the Greenwood district in B. C., which were taken over from Askalta Oils. The company is sending M. M. Reese, M.E. to make an examination of the Providence mine near Greenwood.

Index To Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926-100, was 126.7 for the week ending May 17, as compared with 127,8 for the previous week.

BEATTIE SHOWS $46,482 PROFIT INITIAL 7 MOS.

Operating Costs $5 Per Ton of Ore and Decreasing

MILLING 1,000 TONS

New Ore Zone to be Explored — Shaft Being Sunk to 1,000 ft.

The first annual report of Beattie Gold Mines covering the fiscal year ended December 31, 1933, and the seven months of initial production shows a net profit of $46,482 or approximately one cent per share was made after all write-offs for depreciation, development expenses and provisions for taxes.

The following tabulation gives details of operations:

Income & Surplus Account
7 Months Ended Dec. 31, 1933

	$
Concentrate produced	762,533
Less: Develop. & explor.	96,151
Mining	180,018
Milling	129,093
General mine expense	27,724
Ship., treatment & sell. exp...	180,300
Adminis. and gen. exp.	15,288
Operating income	183,952
Add: Sundry revenue	13,661
Total income	197,613
Less: Deprec. on bldgs., machy., and equipment	56,102
Deferred devel. and pre-oper. expense w/o	87,007
Provision for taxes	3,000
Organization expenses w/o ...	5,022
Net profit	46,482
Earnings per Share:	$0.0102
None paid:	
Shares Outstanding:	
Common, no par value	4,538,371

Thayer Lindsley, president of the company, comments that since Jan. 1932, the date of purchase of the property from Ventures Ltd., 2,307,579 treasury shares have been sold to net the company $1,103,536 and that the total sum invested has not exceeded this amount. Liquid assets of the company are shown at $436,054 as against current liabilities of $258,282 leaving a net working capital of $167,771.

Mill Treating 1,000 Tons

Chief partners with Ventures in the financing and development of the property has been Nipissing Mines Co. which had invested $784,283 to December last and has received in return 1,564,283 Beattie Gold Mines treasury shares, or 35 per cent interest.

Initial operations started late in May, 1932, treating approximately 600 tons of ore daily and producing concentrate in the ratio of one ton of concentrate to 6½ tons of ore. The concentrate is shipped to the Tacoma, Wash. smelter of the American Smelting & Refining Co., via the Atlantic seaboard route through the Panama Canal. With the addition of another ball mill, last October operations were stepped up to approximately 800 tons daily and current production is near 1,000 tons daily.

The following tabulation gives production summary for the seven months operations:

Production Summary
Year Ended December 31

Year	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Bullion receipts
1933*	145,011	677	$5.26	$762,533

*Production started June 1.

Initial Cost Low

Although initial operations are invariably high, costs were kept to $4.01 per ton for operating expenses or a total of $5 per ton for total expenses, exceeding only the low cost figures of Howey Gold Mines and Hollinger Consolidated Mines in Canada. The following tabulation gives details of operating costs:

Production Costs Per Ton
7 Months Ended Dec. 31, 1933

	$
Development & exploration	0.66
Mining	0.90
Milling	0.89
Marketing and taxes	1.26
Adminis. and gen. exps.	0.30
Total operating expenses	4.01
Depreciation	0.39
Pre-operating expenses	0.60
Total cost per ton	5.00

A continual decrease month by month has been experienced in the operating costs, according to A. J. Keast, manager of the property.

Ore Reserves Large

Development of the Beattie Mines has been through a two-compartment shaft started in the north ore body and sunk to a depth of 625 ft., also a main five-compartment shaft which has been sunk to a depth of 500 ft., with levels established at 200, 350 and 500 ft. Above the 500 ft. horizon 597,000 tons of ore had been developed for stoping to June 1 last when production started. This ore averaged .19 oz. gold per ton. Since that time 600,000 tons of ore averaging .185 oz. gold per ton has been developed. Deducting production during the year leaves the developed ore at 1,051,989 tons. In addition, original diamond drilling and partial development indicated 2,287,560 tons of ore above the third level having an estimated gold content of .171 oz. per ton.

Plans call for immediately deepening the main shaft to the 1,000 ft. level and then to run east and west drifts on lines so that systematic drilling of the north contact zone and the new No. 1 zone, encountered in sinking the main shaft, can be carried on. Preliminary drilling at the 750 ft. level has already indicated the No. 1 zone at least 500 ft. long, of which several intersections show commercial ore, according to Thayer Lindsley, president of the company. The last drill hole found a width of 27 ft., averaging 6.2 dwt. or 4.2 dwt. per ton after reducing one 19 dwt. assay to 10 dwt. On the surface, drilling is to be carried on to test what is known as the Powder House zone and the South Contact zone.

Truck Out Concentrate

The company's property comprising approximately 565 acres in Duparquet township, Quebec, is about 20 miles northwest of Noranda and is reached by a 10-mile motor road from the mine to the Perrault Highway, while supplies are brought in from LaSarre in summertime through Lake Duparquet.

For shipping out concentrates an 18-mile standard gauge railway, utilizing 10-ton gasoline trucks, is employed to cart the concentrates to the main line of the Canadian National Railways branch line from Taschereau.

Metallurgical problems, owing to the arsenic content of the ore, still confront the company and research is continuing to find the best commercial method of extracting the gold, since it is not amenable to simple cyanide treatment.

MACASSA MAY PAY DIVIDEND THIS FALL

Expansion Programme Outlined to Shareholders by Bryce

Possibility that Macassa Mines will pay a dividend sometime next fall was held out by Robert A. Bryce, president, at the annual meeting of that company held in Toronto recently. Production for the month of April amounted to approximately $96,000 from 5,789 tons of ore milled, leaving an operating profit after providing for taxes of $54,817, the president stated. Expressing satisfaction with developments of the property he predicted that May production would be slightly higher than that of April.

Skips in the main shaft would be complete in the early summer to facilitate grading of ore. The company will then have a hoisting capacity of 800-900 tons per day. On the completion of this work exploration on the porphyry showing west of the shaft will be started. After considerable debate a resolution was passed giving Mr. Bryce an option on 50,000 treasury shares at $1 per share to be taken up over a period of one year as compensation for his efforts in bringing the property into production. It was explained to shareholders that under the recent reorganization programme there are still some 600,000 shares of old stock to be exchanged. J. D. Perrin and James M. Porteous were elected to the Board of Directors to replace Joseph Caldwell and James Cowan, both of whom retired.

Guggenheims to Start Work On Susie Gold Properties

Work on the Susie Gold claims in the Fairview district will be started almost immediately according to present plans of Federal Mining & Smelting Co. which represents the Guggenheim interest.

Considerable activity on claims adjacent to the Susie are noticeable. On the adjacent Fairview Empire Gold claim, a new company to sponsor immediate development is being formed. On the other side is the Morning Star with which is included the Stemwinder. Development work is now proceeding on this property. Word from the Oliver district states that an important announcement from the Susie Mine is expected in a few days.

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Four Nations Con. Gold Mines, Limited,
Toronto, Ont.
April 30th, 1934.

Dear Sirs:—

We herewith give you Assay results on samples submitted to us.

Date.	Sample No.	Ozs. of Gold.	Gold at $32.00.
Jan. 23/34	1	Nil	Nil
	2	"	"
	3	"	"
" 25/34	4	"	"
			Gold at $35.00.
Feb. 2/34	1616	.10	3.50
	1617	.22	7.70
	1618	.15	5.25
	1619	.10	3.50
	1620	.09	3.15
	1621	.03	1.05
	1622	.15	5.25
	1623	.20	7.00
	1624	.13	4.55
	1625	.11	3.85
Feb. 3/34	1626	1.10	38.50
	1627	.12	4.20
	1628	.15	5.25
	1629	.08	2.80
	1630	.05	1.75
	1631	.12	4.20
	1632	.08	2.80
	1633	.07	2.45
	1634	Nil	Nil
	7	3.50	122.50

Date.	Sample No.	Ozs. of Gold.	Gold at $35.00.
Feb. 5/34	1635	.14	4.90
	1636	.12	4.20
	1637	10	3.50
	1638	.06	2.10
	1639	.04	1.40
Mar. 31/34	872	Trace	Trace
	873	.03	1.05
	885	.05	1.75
	886	Trace	Trace
	887	5.48	191.80
	1714	Trace	Trace
	1715	.49	17.15
	1719	.10	3.50
	1720	.08	2.80
	1721	.06	2.10
	1725	.08	2.80
	1726	.05	1.75
	1727	.22	7.70
	1728	.12	4.20
	1729	.08	2.80
	1730	.06	2.10

The results for the 45 Assays is an average of $10.82 per ton of Ore.
Respectfully submitted,
The Toronto Testing Laboratory, Limited,
Per F. J. ROSS, Pres.
F. J. R./A.

YUKON BORDER PLACER GOLDS LTD.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President & Managing Director	*Manager of Field Operations*
JOHN E. HAMMELL - - Toronto, Ont.	CAPT. ROBERT D. ADAMS, M.E., M.C.
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Secretary-Treasurer	*Bankers*
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Assistant Secretary	*Auditors*
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Director	*Registrar & Transfer Agents*
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CAPITALIZATION
2,500,000 Shares without Nominal or Par Value

Issued for Properties, Exploration, Research, Other Data	Pooled for one year from May 1st, 1934	1,000,000 shares
This offering		1,000,000 shares
Balance in Treasury		500,000 shares

Statement by the President from the Company's Prospectus

Over a period of years a group of fearless and highly-trained aviators, prospectors, and engineers under my direction have been quietly combing the remote wilderness of mountain and valley in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories in search of that long-sought placer field which is the dream of every mining man.

We have tried out many prospects, traced down many stories of "new Klondykes"—and now, perhaps, we have come to the end of our search. When we started it was a 100 to 1 chance that we could find another big placer field; now we are encouraged to believe that we may have found that field.

Considering the good results from our preliminary tests of the miles of ground we have staked, the gold in evidence, and the well-known Capt. Bob Adams—who knows more about placer gold and placer gold mining than any man I know—in charge of operations for us, I have confidence in the outcome.

This is a speculation for those able to take a flyer with me on a sudden-death, win or lose, no-tears-shed proposition—*and for no others.*

It is not a blind adventure for gold. It is as scientific and businesslike a placer mining enterprise as money and man-power can make it. It is based on the soundest information available, plus an intensive search by trained men and encouraging results in gold found. If it "clicks" it will be big money and fast money—long odds for high stakes. We have broken the trail and I think we have found the golden key. We are on our way. Glad to have you join us. We will guarantee you plenty of action and a good honest run for your money.

For the rest I refer you to our Capt. Adams' analysis of the entire situation and its possibilities, contained in the Company's circular.

J. E. Hammell
President.
Toronto, Ont., May 16, 1934.

Price—30 cents per share
To net the Company's Treasury 25 cents per share
Order through your own Broker
The Company has issued a complete informational circular containing all the necessary statutory information which will be supplied on request.
Head Office:
1406 CONCOURSE BUILDING, 100 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO, EL. 3120

CARIBOO QUARTZ HAS $2,541 NET INITIAL EARNINGS

Exploration Programme Indicates Large Tonnage

RECOVERY $260,842

New Equipment Speeds Development, While Cash Position is Strong

Pioneering the development and production of lode gold in the Cariboo district of British Columbia, and working out the metallurgical problems in a test mill, Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. showed a net profit of $2,541 after all write-offs and reserves from its initial 12 months production, according to the seventh annual report of the company covering the fiscal year ended January 31, 1934.

The following statement covers operations in this initial production period.

Income & Surplus Account
Fiscal Year Ended Jan. 31, 1934

	$
Bullion receipts	260,842
Less: Mining & milling exp.	166,756
Marketing expense	1,563
Adminis. & gen. exp.	31,927
Interest	513
Directors' fees	3,000
Operating earnings	57,093
Miscellaneous income	6,264
	63,357
Less reserves:	
Depreciation	35,416
Development written off	20,000
Taxes	5,400
Net profit	2,541

Big Tonnage Seen

That operations last year could not be considered more than an extensive development programme is told in the underground work accomplished, which comprised principally driving the long tunnel on the 1,500 ft. level, penetrating the mountain and giving a main working artery for its broad scale development programme, which Dr. W. B. Burnett, president of the company refers to as demonstrating more and more clearly that the future of the mine means the handling of a very large tonnage.

The following tabulation gives development footages for last year together with figures for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

Development Footage
Fiscal Years Ended Jan. 31

	1934	1st Quar. 1933
Drifts, ft.	1,721	2,215
Crosscuts, ft.	3,879	3,444
Raises, ft.	1,562	323
Winze, ft.	124	....
	7,417	5,982

During the year under review the 1,500 ft. level tunnel was extended 1,618, and in the vicinity of the No. 1 vein a two compartment shaft was sunk and a level established 100 ft. below where a crosscut was started toward the No. 2 vein during the year stoping on the No. 2 vein from the 1,500 ft. level to the surface, producing 7,366 tons of ore averaging .4 oz. of gold per ton.

Cut 40 ft. Ore Zone

A winze was sunk on the No. 5 vein from the 1,500 ft. to the 1,600 ft. level and crosscutting intersected Nos. 6 and 7 veins. This crosscut went through a series of heavy mineralized veins for a total of 40 ft. The average grade of the ore across this width was over .4 oz. of gold per ton. These veins apparently are of limited length, according to the report of R. R. Rose, general superintendent, but continue up to the 1,400 ft. level. A raise was driven on the No. 7 vein from the 1,500 ft. to the 1,400 ft. level showing the vein to be 2½ ft. wide with an average of one oz. of gold per ton.

Since the end of the last fiscal year promising new developments are reported in the Sanders area, on the 1,500 ft. and 1,600 ft. levels. The Sanders area is also being explored from the 1,200 ft. level and excellent prospects for finding similar veins to those on the 1,500 ft. level are reported.

The following is a summary of operations for the initial production period.

Production Summary
Fiscal Year Ended Jan. 31

Year	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Bullion value
1934	21,668	59	.3875 oz.	$260,842

In February last the compressed air capacity was increased to 2,700 cu. ft. by the addition of a 1,500 cu. ft. Diesel engine driven unit, making available 24 machines underground.

Strong Liquid Position

The balance sheet shows the company to be in a healthy financial position with current assets of $411,113, and current liabilities of $51,122, notwithstanding the heavy capital expenditures during the year including $189,575 for plant and equipment, and $152,009 for development. During the year the outstanding capitalization increased from 935,426 shares to 1,283,309 shares outstanding on January 31 last.

BOBJO REPORTS STRONG POSITION IN SUBSIDIARIES

Marketable Value of Share Increased to $850,000

The annual report of Bobjo Mines covering the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934, shows current assets totalling $636,761 whereas market value was in excess of $850,000. Current liabilities totalled $1,066 making a net working capital of $635,695 as compared with $104,340 in the previous fiscal year.

Bobjo operating as a holding and exploration company has proved fortunate in its investments and acquisition of interest in properties that have assumed importance. Included in its portfolio are 100,000 shares of San Antonio Mines; 309,375 shares of God's Lake Gold Mines; 2,024,433 shares of Atlin-Ruffner Mines; 230,333 shares of Manitoba & Eastern Mines; 100,000 shares of East Rouyn Gold Mines; 6,000 shares of Forty-Four Mines and 500 shares of Noranda Mines.

Early in 1934 the company acquired controlling interest in the Atlin-Ruffner Mines, a silver-lead property in Northern British Columbia at Atlin, B.C., which had been partially developed in former years. Indicated ore reserves reported are 104,000 tons having an average assay value of .042 oz. gold per ton; 24.4 oz. silver per ton; 5.3 per cent lead and 4.4 per cent zinc. This property was acquired at a cost of $17,000 in cash plus 494,557 shares of Bobjo Mines.

Early this year an option was also exercised on stock control of Manitoba and Eastern Mines. This company owns outright 16 claims in the Strathy township of Ontario, Timagami Forest Reserve, where diamond drilling has indicated an ore shoot 400 ft. long of commercial grade in mineable width to a depth of 300 ft. A shaft is presently being sunk to 275 ft., preparatory to underground developments on two levels.

The balance sheet as at March 31 showed 3,644,062 shares of the 5,000,000 authorized shares of $1 each as outstanding. The profit and loss account shows a total income from the company's investments of $10,239. Administration and examination expenses totalled $3,445 and prospecting expenses $5,000, leaving a net profit for the year of $1,794.

The company is headed by R. J. Jowsey as president. Other directors include L. K. Fletcher, Wm. H. Kinch, T. H. Rea and Maurice Crabtree, also sec.-treas., all of Toronto.

The meeting of the company is called for June 6.

AIRWAYS SCHEDULE MAY START MAY 31

Adoption of summer schedules by the end of May is the present schedule of Canadian Airways, according to a recent announcement.

With the break-up over, planes will operate from Oskelaneo, Senneterre, Rouyn and Chapleau, linking the railways with the goldfields of Central Ontario and of Quebec. A regular mail and passenger service will operate to the Red Lake and Patricia areas. The base for this service is at Sioux Lookout.

Two routes will be available for travellers to the God's Lake and Island Lake mining areas. The first is a combined water and air route, the traveller going by steamboat from Selkirk to Norway House from which point a two-hours flight brings him to God's Lake. The second route is by rail to Ilford on the Hudson Bay Railroad, where a new town is rapidly springing up and from which point hundreds of tons of freight were moved into God's Lake during the past winter. The flight from Ilford to God's Lake is shorter than that from Norway House.

Bulolo Gold Dredging Pays 60-cent Interim Dividend

An interim dividend of 60 cents per share payable in Canadian funds for the year ending May 31, 1934, was declared payable on June 30, 1934, by Bulolo Gold Dredging. The dividend is payable to shareholders of record on June 4, 1934. This company paid a similar dividend Dec. 4, 1933.

Rapid Advances Reported In B. C. Nickel Tunnelling

According to a recent progress report issued by B. C. Nickel Mine, No. 1 tunnel has advanced 120 ft. in a week to a total distance of 1,763 ft; a cross-cut was completed at 1,600 ft. with a heading also in pyroxinite, showing mineralization; No. 2 tunnel is ahead 131 ft. for the week to 647 ft. with a heading also in pyroxinite. The size of airline has been increased from two to three inches to speed up drilling. With the completion of the new ventilization system three shifts will be in operation.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending May 21

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	*Close May 9 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close May 16
1	.06	.01	Aconda	6,400	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
No	.33	.13	Aldermac	78,200	.25	.26	.23	.25
1	.10	.02¾	Alexandria	32,300	.05¼	.05½	.04½	.05
No	.18	.12	Algoma	20,000	.12½	.13½	.12	.12
1	.04	.01¼	Amity C.	56,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
No	4.00	2.00	Anglo-Huronian	2,561	3.55	3.80	3.70	3.80
1	.08½	.03	Area	6,150	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
No	.20	.03½	Arno	2,300	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	1.25	.90	Ashley	29,890	1.08	1.12	1.01	1.06
1	.60	.04	Bagamac	201,750	.16	.21½	.16	.16½
1	.04½	.00¾	Baldwin	34,500	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.22	.12	Barry Hollinger	35,830	.13½	.15	.12	.13
1	2.05	1.38	Base Metals	7,700	1.40	1.63	1.38	1.50
5	.91	.39½	B.E.A.R.	78,300	.40	.46½	.39½	.43
1	.15	.27½	Big Missouri	19,837	.28½	.32	.27	.33
1	.64½	.23	Bobjo	41,425	.42	.47	.42	.45
1	2.75	2.40	Bradian	600	2.50	2.70	2.65	2.70
No	15.50	9.90	Bralorne	2,490	13.00	13.50	12.75	13.25
1	.16	.08	Brett Trethewey	5,000	.09	.09	.08	.09
50c	1.40	.28½	Bridge River Ex.	4,365	1.05	1.12	1.04	1.05
1	.09	.01½	Brownlee	136,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.02½	.00½	Buckingham	13,000	.00½	.01½	.01	.01½
No	.14	.06½	Buffalo Can.	20,040	.10½	.11½	.10	.11
5	34.50	23.50	Bulolo	400	32.50	32.00	30.50	32.00
No	.05½	.01½	Bunker Hill	170,000	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
5s	1.20	1.00	B'Wana McKubwa	......	1.20	.....	.....	.....
No	.14	.02½	Canam Metals	1,710	.08½	.07½	.07½	.07½
1	.20	.07½	Can. Kirkland	39,036	.08	.08¾	.08	.08
No	.72	.38	Can. Malartic	14,400	.60	.65	.60	.64
1	.02½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	10,400	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	2.85	1.75	Cariboo Gold	6,465	2.20	2.31	1.80	1.90
1	.09	.01	Cartier Malartic	10,000	.06	.06	.05½	.06
1	.81½	.49	Castle Trethewey	45,195	.55	.67	.52	.55
1	.16	.07	Cen. Manitoba	12,200	.09	.09	.08	.08
1	.79	.54	Cen. Patricia	33,370	.63½	.71	.63	.66½
No	.16½	.05½	Chibougamau Pros.	114,565	.10½	.12	.10½	.11½
No	.15½	.09	Church. M. & Mill.	17,600	.10½	.11	.10	.10
No	.14	.07	Clericy (new)	12,450	.07	.08	.07	.07
1	.03½	.01	Clifton Cons.	5,600	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	5.75	4.00	Coast Copper	250	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25
1	.06½	.04	Cobalt Contact	56,600	.04	.05½	.04	.05½
1	.94½	.28	Columario	37,850	.31	.35	.29½	.34
5	2.45	1.35	Coniagas	1,500	1.90	2.00	1.95	1.95
No	1.60	.97	Coniaurum	12,585	1.32	1.35	1.23	1.35
25	170.25	132.00	Cons. Smelters	1,258	150.00	157.00	149.00	155.00
No	40.50	32.25	Dome Mines	3,685	35.75	37.90	36.00	37.90
No	.07½	.03½	Dom. Explorers	9,000	.04	.04½	.03½	.04½
1	.02½	.00½	Dominion Kirk.	9,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02	.00½	Don Rouyn	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.17½	.01	Duparquet	69,150	.13½	.16	.13½	.15½
1	4.35	2.25	Eldorado	77,525	2.32	2.80	2.25	2.80
No	4.15	3.00	Falconbridge	3,230	3.75	3.90	3.75	3.80
1	.11½	.01½	Federal	24,500	.04½	.06	.04½	.05½
No	.07	.02½	Gilbec	22,700	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
No	1.75	.70	God's Lake	18,350	1.35	1.49	1.32	1.42
1	.18	.08	Goldale	27,700	.14	.15	.13½	.14
10	.57	.16	Goldfield	2,700	.25	.28	.25	.27
1	.43	.23	Goodfish	1,875	.30	.31	.23	.23
1	.18½	.02½	Graham Bosquet	93,200	.09	.13	.10	.13
1	1.09	.60	Granada	15,250	.60	.67	.63	.64
1	1.22	.66	Greene Stabell	93,162	.71	.78	.70	.77
1	.18	.05	Grozelle	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.48	.30	Grull Wihksne	1,800	.40	.40	.35	.35
1	1.80	1.28	Gunnar Gold	17,600	1.32	1.50	1.35	1.46
1	.53½	.22	Halcrow Swayze	76,010	.23	.26	.22	.24
1	.15	.03½	Harker	38,700	.10½	.12	.10½	.10½
1	.02½	.00½	Hilltop	5,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
5	19.50	11.40	Hollinger	21,635	15.75	17.25	15.60	17.15
1	1.40	.93	Howey Gold	40,600	1.25	1.30	1.24	1.30
No	14.50	9.00	Hudson Bay	1,700	12.45	13.25	12.50	12.85
1	14.25	10.45	Inter. Mining	......	13.75	.....	.....	.....
	6.25	4.00	Do., Pur. Warr.	......	6.00	.....	.....	.....
No	29.00	21.15	Int. Nickel	29,430	26.00	28.00	26.15	27.40
1	.12	.02½	Jackson Manion	65,700	.09	.09	.08½	.08½
1	.03	.00½	Keora Mines	10,000	.02½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.73½	.45	Kirk. Hud. Bay	2,400	.70	.68	.65	.68
1	.05	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	15,300	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.76	.29	Kirkland Lake	26,770	.43	.55	.44	.55
1	.40½	.21	Kirk. Townsite	5,900	.28	.28	.26	.26
20c	.02½	.01½	Koot. Florence	16,000	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
1	.23	.05½	Lakeland	81,700	.11	.11	.05½	.06
No	.18	.07	Lake Maron	24,100	.08	.09	.07	.08
1	54.50	42.00	Lake Shore	1,420	48.00	49.75	48.50	49.00
1	.03	.01	La Rose	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.26	.08	Lebel Oro	74,125	.15½	.16½	.15	.15
No	.22	.12	Lee Gold	11,800	.13	.13½	.12	.13½
No	4.75	4.10	Little Long Lac	31,900	4.25	4.40	4.10	4.30
1	3.05	1.85	Macassa	27,406	2.49	2.64	2.48	2.50
1	.08½	.01½	Malrobic	42,050	.04	.05	.04	.04½
No	.17	.06	Mandy	200	.12	.10	.10	.10
1	1.00	.37	Maple Leaf	394,490	.43	.48	.37	.39½
5	50.00	39.25	McIntyre	3,140	41.90	45.00	41.75	45.00
1	1.30	1.01	McKenzie R. Lake	11,100	1.12	1.19	1.12	1.19
1	.55	.50	McKinley	350	.50	.55	.50	.55
No	.06½	.01½	McLeod River	86,500	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
1	.73	.30	McMillan	26,750	.60	.66	.61½	.64
No	.53	.25	McWatters	42,050	.37	.42	.37	.42
1	1.21	.55½	McVittie	37,076	.61	.66	.55½	.56
5	1.50	1.25	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	......	1.50	.....	.....	.....
No	2.47	1.60	Mining Corp.	3,500	1.86	2.00	1.85	1.90
1	.08½	.02½	Moffatt Hall	44,050	.05	.05½	.04½	.05½
1	.20	.08½	Moneta	25,400	.12	.18	.12	.14
1	.04	.01½	Murphy	21,000	.02	.02½	.01½	.02½
No	.09½	.02	Newbec	12,600	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.06¾	.03	Night-Hawk Penn.	5,500	.04	.05	.04	.04½
5	2.85	2.00	Nipissing	8,060	2.00	2.35	2.00	2.25
No	44.75	33.25	Noranda	8,764	39.00	41.75	39.50	41.75
No	.54	.25	Nor. Canada	3,900	.25	.28½	.25	.28
1	.27	.11	Osisko	......	.13½	.....	.....	.....
1	.72	.36	Parkhill	42,810	.64	.63	.55	.55
1	.06	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	3,200	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
1	.31½	.19	Paymaster	30,475	.27	.28	.24	.27
1	1.40	.72½	Pend Oreille	4,600	.82	.95	.82	.90
1	.05½	.02½	Peterson Cobalt	21,600	.02½	.04	.03	.03½
1	14.15	10.75	Pioneer Gold B.C.	2,475	12.10	13.50	12.50	13.40
1	.08½	.01½	Porcupine Crown	48,300	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04
	.02	.00½	Porc. Gold Reef	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.03	.00½	Potter Doal	19,500	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
1	1.75	1.02	Premier Gold	20,350	1.27	1.37	1.25	1.32
1	.06½	.01½	Preston E. Dome	16,600	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
No	.60	.30	Prospectors Air's.	100	.50	.40	.40	.40
1	.70	.28	Quebec Gold	21,750	.32	.32	.27	.28
No	.15	.05	Quemont	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
1	1.25	.27	Read Authier	53,481	.85	1.11	.86	1.10
1	1.29	.82	Reno Gold	7,100	.83	.99	.94	.94
1	.02½	.00½	Ribago	17,550	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
1	.05½	.01½	Ritchie	6,700	.03	.03½	.03	.03
1	.11½	.01½	Robb Montbray	87,350	.07½	.09	.07½	.09
1	4.10	1.75	San Antonio	16,829	3.72	3.90	3.70	3.88
1	1.45	.99	Sherritt Gordon	12,152	1.01	1.10	1.02	1.07
1	2.64	1.43	Siscoe	37,725	2.14	2.22	2.12	2.18
1	.07½	.02½	South Keora	3,000	.05½	.04	.04	.04
No	.26½	.09½	South Tiblemont	15,900	.10	.10½	.09½	.10
No	.35	.08½	Stadacona	409,350	.26	.35	.27	.33½
1	.63	.31	St. Anthony	48,850	.47	.52	.45	.45
No	2.00	1.00	Sudbury Basin	5,485	1.80	1.84	1.75	1.75
1	.16½	.07	Sudbury Contact	9,700	.09½	.10	.09	.09½
1	.11½	.00½	Sudbury Mines	80,970	.09½	.11½	.09	.09½
No	.18	.18	Sudbury Nickel	......	.18	.....	.....	.....
1	.50	.25	Sullivan	8,340	.35½	.35½	.34	.35
1	3.20	1.20	Sylvanite	46,624	2.45	2.78	2.46	2.71
1	8.05	5.75	Teck Hughes	18,895	6.05	6.15	5.95	6.10
1	.59	.20	Thom. Cadillac	25,504	.45	.49½	.45	.49½
1	.76	.26	Towagmac	15,000	.50	.58	.51	.57
1	.85	.35	Treadwell	250	.55	.55	.50	.55
1	.25	.19	United Kirkland	......	.25	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.01½	Vacuum Gas	2,800	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½
No	1.12	.75	Ventures	16,730	.85	.91	.85	.88
1	.03½	.01½	Vickers	25,600	.02	.02½	.02	.02
No	1.53	1.10	Waite Amulet	4,671	1.21	1.30	1.20	1.26
50c	.50	.35	Wayside	29,150	.39	.40	.37½	.37½
1	.43	.31½	White Eagle	112,400	.33½	.38	.35	.38
1	.07½	.03½	White Lake	3,500	.04	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.18	.07	Wiltsey Coughlan	11,800	.12	.13	.12	.12
1	.20	.05	Wood Kirkland	23,500	.12½	.14	.12	.14
No	10.25	6.75	Wright-Hargreaves	3,480	8.00	9.00	8.50	9.00

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	*Close May 9 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close May 16
No	.33	.17	Acme Gas & Oil	22,550	.23	.25	.23	.24
1	.20	.09	Admiral	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	1.60	1.02	Ajax	5,900	1.12	1.11	1.05	1.05
1	.25	.13	Alta. Pacific	4,550	.14	.15	.14	.14
No	.35	.20	Associated	3,750	.21	.25	.20	.24
No	.13	.05	Baltac	1,600	.06	.06	.05	.06
No	1.60	.95	Calgary & Ed.	1,230	1.40	1.42	1.38	1.42
1	.15	.06	Calmont	2,900	.06	.10	.08	.09½
1	.12	.06	Common Pete	1,600	.08	.08½	.08	.08
No	.65	.38	Dalhousie	3,020	.40	.42	.38	.40
No	.30	.14	East Crest	5,800	.16	.18	.16	.16
No	.58	.09	Erie Gas	2,500	.12½	.18	.15	.18
No	.75	.35	Foothills	900	.35	.35	.35	.35
No	1.90	1.25	Home	7,005	1.25	1.46	1.27	1.35
No	.05	.02	Homestead	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.16½	.12	Homestead O. & G.	7,000	.13	.12½	.12	.12½
No	.44	.20	Lowery	1,000	.25	.20	.20	.20
No	.42	.21½	Merland	2,400	.25	.24	.21½	.22
1	.48	.25	Midwal	6,300	.40	.40½	.40	.40
5	.17½	.09	Nordon	14,900	.11½	.11	.10½	.10½
No	.09	.04½	Oil Selections	24,200	.05	.05½	.04½	.04½
No	.24	.19	Olga Gas & Oil	5,500	.24	.24½	.22	.23
1	1.10	.75	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	.80	.....	.....	.....
No	19.55	15.75	Royalite	39	17.00	17.00	15.75	15.75
1	.13	.07½	Sarnia Oil	4,100	.08½	.09	.08	.08
No	.17	.10	South West Pete.	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	.70	.60	Sterling Pacific	3,100	.64½	.64	.62	.62
No	.97	.65	Wainwright West	6,800	.72½	.70½	.69½	.70½

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
(Transactions for Week to May 16.)

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close May 14 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close May 21
1	.09½	.04½	Alexandria	6,500	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
25c	.03½	.01	Bayview	3,000	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
20c	.08½	.04	Beaver Silver	16,920	.05½	.05	.04	.04½
25c	.06½	.04	Big Slide	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
25c	.03½	.02	Bluebird	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	3.00	2.10	Bradian Gold	3,940	2.70	2.65	2.50	2.65
No	15.00	9.85	Bralorne	2,339	13.50	13.25	12.50	13.00
1	.48	.20	Bridge River Cons.	30,550	.36	.37	.30	.34

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close May 14 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close May 21
50c	1.28	.28	Bridge River Exp.	33,770	1.10	1.15	.95	1.06
50c	.27	.22	B.R. Mountain Gold	1,400	.26	.25	.22	.25
100	99.00	99.00	B.C. Electric, pref.	......	99.00	.....	.....	.....
1	1.76	.51½	B.C. Nickel	103,735	1.35	1.34	1.10	1.10
1	1.25	.90	B.C. Silver	......	.90	.....	.....	.....
50c	.29	.20	Butte I.X.L.	1,350	.21	.22	.20	.20
1	.24	.18	Can. Rand	5,100	.20	.20	.18	.18
1	2.90	1.90	Cariboo Gold	8,455	2.75	2.45	2.14	2.20
No	12.00	8.75	Coast Breweries	535	11.25	12.00	11.00	12.00
1	.45	.21	Congress Gold	9,200	.37	.38	.35	.36
25c	.02	.01	Cork Province	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.05	Cotton Belt	2,600	.05	.07	.05	.07
1	.06	.01½	Dalhousie Mines	10,500	.05	.04½	.04	.04
	.08½	.06	Dawson Gold	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
No	2.07	.25	Dentonia	268,663	.98	1.00	.70	.85
1	.45	.28	Dunwell	17,200	.32	.39½	.32	.33
No	.44½	.15	Fairview Amal.	29,000	.25	.25	.15	.23
1	.12	.07½	Federal Gold	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.30	George Copper	......	.31	.....	.....	.....
50c	.02½	.01½	George Enterprise	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.06½	.01½	Georgia River	23,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
50c	.08	.01	Glacier Creek	4,500	.06	.06	.05	.06
1	.63	.36	Golconda	26,400	.40	.40	.37	.37
5c	.20	.13	Golconda Ex.	......	.14	.....	.....	.....
50c	.63½	.27	Gold Belt	9,375	.46	.48	.40	.46
50c	.51	.35	Gold Mountain	10,600	.40	.36	.35	.36
50c	.06	.03	Grandview	14,609	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
No	.35	.16	Grange Mines	11,750	.27	.28	.23	.24
1	.50	.28	Grull Wihksne	39,350	.40	.39	.33	.33
No	.16	.08	Haida Gold	2,500	.10	.09	.08½	.09
No	.29	.21	Hedley Sterling	900	.25	.23	.21	.23
1	.09½	.04½	Hercules Cons.	......	.07½	.....	.....	.....
No	.28	.07	Home Gold	51,500	.21	.20	.15	.18
1	.04	.01	Independence	22,500	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
1	.04	.01½	Indian Mines	500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.15	.10	Inter. Coal	8,700	.13	.13	.13	.13
1	.42	.29	Jack Waite	200	.38	.36	.36	.36
50c	.65	.19	Kootenay Belle	28,100	.52	.59	.50	.54½
25c	.02	.01	Kootenay King	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
25c	.01½	.00½	L. & L. Cons.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Lakeview	1,000	.00½	.01	.01	.01
No	2.95	2.40	Little Long Lac	......	2.95	.....	.....	.....
10c	.06	.04	Lucky Jim	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
No	.40	.11	Mak Siccar	1,000	.33	.29½	.27	.29½
50c	.01½	.00½	Marmot Metals	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
10c	.33	.15	Meridian Min.	23,200	.19	.19	.16	.18
5c	.04	.03½	Metaline Metals	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
No	.85	.13	Minto Mines	116,525	.58	.68	.45	.56
25c	.01½	.00½	Mohawk	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.27	.26	Mont'y Ackerman	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
50c	.48½	.20	Morning Star	43,130	.33½	.32	.27	.28
1	.05½	.02	Morton Woolsey	7,500	.03	.03	.02	.02
50c	.09	.03½	National Silver	24,600	.05	.04½	.04	.04
1	.13	.03½	Native Sons	20,100	.05	.05	.03½	.05
50c	1.36	.68	Nicola	37,440	.70	.72	.68	.68
50c	.17	.08	Noble Five	62,400	.12½	.12	.10	.11
No	.18	.10	Norgold	43,650	.16	.17	.14½	.17
1	.54	.12½	Pavilion	2,500	.45	.49	.40	.49
1	14.25	11.00	Pioneer Gold	2,530	12.60	13.00	12.10	12.25
50c	.18	.08½	Porter Idaho	17,500	.11½	.12	.10	.10
No	.02½	.01	Premier Border	3,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
No	.25½	.10	Princess Royal	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.03	Quatsino Copper	2,700	.05	.05½	.05	.05
50c	.19	.10	Red Hawk	500	.11	.10	.10	.10
No	.27	.09	Reeves McDonald	5,250	.15	.15	.09	.15
1	1.25	.84	Reno Gold	22,975	.90	1.00	.84	.99
1	.15	.07	Reward Mining	5,100	.08½	.09	.08	.08
No	.27	.21	Richfield Cariboo	2,700	.26	.26	.25	.25
1	.03½	.01¾	Rufus Argenta	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.65	.02	Ruth Hope	2,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.55	.27	Sally Mines	800	.42	.40	.35½	.35½
50c	.35	.23	Salmon Gold	25,300	.25	.25	.20	.23
1	.09	.05	Silverado	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
25c	.04½	.02½	Silvercrest	65,350	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
20c	.17	.04	Silversmith	1,000	.18½	.11	.11	.11
50c	.03½	.01	Snowflake	12,100	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
25c	.04	.02	Sonora	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.48	.25	Standard Gold	1,300	.40	.40	.35	.40
10	6.60	4.75	Sunshine	900	5.90	5.80	5.70	5.70
1	.28	.20	Sunloch	200	.20	.20	.20	.20
No	1.20	.50	Taylor Bridge	22,350	.90	.90	.74	.80
1	.54	.35	Taylor Windfall	5,600	.50	.48	.40	.40
25c	.05	.04	Thurlow Gold	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
5	.25	.20	Toric	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.28	.04½	United Empire	4,300	.16	.17	.16	.17
No	3.50	1.40	Vidette Gold	2,700	2.25	2.30	1.90	2.30
No	.24	.11	Viking	18,900	.15	.15	.11	.12½
No	.27½	.13	Waterloo Gold	5,100	.19	.18	.15	.16
25c	.04½	.01½	Waverly Tangier	99,600	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.47	.36	Wayside	50,300	.38½	.41	.36½	.38
20c	.03½	.01½	Wellington	3,000	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.44	.30	White Eagle	1,200	.35	.35	.34½	.35
1	.10½	.05½	Whitewater	6,500	.06½	.06½	.06	.06

OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close May 14 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close May 21
1	.15½	.10	Amalgamated	1,600	.14	.14	.13	.14
1	.08	.04½	Anaconda	8,000	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.12	.05	Askalta	1,500	.07½	.05	.05	.05
1	.10	.10	Brit. Dominion	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.10½	.05	Crow's Nest	10,000	.08½	.08½	.07	.07
No	.09½	.04½	Devenish	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
No	.01½	.00½	Fabyan Pete	60,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.16½	.08	Freehold	3,550	.09½	.09	.09	.09
No	.13	.06	Hargal	2,700	.07	.07	.06	.07
No	.35	.15	High Sarcee	20,200	.27	.30	.26	.30
No	.05	.01½	Madison	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.35	.10	Marjon Oil	7,000	.12	.12	.11	.12
No	.05½	.04½	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.04½	.....	.....	.....
1	.47	.30	McLeod	1,775	.33	.43	.38	.42
No	.22	.14	Mercury	5,150	.15½	.16	.14½	.15
No	.22	.10	Mill City Pete	......	.12	.....	.....	.....
1	.33	.20	Model	1,000	.23	.20	.20	.20
No	.18	.08½	Okalta	4,500	.10	.10	.09½	.10
100	29.00	18.00	Do., pref.	......	18.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.07	Pacalta Oil	8,700	.11	.10½	.09	.10
No	.60	.14	Ranchmen's	350	.55	.60	.55	.55
1	.42	.20	Spooner	1,025	.30	.25	.20	.25
No	.11½	.06	United	3,000	.07	.07	.06½	.06½
No	.50	.11	Vanalta	43,930	.34	.34½	.28	.31
1	.20	.16	Vulcan	......	.16	.....	.....	.....
1	.26	.15	Wellington Oil	500	.25	.26	.25	.25

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Acme Gas†	2c.	.....	Mercury Oils	4c.	.....
Ajax Oil	8c.	7.61	Merland Oils*	5c.	.....
Bralorne	12½c.	.....	Model Oils	3c.	.....
Bulolo Gold‡*	60c.	.....	Noranda‡	$1	.....
Coast Brew.	92c.	7.66	Petrol Oil‡*	1c.	.....
Coniagas‡	12½c.	.....	Premier	12c.	9.09
Cons. Smelters	1.50	.....	Pioneer, B.C.	60c.	4.47
Dome Mines	$2+$1.50	9.21	Royalite	50c.	.....
Falconbridge	5c.	.....	San Antonio†	5c.	.....
Goldfield Cons.‡*	5c.	.....	Siscoe	12+3c.	.....
Hollinger	65c+30c.	5.53	Sterling Pacific Oil‡*	2½c.	.....
Howe Sound	$3	.....	Sunshine Min.	5+7c.	.....
Howey Gold	6c.	.....	Sylvanite	10+5c.	5.53
Int. Coal & Coke‡	1c.	.....	Teck-Hughes	60c.	9.83
Int. Nickel c.	10c.	.....	Wright-Har.	40+10c.	5.55
Lake Shore	$2+$1	6.12			
McIntyre	1.62½	3.69			

‡Interim. †Initial. *Paid in 1933.

Unlisted Mining Stocks

May 22, 1934

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Arntfield Gold	.75	.85	Kow Kash	.04	.06
Arntfield Synd.	.70	.78	Lake Geneva	.10	.15
Astoria Rouyn	.06½	.06½	Long Lac Adair	.30	.32
Bankfield Gold	.31	.35	Long Lac Lag	.31	.35
Bathurst	.03	.05	Lamaq. Contact	..	.25
Beattie	1.13	1.18	Lamaque Gold	1.80	1.95
Bidgood	.02½	.08½	McCarthy Webb	.05	.09
Big Long Lac	.15	.20	McL. Cockshutt	.36	.39
Black River	.28	.31	Man. & Eastern	.19	.22
Buff. Ankerite	1.75	1.85	Magnet Lake	.29	.33
Bussieres Min.	.60	..	Matachewan Can.	.15	.19
Calder Bosquet	.30	.34	Metals Develop.	.03½	.05½
Can. Radium	.07	.10	Minefinders	..	2.50
Canusa Mining	.08½	.10½	Martin-Bird Un.	14.00	17.00
Casey Summit	.64	.70	Mosher Gold	.33	.36
Cen. Malartic	..	11.00	Mont. Acker.	..	.30
Cent. Porc.	.50	.57	N.A.M.E. Units	6.00	8.00
Clover G Units	..	43.00	Newroy Gold	.35	.45
Cochenour Wil.	40.00	60.00	Normetal Mine	.50	...
Columario (old)	.16	.20	Northl'd Pros.	..	350.00
Condor Cons.	.25	.30	N. Tiblemont Units	5.00	9.00
Continental Kirk.	.07	.12	O'Connell Gold	.35	.38
Crown Reserve	.09	.11	Peninsular Pet.	.00½	.01
Cuniptau	..	.85	Pickle Crow	.72	.75
Delta Units	60.00	80.00	Pontiac Rouyn	.48	.53
Demers Placer	.75	.85	Powell Rouyn	.95	1.00
Dorval Siscoe	.32	.35	Que. Eureka	.11	.13
Dunlop Cons.	.01½	.03	Queen Lebel	.10	.13
Eagle Oil	.65	.75	Rice Lake Units	10.00	14.00
El Bonanza	.18	.21	Roche Long Lac	.14½	.16
Glenora Gold	.35	.45	Rubec	.03½	.04½
Golden Que.	.65	.75	Senneterre Gold	10.00	15.00
Goldside Units	40.00	50.00	Silveradium U.	140.00	170.00
Gold Bar	.26	.28	Silver Valley	.05	.10
Grandoro	.47	.53	Smelter Gold	.27	.30
Gt. Bear Dev.	.22	.27	Sourdough Un.	6.00	11.00
Gr. Bear Lake	..	.40	Talisman Gold	.22	.25
Gabrielle	.46	.52	Tashota Goldfield	.36	.43
Hardrock	.83	.86	Tiblemont Island	.50	.57
Hardrock Rock Units	68.00	72.00	Titurno Units	16.00	22.00
Herbin Lake Un.	15.00	20.00	Toburn	1.36	1.44
Horseshoe	.08½	.05	Tyrrell Tp. McN.	..	40.00
Internat. Gold	.34	.38	Universal U.	10.00	15.00
Island Lake	.10	.13	Upper Can. Gold	.27	.29
Johnson Nipigon	.26	.30	Wendigo	.45	.56
Jupiter Gold	.19	.21	Young Davidson	.28	.34
Kenty Gold	..	.80	Wingold	.33	.38
Kirk. Gold	.23	.28	Yellow Knife	.27	.33

Source of quotations on application. Not guaranteed.

Predict Veraguas Debt To Be Paid Within Year

The net debt of Veraguas Mines now amounts to $133,819, F. M. Connell, president of McVittie-Graham Mines, told shareholders of the latter company at an annual meeting held in Montreal recently. He predicted that this debt would be cleared off in four months time. It is costing between $17,800 and $18,000 a month for production, which is averaging about $60,000 monthly, the president stated.

A programme of expansion and increased production will be launched as soon as the Veraguas indebtedness is paid off, Mr. Connell said. It is planned to finance this expansion from profits. The mill has a capacity for 50 tons a day, and at present about 35 are being treated.

One of the difficulties in estimating ore reserves at the Veraguas Mine, said Mr. Connell, was the fact that there were no other mines in the country to go by in estimating depth or extent of veins. So far, however, results were encouraging.

Discussing the labor questions, Mr. Connell said that the company was fortunate in getting white miners from the Canal zone. No labor troubles had been experienced at the mine, and operations were going along nicely, with costs kept to the minimum. It would take another year to complete the exploration programme scheduled.

A report covering operations of McVittie-Graham up to May 16, has the company producing in the four months of this year, 6,626.29 ounces of gold, valued at $249,056, with gold at $35 an ounce. Payments received were $154,697, leaving a balance of $94,358.

W. H. Connell was elected to the board of directors to succeed J. A. McAvoy, K.C., recently elevated to the bench.

Post's Calendar Of Meeting Dates

May 28—Minefinders Ltd. at Toronto.

May 28—Moneta Porcupine Mines at Toronto.

May 28—Herbin Lake Gold Syndicate at Prince George Hotel, Toronto.

June 5—Nipissing Mines Co. at Excelsior Life Bldg. Toronto.

June 6—Bobjo Mines at Toronto.

Howey Gold Mines Declare Second Dividend of 3c

Directors of Howey Gold Mines have declared a second dividend of three cents per share payable July 2, 1934, to shareholders of record May 31. This calls for a disbursement of $150,000. The initial dividend of three cents per share was paid on February 20 last.

Current Assets of $125,666 Shown by Moneta Porcupine

Current assets of $125,666 made up of $6,008 in cash, $4,251 in accounts receivable, $73,536 in bonds at cost, $41,184 in stocks having a market value of $5,555 and $687 in sales agreements are shown in the balance sheet dated March 31 last issued recently by Moneta Porcupine Mines Ltd.

Accounts payable totalled $653 and there are 1,996,100 shares of the 3,000,000 shares capital, issued.

Operating statement for the year ending March 31 showed an expenditure of $8,456, an income of $5,475. In addition, $985 was realized from the sale of lots and $20,277 from proceeds of securities sold over their book value. The sum of $26,748 was written off plant accounts. The annual general meeting is scheduled for Toronto on May 28.

HAMMELL LAUNCHES YUKON PLACER GOLD

New Company Offers Shares to Conduct Further Testing

Termed by J. E. Hammell as a "sudden-death, win-or-lose-no-tears-shed proposition," Yukon Border Placer Gold Fields has recently been given a Dominion charter with an authorized capitalization of 2,500,000 shares of no par value, to operate three and a half miles of gold placer mining claims in the upper Liard placer area, Yukon. An offering of 1,000,000 shares is currently being made at 30 cents per share.

Originally set at 50,000 n.p.v. shares, the capitalization of the company was increased to the present 2,500,000 shares by supplementary letters patent on May 9. Northern Aerial Canada Golds, vendors of the property, received 500,000 shares and $25,000 in cash for the claims which were staked last year. Mr. Hammell for supplying the company with reports and geological data was given a block of 500,000 shares. These 1,000,000 outstanding shares have been pooled until May 1, 1934. Then, after the current offering has been subscribed, the company will have 500,000 shares left in the treasury.

Capt. Robert D. Adams, an engineer specializing in placer mining, is in charge of the operations in this area which, company officials hope, will be the answer to mining men's long-proffered prayer for profitable placer fields.

J. E. Hammell, of Toronto, is president; A. L. Smith, of Toronto, is vice-president of the company; Robert Fennell, sec. treas.; G. A. Cavin, ass't. sec.; and E. Hammell, Toronto, a director.

The purpose of the present issue is to raise funds for further testing and possible development of the property, it is officially stated.

Shaft on Sally Property Is Sunk to Depth of 60 Ft.

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—The two-compartment shaft at the Sally Mine, near Beaverdell, has reached a depth of 60 ft., according to H. B. Morley, secretary of the company. The shaft is being sunk near the Wellington boundary to open up a vein showing 15 inches of high-grade ore where it enters the Sally property.

Below the No. 3 level on the other side of the property the winze on No. 7 vein has been sunk to 150 feet and drifting commenced. The ore averages 15 inches in width, it is stated, and shows better quality than it averaged in the winze itself. Stoping will commence in about two weeks time when the other side of the block is reached.

At the present time one car of Sally ore is now at Trail smelter and another will be on the way shortly.

Large Ore Body Reported By Standard Gold Mine

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—William Sloan, managing director of Standard Gold Mines, operating nine miles east of Pioneer in the Bridge River district, has received word in Vancouver that an ore body, the entire width of the main cross-cut, had been intersected at a vertical depth of 350 ft.

Metal Prices

New York—May 22—
Copper: Electrolytic spot and future, 8½c.
Silver: 45⅛c.
London—May 22—
(Long Ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £35 10s; future, £36.
Standard spot, £32 10s; future, £32 15s.
Tin: Spot, £233 10s; future, £230 7s 6d.
Lead: Spot, £10 17s 6d; future, £11 2s 6d.
Zinc: Spot, £14 12s 6d; future, £14 17s 6d.
Silver 19⅛d. per ounce.
Gold: 136s 3d.
Canada—May 22—
Gold: $34.74.

New Issue

500,000 Treasury Shares at $1.00
With Optional Rights

PACIFIC EASTERN GOLD LIMITED

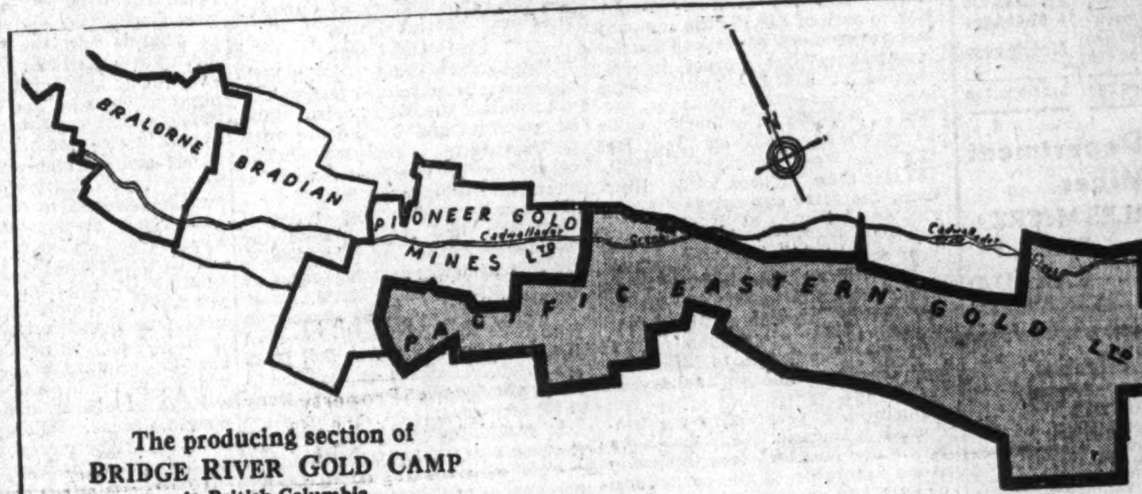
(Non-Personal Liability)

INCORPORATION

Formed with British Columbia charter in November, 1933, to take over the properties and assets of P. E. Gold Mines, Limited; Dan Tucker Limited, and Plutus Limited, three contiguous properties.

CAPITALIZATION

5,000,000 shares of no par value, of which 3,000,000 shares are issued. Under terms of merger agreement P. E. Gold Mines, Limited, received 2,000,000 shares, Dan Tucker 500,000 shares and Plutus 500,000 shares, all pooled, leaving a balance of 2,000,000 treasury shares available for financing.



The producing section of
BRIDGE RIVER GOLD CAMP
in British Columbia

From a letter addressed to us by Major James R. Lowery, President of the Pacific Eastern Gold, Limited, he summarizes as follows:

"PROPERTY: Holdings of the company consist of 81 claims and fractional claims containing 3,259.38 acres, embracing an area five miles long in an east-west direction along Cadwallader Creek, Bridge River, immediately adjoining the Pioneer Gold Mines on the east. An approximate average north-south dimension of three-quarters of a mile. The property amply protects the vein systems for strike and dip. The property is situated approximately 120 miles northwest of Vancouver, B.C

"FACILITIES: Transportation is effected by means of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to Bridge River station, connected to the area by an excellent automobile road some 52 miles long.

"Power for all operations along the major section of the region will be available in July of this year from a hydro-electric power plant now being installed by the British Columbia Power Corporation. Published schedule of power rates ensures reasonable costs for electrical energy.

"Timber for construction and mining purposes is readily available and of excellent quality. Factors of labor and climate offer no obstacle.

"DEVELOPMENT: Under former owners, a considerable amount of stripping, sluicing, trenching and test-pit work was completed. A cross-cut tunnel on the east end of the property some 5 miles from the Pioneer was driven during this last winter on the 100-ft. level, where gold-bearing stringers were found, and this work is being carried into the margin of the diorite, on which formation the veins are found. Favorable results from this work will be followed by diamond drilling, tunnels or shafts. Intensive work will also be carried on simultaneously on the west end adjoining the Pioneer property.

"Completed work has definitely permitted satisfactory conclusions to be drawn respecting geology, structure and vein occurrence; has indicated the extension of Pioneer Gold veins into the Pacific Eastern property and the downward extension of the main Pioneer ore system.

"PHYSICAL ASPECTS: The preliminary statement of Col. H. H. Yuill, engineer in charge, says in part:—

"'The greenstone diorite complex (formation) in which the Pioneer veins are found extends the full length of the property. In the part of the property adjacent to the Pioneer Group, the ground is largely covered by overburden, rockslides and glacial alluvial which largely obscures the rock surfaces.

"'During the past year the claims have been surveyed and a complete geological mapping of the surface outcroppings has been completed by the Company under my supervision, and a considerable amount of ground sluicing and test-pit work done. Owing to its position and the favorable geological formation on the property, intensive prospecting is called for to endeavor to locate gold-bearing veins. This work will justify spending of considerable sums of money to test the property adequately.

"'The general geological work should be supplemented by more intensive work in selected localities, especially at the west end of the property and at the east end of the property where some cross-cut tunnels have been driven during this last winter on the margin of the diorite bosses on the Dan Tucker claim, and is being continued into the margin of the diorite. Any favorable results from this work should be followed up by suitable development by shafts, tunnels or diamond drilling.' (A complete copy of this report is available from the Company or the undersigned.)

"FINANCES: The company was formed in November, 1933, to acquire the holdings of three companies, including their properties, buildings, equipment and cash, of which there was still $140,000 on hand as of April 16th, 1934. These 3,000,000 shares were issued in payment of these assets. These shares are pooled until December 31st, 1935, unless previously released by consent of the managers of the selling group. The completion of this issue will net the treasury an additional $400,000."

DIRECTION: An extensive campaign of development will be undertaken this year under the personal supervision of Col. H. H. Yuill, recognized as an authority on the Bridge River area and to whom credit for much of the success of the camp is due.

CONCLUSION: Developments over a 15-mile zone, during the past year, definitely stamp the Bridge River area as possessing one of the major gold-bearing breaks in Canada.

Success in proving ore bodies of high average gold content over long lengths and important widths at Pioneer and Bralorne completely refute previous technical opinion to the effect that ore shoots possessing continuity laterally and to depth were not to be expected in a region which had been subjected to such great earth movements.

Although intensive exploration along scientific lines has only commenced, Bridge River promises to supply the rapidly growing list of Canadian gold producers with a number of successful mining companies.

Pacific Eastern appears to hold the most important acreage on formation, in point of size, in which gold deposition is to be expected. Geological reconnaissance, already completed, has established that fact.

Conduct of field operations by Col. H. H. Yuill ensures competent and thoroughly scientific exploitation of the company's holdings. Direction is competent and well regarded.

The present financing will provide ample funds for a thorough test of the ground.

Pacific Eastern Gold Limited represents a gold mining speculation of distinct merit.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: President, Major Jas. R. Lowery; Vice-President, G. C. Hyatt; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. V. Hudson; Directors, General Victor Odlum, A. L. Hager, William MacAdams, Colonel Nelson Spencer, Arthur F. Noel, F. R. MacDonald; Solicitors, Farris, Farris, Stultz & Bull; Bankers, Royal Bank of Canada; Transfer Agents, The London & Western Trusts Company, Ltd.; Engineer in Charge, Colonel H. H. Yuill.

The present board was a temporary selection to take over from the provisional directors and has power to increase its numbers. Major Jas. R. Lowery, the President, states that the Board will be increased by the addition of well-known parties in the East and in the West, and such names will be announced as soon as the treasury financing is completed.

Present Offering - $1.00 Per Share

Purchasers will be given "Purchase Warrants" entitling them to purchase on or before December 1st, 1934, a further number of shares equal to the number originally subscribed for at the price of one dollar ($1.00) per share.

We are prepared to receive applications for this issue subject to prior sale for delivery, if, as and when issued and subject to the approval of Counsel at the price of one dollar ($1.00) per share.

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The above information has been supplied to us from reliable sources, but is not guaranteed by us.

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God's Lake Gold Proves Vein Matter at Depths

Evidence of the extension of its values to a depth of between 600 and 700 ft. has been obtained by God's Lake Gold Mines, according to information recently received by the company from its workings on the Reno group of claims. It is reported that a drill hole on this group had intersected the vein at this depth. The core had shown a width of 3½ ft. of vein matter, averaging .085 ounces of gold. The shaft has reached a depth of 131 ft. the objective being 500 ft. Levels will be established at 125 ft. and 275 ft. depths, it is understood.

NORTHERN CANADA MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED

Invests in Canadian Mines and Mining Properties
J. B. TYRRELL,
President and Managing Director,
Room 930, 25 King Street West,
TORONTO, CANADA

ONTARIO MINES

Metal Production and Dividends Paid by the Mines of Ontario, Canada's Premier Province, to the end of 1933.

	Production	Dividends
Gold ...	$500,900,000	$153,108,020
Silver ..	$257,300,000	$ 97,691,281
Nickel .	$359,300,000	$149,723,449
Copper .	$148,100,000	
Total .	$1,265,600,000	$400,522,750

Ontario Department of Mines
HON. CHARLES McCREA
Minister of Mines
TORONTO - CANADA

John D. Gilmour,
B.Sc.A., B.Sc.F., (Toronto)
CONSULTING FOREST ENGINEER
MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE, PACIFIC LOGGING CONGRESS. MEMBER CANADIAN SOCIETY AND QUEBEC ASSOCIATION, OF FOREST ENGINEERS

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CONIAURUM FIND KEENLY WATCHED BY MINING WORLD

Hope Ten Years' Unrewarded Effort to be Finally Crowned

Considerable interest has been aroused in mining circles by reports of recent new developments being obtained at depth by Coniaurum Mines.

After ten years' unrewarded efforts a new vein known as 7-A was encountered some weeks ago at the 3,000 ft. level. At a recent annual meeting, shareholders were told that drifting on the vein had opened up 42 ft. of ore averaging nine ft. in width. According to latest records, the known width of the vein has been extended by slashing with the result that recent visitors to the Porcupine Camp state the ore is now showing a width of about 20 ft. Both faces are in profitable ore, it is claimed.

To buttress these reports, mining men point out that the new ore lies to the north and east of former workings and in proximity to the Coniaurum porphyry mass, so named to distinguish it from the Pearl Lake mass to the West.

CONIAGAS MINE SHOWS $38,456 LOSS FOR 1933

Liquid Assets Carried at $1,828,856 — Market Value Higher

The 27th annual report of Coniagas Mines shows a loss of $38,456 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1933, as compared with a profit of $8,846 in the previous fiscal year.

Once one of Canada's leading silver producers with a record of producing some 32,500,000 oz. silver and paying dividends totalling $11,640,000, the company now operates principally as a holding and exploration company financing worthy looking prospects. Maintaining a strong liquid position the company shows investments in mining companies carried at $272,604 which at December 31 last had a market value of approximately $371,042 in excess of this book value. In addition to cash of $48,155 the company has government bonds and trustee investments plus accrued interest carried at $737,354 and common stock, plus accrued dividends, carried at $823,059. The market value as at December 31 on these last two items was approximately $259,142 less than the book value. However, the total current assets carried on the books at $1,828,856 actually had a market value at the year end of $111,900 above the book value. Current liabilities at the same date totalled $100,566 including $95,790 providing for the sixtieth dividend disbursement or capital return equivalent to 12½ cents per share payable on January 10 last.

During 1933 prospecting was conducted in Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Northwestern Quebec in areas favorable to the occurrence of base and precious metals. Various options were taken, but all were allowed to lapse.

In addition to the company's holdings of 623,600 shares, 22.9 per cent of the issued capital of Coniaurum Mines, the company early this year acquired a 400,000 share interest in Casey Summit Gold Mines. In March this year it also acquired an option on 2,400,000 shares of Patricia Birch Lake Gold Mines on which it intends conducting diamond drilling this year.

Foresee Kootenay Dividend Payer In Near Future

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA—Possibility that another B.C. mine would go on a dividend basis was expressed at the annual meeting of the Kootenay Belle Mines Ltd., held in Vancouver last week.

F. M. Black, managing director, stated that the physical conditions at the mine were exceptionally good, with ore reserves in sight sufficient to keep the 25 ton mill, to be built at once, running at capacity for three years. The average grade of ore is said to be .5 ounces gold per ton.

It was also announced at the meeting that the management intends to start work on a lower tunnel 800 feet in length at a further vertical depth of 200 feet, thus providing mill supply for an additional two years.

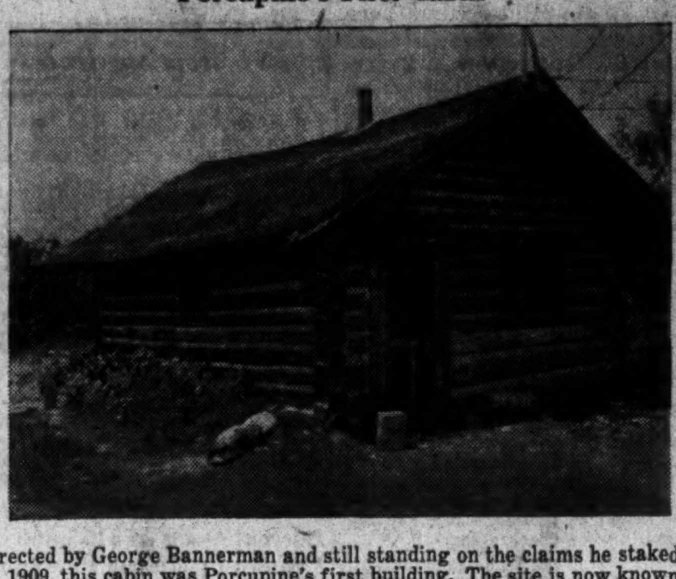
Graham Bousquet Urged To Look for Higher Grades

Plans to revive activities on the property of Graham Bousquet Mining Corporation in Abitibi County, Que., are being laid before shareholders over the signature of J. G. R. MacPherson, president.

In reports recently issued, Mr. MacPherson states that in 1927, 1,000 ft. of diamond drilling was done on the property and the following year a shaft sunk to a depth of 525 ft. with four stations cut at intervals of 125 ft. Then 1,400 ft. of lateral work was done and finally 3,000 ft. of diamond drilling. This work revealed a low-grade ore body on the 125-ft. level. Work on the lower level proved that the ore did not go down vertically but that the value on these levels was confined to veins varying in width from 3 to 6 ft. lying along the sedimentary contact.

It is recommended that the 125-ft. level be opened up and the deposits found blocked out.

Porcupine's First Cabin



Erected by George Bannerman and still standing on the claims he staked in 1909, this cabin was Porcupine's first building. The site is now known as the Canusa property, formerly the Scottish-Ontario.

Fortune's Twisted Smile Behind Porcupine's Story

Colorful History of Canada's Greatest Producing Gold Camp Revived by Celebrations

A strange and motley parade of men, some utterly tragic, others much to be envied, is brought to life in reviewing the history of the Porcupine gold area, which is this week celebrating its so-called 25th birthday.

The story is one of which Dame Fortune, in her most capricious and fascinating mood, is the heroine. And it is a story which goes back a lot farther than 25 years, and which involves the names of men of which only a few will be at the head table at the birthday feastings.

With all due respect to ability and perseverance, it cannot be denied that at that same table, enthroned and honored by the celebrants, should be this same fickle creature, Lady Luck, to whom so many men have paid homage, with varying results, during the absorbing history of Canada's most profitable gold area

Find Old Forge

Among such should be the little known stalwart named Daigle who years before the big rush had started, portaged and worked the prospector's forge which was found, covered with weeds, on what is known as Hollinger Hill.

Others would be the scores of men who had walked over the "Golden Sidewalk," too absorbed in getting somewhere else to notice Dame Fortune on the same byway.

Still others would be those men who had staked claims in the area prior to 1909, but who had, from lack of funds, death or disillusionment, allowed the assessment work to lapse.

It would take columns to tell of these now unknown figures, the threads of whose lives weave an inescapable backdrop for the colorful pageant of the Porcupine.

One of the earliest men to record mineralization in the area is still a valued member of the Ontario Mines Department, Dr. E. M. Burwash. In 1896, 1898, 1899, and 1903, this budding geologist fresh from the University of Toronto accompanied government surveyors in this district and reported traces of gold. In a report published in 1906, Dr. Burwash stated that distinct evidences of gold deposits existed in what is now Shaw twp. just south of Hollinger mine. Two years later Dr. W. A. Parks, of the University of Toronto, stated that the district "held out promise to prospectors."

First Claim Staked

In December of 1908, E. O. Taylor of Toronto staked a claim in Shaw Twp. the first to be staked in the Porcupine. In 1907, H.F. Hunter, also of Toronto motivated by these few casual references in government reports, and by tales of Hudson Bay men, sent prospectors Bruce, Lamont and Burns to investigate. Braving the now unknown hardships which like the dragons of fairy tales, guarded this area from gold-seeking mortals, these men, the following year, made what is believed to be the first encouraging gold strike in the area, on the northwest shore of Porcupine Lake. In 1909 under J. J. Dwyer, test pits were sunk, exposing much free gold.

In June of the same year, George Bannerman staked the Bannerman claims, which later were sold to the Scottish-Ontario syndicate, and formed what is now known as the Canusa property. Then came John S. Wilson, prospecting for W. S. Edwards of Chicago. His twilight discovery of what is now the Dome mine was the spark that set aflame the stampede into the area and in quick succession came the major finds that have made the camp Canada's greatest gold producer.

But to tell the story of Porcupine without telling the story of Sandy McIntyre would be like telling the story of the flood without reference to Mr. Noah. And it is at this point that Sandy, famed figure of the North, enters the picture.

McIntyre and Hollinger

Sandy had been doing some work in Gowganda when he heard from Haileybury of valuable gold samples from farther north. He needed no further motive, and immediately set out for Haileybury. On the way he met young Benny Hollinger who has since died, youngest prospector in the north, who at that time was not out of his 'teens. Whether Sandy told Benny, or Benny told Sandy, will probably never be known. In any event, young Hollinger, grubstaked by Jack McMahon, and accompanied by Alex. Gillies, also a mere youth, beat Sandy to the gun, and set out for the Porcupine nearly a week ahead of him. Sandy had difficulty finding a "chum," but finally teamed up with Hans Buttner, and headed north.

The stories of Hollinger and McIntyre run parallel at this point. Both found other prospectors in the area ahead of them, and both were forced to take what these men considered second rate property. Hollinger met Bill Davidson, staker of the Davidson property, who told him of prospects adjacent to his Vipond and Thomson claims, now Vipond Consolidated. Gillies and Hollinger staked in all 12 claims, working independently, and deciding ownership by a toss of the coin. So Dame Fortune gave Hollinger six claims to the west, and Gillies the six eastern claims. While Gillies claims eventually came under the wing of Hollinger Mine, it was Hollinger's six which were the nucleus for the vast Hollinger Mine.

Tent Catches Fire

But in the meantime Sandy McIntyre had been having his troubles. Arriving after Hollinger he found much of the area already staked. So instead of following Hollinger's route, Sandy and Buttner followed the line between Tisdale and Deloro twps. The first two claims staked were for Buttner, and were adjacent to what is now the Dome Mines. McIntyre staked claims directly between Hollinger's and the lake. The night after these had been staked, Sandy's tent caught on fire, and, narrowly escaping with their lives, Sandy and Buttner were forced to return to civilization to get more supplies and warm clothes, having staked only the four claims. Dame Fortune had willed it.

Buttner disposed of his claims to Charles Gifford, for $10,000 and left for U. S. Sandy hung on to his, with true Scottish tenacity. After work had commenced on the neighboring Hollinger property, Sandy, walking across his property, noticed a ledge of quartz, under an overhanging cedar. Pulling away the moss, McIntyre discovered deposits far richer than had been his original strike. This, it was found later, was a continuation of the Hollinger vein.

There is an element of mystery, as well as chance, in the story of Porcupine in general and Sandy McIntyre in particular. In 1910, McIntyre sold a quarter interest in his property to the late G. A. Bagshaw, manager of the Union Bank at Haileybury. Another quarter interest was sold to Jim Hughes, of Teck-Hughes fame. But how much Sandy got for this deal is unknown, and Sandy isn't telling.

Loses His Fortune

But it is known that during the same summer, McIntyre sold the remaining half of his holdings to A. J. Young of North Bay, through Young's brother, "Weldie" Young, for $5,000 cash, on an option of $60,000. On the strength of this, Sandy left for his native heatherlands of Scotland.

On his return, to make a long story brief, Sandy was tricked out of the $60,000 and, within ten months of the day he made his discovery, Sandy had lost every vestige of his wealth. Dame Fortune had been petulant.

In the meantime, Alphonse Pare, a nephew of the Timmins brothers, had been shown some of the showings from Hollinger's claims. Pare examined the property with Hollinger, seeing enough to convince him that here was a mine. He made a hurried trip back to Cobalt, with the result that the Timmins-Mcmartin-Dunlop Synd. brought Hollinger prospects, and work was started. Hollinger Gold Mines was incorporated in June 28, 1910. The rush to this area was already under way, and old-timers report that it was almost impossible to board a train going north, so great was the crush of gold seekers.

Sells Half For $55

Typical of the vicissitudes which mark the story of Porcupine is that McMahon, who had originally grubstaked Benny Hollinger, sold a half interest in whatever Hollinger should find for $55, making $30. profit on the deal.

The Timmins syndicate acquired Hollinger's property at a cost of $330,000.

Now that work was well started in the Porcupine area, the path was still to be full of obstacles.

The first cabin on the property, was built on the Hollinger-Gillies claims in 1909, and is still standing. The first shaft was sunk by the Scottish Ontario Syndicate on what is now Canusa mine, to a depth of 90 ft. by hand. By the same power, 300 to 400 ft. of lateral work was done, through unusually hard rock.

The area was quite active, after the original boom had died down until about 1911. In this year, fire swept the countryside, taking with it the 30-stamp mill erected on the Hollinger property as well as all other laboriously erected buildings. A wave of discouragement followed. Rumors circulated that Hollinger had proved worthless, and the fire had been inspired. Gloom was accentuated when, in the same year, the Bewick-Moreing syndicate pulled out of Hollinger. This so discouraged the Scottish-Ontario Synd. that it too left.

Suffering with the rest of the Porcupine mines at this time was the Dome Mines, whose property had been staked in 1909 by John S. Wilson. This company had been formed the following year.

Aided By Adversity

It is probably true that often these early pioneers felt like throwing up their hands, and giving up the costly development.

But somehow they persisted, and with improved methods of operation, and improved transportation, their path was gradually made easier. Because of these early setbacks, the wild and inevitably costly dreams of first stakers were dispelled, and the growth of the district was saner and healthier on that account.

Typical of these early wild dreams was the christening of what is now South Porcupine as "The Golden City". This town however, was destined to be eclipsed by Timmins, now a modern city of the north, and centre of the celebrations which are now reviving in the minds of old-timers stories only a few of which have been told in this brief history.

NIPISSING SHOWS CURRENT ASSETS OF $1.37 PER SHARE

Big Investment Interest Centres on 35 Per Cent of Beattie

The 29th annual report of Nipissing Mines Co. covering the fiscal year ended December 31, 1933, reflects increased interest in its subsidiary holdings, particularly Beattie Gold Mines and its oil operations in Michigan.

After being a continuous dividend payer from 1906 to 1931, disbursing $29,940,000 in dividends to shareholders from operations at its Cobalt silver mines, attaining the position of Canada's largest silver producer, production was suspended in March 1932 and a low grade mill was destroyed by fire last year. Lessees continued operations in a small area. Shipments during the past fiscal year totalled 198 tons of Cobalt ore, 39 tons of silver ore containing 39,959oz. and 39 bars of base bullion containing 39,781 oz. The silver ore and base bullion were obtained from the clean-up of the mill and refinery when they ceased operations in April, 1932.

Holding Silver Stocks

The company has continued the policy of holding its silver for higher prices. No shipments of fine bullion were made from the stocks at Cobalt, but 875,618 oz. were sold from the New York bullion stock for which an average price of 42,59 cents per oz. was obtained against the average New York official price of 34.727c. per oz. for silver in 1933. This leaves the company with some 2,000,000 oz. silver on hand yet to be disposed of.

Beattie is Big Interest

The company's principal investment interest, Beattie, increased to $784,283, represented by 1,564,283 shares, or 35 per cent of the total issued capitalization of Beattie Gold Mines.

Through Jasport Inc., wholly owned subsidiary and Michigan-Pacific Oil & Gas Co., 55 per cent owned by Nipissing, leases have been acquired on producing oil and gas lands in Michigan where 22 producing wells have been drilled on leases sub-let in parcels to drilling operators, without incurring expense to the company. In 1933 the company's leases produced 350,000 barrels and in February 1934 production totalled 77,000 barrels of which the company's share was 6,500 barrels. Plans call for drilling of 15 further wells this year on the company's leases. In addition to the producing leases the Michigan-Pacific Oil & Gas Co. owns approximately 50,000 acres of untested oil and gas lands in other counties.

E. P. Earl, president of the company, advises shareholders that the company's interests in the Michigan oil fields are quite satisfactory as are also earnings which are expected to continue.

The annual meeting of the company is called for June 5, in Toronto.

FOUR-WAY SPLIT IS LATEST PLAN BEFORE GRANADA

Gamble Proposes Three New Operating Companies be Formed

Shareholders of Granada Gold Mines, those few who trekked to the mine six miles south of Rouyn, Quebec, heard R. C. Gamble, president, propose at the annual meeting, that three new operating companies be formed to take over the development of part of the company's properties, its present operating area to be retained by the company. According to Mr. Gamble's latest plan, Granada Gold Mines would have stock control of the other three and operate as a holding company.

Mr. Gamble told the meeting that for the next six months it was proposed to concentrate on the development of No. 2 vein to the east, the No. 1 vein between the F and B Fault and to prospect underground by diamond drilling numbers 1, 3 and 5 vein structures. He stated that the Hadsel mill would probably be in operation by Aug. 1. It will be necessary to revamp the No. 2 shaft and make the same an operating unit and to install a new pipe line to ensure a continued water supply and to revamp the 625 ft. level so that it will be a main haulage way. He predicted that by August 1 the mill would be treating 200 tons daily.

Series of Changes

Mr. Gamble's newest plan for changing the set-up of the company follows a long series of changes dating from the company's incorporation in 1927. At that time the authorized capitalization was 5,000,000 shares of no par value. On January 4, 1930, Mr. Gamble reduced this to 1,000,000 shares of no par value by changing 10 old shares for 1 new share. 500,000 shares were issued to the old share holders and 100,000 shares were offered to the public to finance a mill. But in July, 1931, Mr. Gamble decided to increase the capitalization from 1,000,000 shares of no par value to 1,500,000 shares.

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Gold Values Start Minto Talking of Mill by Fall

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA.—Latest reports from Minto Gold Mines operating in the Bridge River district state that assays over the full ten-foot width of the new vein average $14.55 a ton in gold with gold calculated at $30 an ounce.

Three drills are working on the main tunnel, which is now in 686 ft. and cross-cutting to the footwall to determine the width of the lead is now being carried out.

It is stated that the erection of a mill will probably be discussed in the early fall since a considerable amount of good milling ore will be blocked out in a short time. A crew of 35 men is working steadily at the property and a total of 2,250 feet of tunnelling has been completed since last September in addition to 500 feet of cross-cutting.

ONTARIO CITIES

(Continued from page 25)

WELLAND

Welland is the county town of Welland County, situated on the Welland Ship Canal, Welland River, 60 miles south of Toronto. On C. N. R., M. C. R., Wabash Ry., and T. H. & B. Ry. Electric railway connections with Niagara Falls and other towns on the Niagara Peninsula. The canal, costing over $130,000,000, was opened in 1931. Daily steamship freight service is carried on through the canal from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes.

The city owns its own water and sewerage systems, and has electric power available from Niagara Falls. It is supplied with natural gas, obtained from the surrounding district.

Population, 1933, 10,585; 5 years ago, 10,141. Area, 1,100 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$ 532,159
Current expenditure	563,151
Assessed value for taxation	9,755,476
Exemptions not included	2,427,250

Tax rate, 1932: School, 13; general, 21.5; debenture, 8.5; total 43 mills.

Total tax arrears, $180,279; last year's levy uncollected, $129,707.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,265,954
Total debenture debt	2,304,615
Total sinking fund	561,648
Other liabilities	74,055
Bonds guaranteed by municipality	80,000

Debenture Debt

	Debs. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$627,960	$183,353
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers share	322,552	......
Munic. share	614,296	132,299
Schools	583,811	105,158
Parks	18,140	......
General	137,855	80,837
	2,304,615	561,648

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profit
Waterworks	$38,899	$11,308
Hydro Electric	6,399	‡4,386

*After operating charges only. †After deduction of all charges. ‡Loss.

WINDSOR

Windsor is one of the "Border Cities," comprising Windsor, East Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Riverside and Ojibway, adjoining cities situated on the Detroit River, opposite Detroit, Michigan. The city is connected to Detroit by a high level bridge, ferries and a tunnel, and is on the route of all Canadian steamships on Great Lakes.

The city is in default on its debentures and finances are under control of a board of supervisors appointed by the Ontario Municipal Board.

Population: Present, 62,216; 5 years ago, 70,031. Area, 3,209 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1933

Current revenue	$3,587,907
Current expenditure	3,595,143
Assessed value for taxation	66,606,030
Exemptions not included	15,364,890

Tax rate, 1933: General, 20.656; school, 8.344; total, 29 mills.

Total tax arrears, $3,743,693. Last year's tax levy, $2,638,224; amount uncollected, $1,245,040.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$21,523,476
Total debenture debt	12,885,993
Total sinking fund	256,131
Other liabilities	2,751,917
Liability for bonds	3,381,211
Bk. loans and overdrafts	1,980,703

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$3,237,971	$ 120,519
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	2,665,419	......
City's share	1,332,709	......
General	1,367,505	......
School	4,282,387	135,612
Total	12,885,993	256,131

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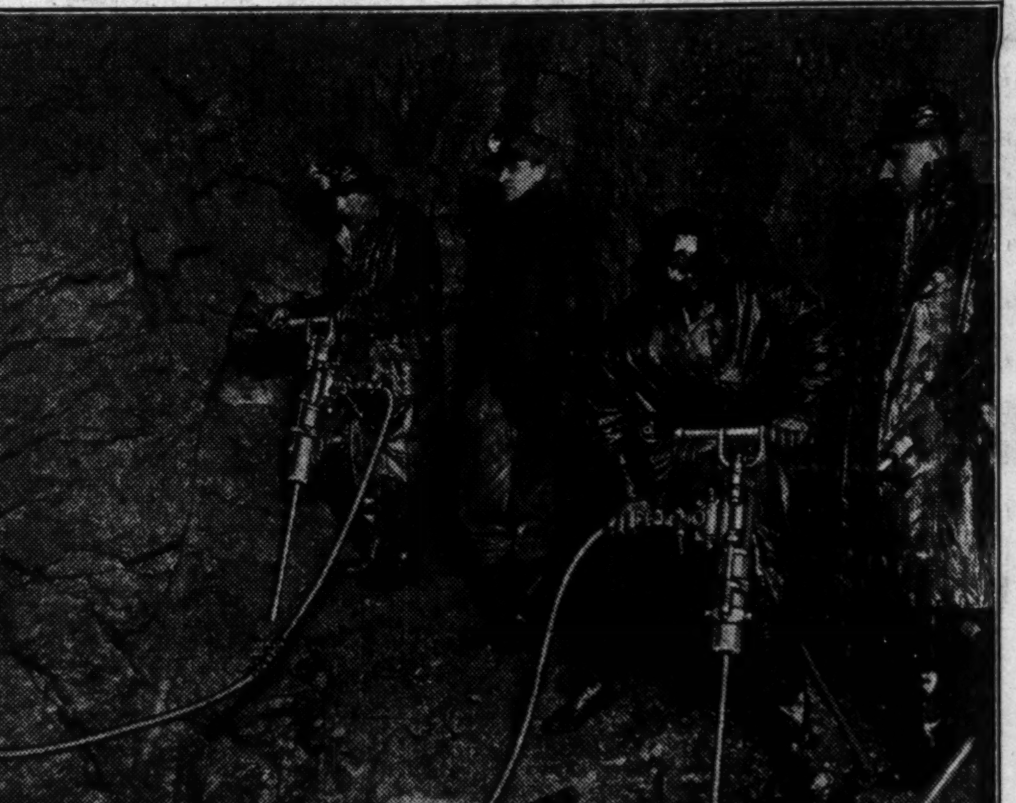

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